

Civil Society
Continuing Campaign for
Development Effectiveness
November 2013 – December 2014

Year 1 Programme Report

Project Information

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List of Acronyms

BA	BetterAid
BB	Building Block
BPd	Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
CC	Coordination Committee of the CPDE
CPDE	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSO DE	Civil Society Organisation Development Effectiveness
CSO EE	Civil Society Organisation Enabling Environment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
EU	European Commission
GC	Global Council of the CPDE
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Cooperation in Development Effectiveness
HLM	High Level Meeting
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach to Development
INGO	International Non-Government Organisations
ID	Inclusive Development
IP	Istanbul Principles
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Middle Income Countries
MOI	Means of Implementation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Open Forum
PFD	Policy Forum for Development
SC	Steering Committee of the GPEDC
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TT	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment
UN	United Nations
VI	Voluntary Initiative

1.0 Introduction and Overview

1.1 Overview of Achievements

- General introduction to Programme and overview of achievements for the reporting period

The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)’s three-year programme, entitled “Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development” is a coordinated national-regional-global and sectoral campaign, with organized thematic working, implementing advocacy, policy engagement, and outreach activities focused on: (1) continuous monitoring and advocacy on the Global Aid and Development Effectiveness Agenda, ensuring alignment with the Human Rights-Based approach (HRBA), CSO Key Asks and Busan agreements; (2) promoting an Enabling Environment (EE) for CSOs; and (3) building CSO Development Effectiveness (DE) through the implementation of Istanbul Principles.

At the end of three years, the Programme expects to deliver the following:

- CSOs in at least 50 countries claiming their rights in multi-stakeholder development policy arenas; CSOs in at least countries working on their own effectiveness;
- global development and development cooperation policies that are clearly influenced by CSO advocacy positions;
- and multi stakeholder initiatives at relevant national, sub-regional, regional and global policy arenas advancing enabling environment for CSOs.

Every year, a set of activities is being approved by the platform’s Global Council (GC). Activities are being identified based on their alignment to programme objectives and design and their over-all contribution to realizing the platform’s vision and mission. Implementation and monitoring of these activities are guided by the Performance Management Framework set up with the programme. Updates on activities, corresponding outputs and results, challenges faced, and how all these are slowly starting to shape progress in attaining programme objectives are being presented in this report.

Summary of Progress in Results

Immediate Objective 1. Contribute to favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy, and enabling environment for CSOs, from national to global levels where CSOs can influence and advance the development effectiveness agenda.	
Progress in Outputs	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Key Asks, CSO Statements and concrete proposals for the GPEDC were released pre, during, and after the High Level Meeting (HLM) at different levels The CSO Partnership actively engaged during the HLM, important speaking slots were secured for member CSOs and individual representatives and CSO was organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active engagement in the GPEDC and Building Blocks highlighted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leadership in the work strands on Inclusive Development (ID) and post-Busan implementation and its accountability and transparency; sustained CSO-championed advocacies within the GPEDC frame through the Task Team (TT) for CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling

Immediate Objective 1. Contribute to favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy, and enabling environment for CSOs, from national to global levels where CSOs can influence and advance the development effectiveness agenda.

<i>Progress in Outputs</i>	<i>Progress in Outcomes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organisation of panels and focus sessions at the HLM and active participation in GPEDC events including side-events on the post 2015 process ▪ Publications on CSO DE, EE, HRBA, SSC, and Post-2015 agenda are being developed and disseminated to influence various stakeholders ▪ Conduct of country-level workshops on Post-2015 agenda strengthened content of policy advocacy papers and global policy engagement ▪ CSO representatives continue to engage and participate on multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues in particular Task Team on CSO DE & EE, PFD, UN –DCF, UN- GA, UN- HLP, OECD-DAC, EU- PFD and Post -2015 processes. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Environment and activities within BBs as well as through voluntary initiatives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation and spread of CPDE key positions into all policy arenas on the basis of the updated CSO Key Asks and the CPDE Global Policy Advocacy Strategies for 2014 and 2015 and evidence based researches on HRBA, CSO DE, EE, SSC and Post-2015 consultations; ▪ Formulation and advocacy on recommendations for enhancing Post-2015 global partnerships on discussions in the UN, GPEDC, OECD and other global and regional policy grounds ▪ Strong engagement in the GPEDC-DCF informal working group with inputs to the joint Action Plan

Immediate Objective 2. Contribute to development of capacity and effectiveness of CSOs, particularly at the national level and amongst the most marginalized groups, to practice and advocate for development effectiveness through the Istanbul Principles

<i>Progress in Outputs</i>	<i>Progress in Outcomes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documented experiences of CSOs across regions illustrating implementation of Istanbul Principles ▪ Members from different regions (country level) and sectors are continuously being educated on implementing and advocating for the Istanbul Principles ▪ Capacity building initiatives are being organized globally, across regions (sub-regions and countries) and sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSOs are showing evidence of effectiveness through implementation of Istanbul Principles ▪ CSO representatives continue to participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues and engagement with national authorities ▪ CSOs working on development effectiveness are organized across regions and sectors in coordination with working groups and reference groups

Immediate Objective 2. Contribute to development of capacity and effectiveness of CSOs, particularly at the national level and amongst the most marginalized groups, to practice and advocate for development effectiveness through the Istanbul Principles	
Progress in Outputs	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An organizational capacity assessment is being conducted to establish baseline information on capacities (country level) and guide alignment of future initiatives ▪ Activities are taking place across different sectors and different regions, with identified 20 countries (stronghold and weak) being prioritized ▪ Member CSOs are using various communication channels to share information and discuss important issues ▪ Documents and correspondences are being translated in English, Spanish and French 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members come from different regions and sectors with the recent addition of new sectors, namely, indigenous peoples and youth ▪ Volunteers for the different functional and thematic working groups and reference groups come from organizations based in different regions and sectors

1.2 Context of Implementation

- General discussion of implementing context including any key factors affecting or having the potential to affect implementation

The beginning of programme implementation corresponded to the tail end of mobilized global efforts towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. As the deadline for many major commitments and the finalization of a long discussion for a new framework that will replace the MDGs is looming, shifts in the discourse on development are also happening, further underscoring the necessity for stakeholders to assess and evaluate actions from the past and identify lessons which will apply in realizing new commitments.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), the primary body CPDE is engaging in, remains committed in implementing a transformative paradigm shift from aid effectiveness to effective development cooperation. As the global policy shifts toward discussions about a Post-2015 Agenda, the discussions of the GPEDC in 2014 and the HLM is shifting towards reinforcing aid and other forms financing for development led and the formation of priority themes which would most likely include Domestic Resource Mobilization, SSC, Middle Income Countries (MICs), Fragility, and the Private Sector.

These changes in context also calls for civil society to unite and continue the campaign for development, which seeks to promote sustainable change that addresses the root causes of poverty, inequality, and marginalization, and sets human rights, social justice, gender equality and environmental sustainability at the heart of aid. And to assess progress on commitments made by donors, governments for a truly progressive agenda that widens the scope for democratic participation in key areas of socio-political life, and delivers for people on the ground.

Efforts such as these depend heavily on the diverse contexts in which civil society can operate and their own capacity to engage with or challenge their governments, raise their concerns in the public sphere, gain public support and commit to pressing for long-term changes. Central to these discussions, therefore, are the wider social, political, cultural, and economic contexts either prevent or enable CSOs and other development actors from fulfilling their development commitments.

In recognizing the importance of global partnerships as a possible part of the new framework, assessing and addressing the root causes behind the failure to achieve development goals and the need to reconsider the current model for development practice are very crucial.

2.0 Progress on Objectives

The following progress in achieving the programme’s objectives is being noted:

A. Development Objective

The CSO Partnership in seeking to contribute to national and global development will promote development effectiveness in all areas of work, among CSOs and with key development

B. Immediate Objectives

Immediate Objective 1. Contribute to favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy, and enabling environment for CSOs, from national to global levels where CSOs can influence and advance the development effectiveness agenda.

<i>Planned Outcomes</i>	<i>Progress in Outcomes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy are achieved in defending Paris/Accra commitments and towards realization of human rights, social justice, equality (especially gender equality) and sustainability in development, specifically in areas of democratic ownership and enabling environment from national to global level ▪ Accountable multi-stakeholder framework for development and development cooperation and an enabling environment for CSOS are promoted with evidence of improved impact on the policy dialogues for development at national to global level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active engagement in the GPEDC and Building Blocks highlighted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership in the work strands on Inclusive Development (ID) and post-Busan implementation and its accountability and transparency; - sustained CSO-championed advocacies within the GPEDC frame through the Task Team (TT) for CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment and activities within BBs as well as through voluntary initiatives; ▪ Formulation and spread of CPDE key positions into all policy arenas on the basis of the updated CSO Key Asks and the CPDE Global Policy Advocacy Strategies for 2014 and 2015 and evidence based researches on HRBA, CSO DE, EE, SSC and Post-2015 consultations; ▪ Formulation and advocacy on recommendations for enhancing Post-2015 global partnerships on discussions in the UN, GPEDC, OECD and other global and regional policy grounds ▪ Strong engagement in the GPEDC-DCF informal working group with inputs to the joint Action Plan

Planned Outputs	Progress in Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidenced based policy recommendations and submissions, particularly reflecting country level data are used ▪ Key development cooperation actors are aware of and understand CSO policy positions ▪ Key development cooperation actors aware of CSO policy positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO Key Asks, CSO Statements and concrete proposals for the GPEDC were released pre, during, and after the High Level Meeting (HLM) at different levels ▪ The CSO Partnership actively engaged during the HLM, important speaking slots were secured for member CSOs and individual representatives and CSO was organized ▪ Organisation of panels and focus sessions at the HLM and active participation in GPEDC events including side-events on the post 2015 process ▪ Publications on CSO DE, EE, HRBA, SSC, and Post-2015 agenda are being developed and disseminated to influence various stakeholders ▪ Conduct of country-level workshops on Post-2015 agenda strengthened content of policy advocacy papers and global policy engagement ▪ CSO representatives continue to engage and participate on multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues in particular Task Team on CSO DE & EE, PFD, UN –DCF, UN- GA, UN- HLP, OECD-DAC, EU- PFD and Post -2015 processes

2.1 Results and Impact Achieved

- Results and impact achieved during reporting period in relation to the performance framework

Further detailing the progress in outputs and outcomes compared to the planned outputs and outcomes of the programme summarized above, the activities set for implementation in the programme’s first year have resulted in the following achievements:

1. Policy and Advocacy Engagement

a. Ensuring Meaningful Policy and Advocacy Engagements

The CPDE policy work is supported and guided by the GPEDC/ Advocacy Working Group and the CC (for final decisions and broad guidance). The GPEDC WG has been very active in the preparations of the HLM and in contributing to the drafting of the global policy advocacy documents. On more specific topics, five Working Groups provide guidance and outputs on relevant themes and issues including: Human Rights based Approach (HRBA), CSO Development Effectiveness (DE) and Enabling Environment (EE), South-South Cooperation and Post-2015 (SDGs).

Engaging the GPEDC through the Steering Committee (SC) The GPEDC SC is the main policy guidance and coordination body of the partnership, therefore the CPDE policy advocacy focuses on its work streams and meetings. In view of its composition, the CPDE achieved its goal to include a second CSO seat in the new restructuring of the SC membership that went to the trade unions (who are part of the CPDE) to counterbalance the private sector representation. The CPDE proposal to include a non-executive Co-chair to mirror the multi-stakeholder nature of the partnership is pending until the next High Level Meeting (HLM) in 2016.

In 2014, the SC held a meeting in Abuja, Nigeria that focused on the preparations of the upcoming HLM. The CPDE advocated the mainstreaming of Inclusive Development (ID) in all HLM activities (mostly achieved), the inclusion of key priority language into the communiqué, the second CSO seat after Mexico (achieved) and proposed key deliverables for the HLM Session 1 on Inclusive Partnerships and implementation post-Busan, as well as other Sessions.

The SC then proceeded to meet at the side-lines of the Mexico HLM to discuss several communiqué drafts; no other action points were featured. The SC consecutively met in New York at the side-lines of the UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) meeting for a short half-day session to discuss the most urgent action points post-Mexico and the subsequent side-meeting with the DCF co-chairs. The CPDE co-chairs also participated in a side-event panel at the DCF. For the SC meeting itself, the CPDE issued a room document reflecting on the HLM outcomes, shortcomings and future policy needs. The last SC meeting of the year occurred at the Seoul Workshop in November in an ad-hoc setting, where priorities for the actual SC meeting in January 2015 in The Hague were discussed. The CPDE reinstated its key advocacy points and committed to several preparatory consultations on the GPEDC-DCF cooperation, the Monitoring Advisory group et.al.

Preparation and Participation in the Mexico High Level Meeting (HLM) The preparations for the Mexico HLM of the GPEDC took off from the beginning of 2014 on full speed. The CPDE engaged in any way possible as soon as multi-stakeholder cooperative work streams were opened up.

In doing so, the CPDE was part of the core team on Session I on Inclusive Partnerships by contributing to its key deliverables, selection of speakers and coordination of its organisation, thereby contributing to and reviewing policy papers on the Session's key themes. These

activities were carried out in weekly conference calls with other GPEDC core team members and in direct meetings on the side lines of other events.

The CPDE strongly pushed for Inclusive Development (ID) to be an integral part of the HLM and issued a CSO Statement already for the SC meeting in Washington in October that – backed by USAID support – resulted in the written UK proposal of mainstreaming ID as an overarching theme of the Mexico meeting. This also featured the commitment to ensure a multi-stakeholder nature of the meeting, including in regard to the composition of the panels. Subsequently, ID became part of the title, and through joint efforts of the Session 1 core team, the HLM session on ID was extended to 2h15 and thus became the longest one.

On the other thematic areas of the HLM, the CPDE formed ad-hoc task teams, which helped gathering expert inputs on concept notes, papers and deliverables of the different strands. The CPDE also sent an expert team to the Brussels consultations on the session covering Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) and prepared key positions on this topic. The CPDE participated in joint calls on the other HLM Sessions and thereby underlined priorities, voiced concerns if certain key development effectiveness principles were not fully reflected in proposals, proposed CSO speakers and contributions to the panels and facilitated this upon request.

At the HLM itself, the CPDE had 7 speakers on panels or from the floor and 12 speakers in 10 focus sessions, who all conveyed the CSO priorities on the HLM outcomes. The focus sessions were attributed in a bidding process, whereby CSOs benefited from the need for multi-stakeholder composition. Therefore, most CSO proposals went through or were combined with others (as was the case with gender equality).

Prior to the HLM, the CPDE held CC and GC meetings and organized a CSO Day with the participation of local CSOs, external stakeholders (including the Mexican government) and the media. All of these events helped crafting and raising awareness for key CSO demands. The discussions resulted in the following documents: a CPDE Letter on the latest draft of the Communiqué, a CSO Lobby Document, a CSO Media Release and a CSO Statement before the HLM and another statement on its outcomes.

The CPDE also sent a delegation to and held pre-meetings on the GPEDC pre-workshop on the follow-up of Busan and ensured that each session had a CSO speaker, respondent from the floor or moderator. The workshop helped identifying bottlenecks and lessons on what needs to be done in the near future and informed stakeholders on the main findings of the Monitoring Report.

Influencing the Mexico HLM outcome communiqué For the Communiqué consultations, the CPDE provided briefings, information, and facilitated participation in consultations and informed the CPDE members on the outcomes of each drafting stage. Comments were submitted on each draft. The following consultation meetings with CPDE participation took place: Abidjan (February 27-28), Paris (OECD DAC Workshop), New York (mid-April), Asia-Pacific Consultation and Outreach (10-11 March) in Korea, at the UN DCF in Berlin, in Beijing (Southern Partners) and in Mexico City. The CPDE policy officer also held informal discussions with the drafters on several occasions. To ensure that red lines are not overstepped, the CPDE forwarded a letter to the Mexican government in charge of the drafting asking to reconsider language on CSOs, Human Rights-based Approach, democratic country ownership and Private Sector (accountability vs.

financing of public goods) and asked for the inclusion of trade unions as stakeholders (achieved). This had a double effect, as the letter asked for a SC meeting to review the consensus draft: (1) A direct meeting between Mexican officials and the CPDE co-chairs and policy officer on the margins of the CSO Day, and (2) Several (4-5) SC ad-hoc meetings taking place on the sidelines of the HLM, where amended consensus drafts were discussed – whereby the CPDE was able to underline its major concerns yet again.

Contributing to the GPEDC Global Monitoring Framework Before the HLM release of the first edition of the GPEDC monitoring report, consultative meetings were held in Seoul, Abidjan and Berlin. For all of these meetings, the CPDE assembled briefing material and liaised with the Joint Support Team on CSO participation and contributions. The post-monitoring workshop in Abidjan with a delegation of 4 CPDE representatives reviewed the implementation of Busan commitments and crafted messages arising from the monitoring findings, took stock of the process and discussed changes to pilot indicators. CPDE participants said that behavioural change is needed, which also requires support for the “domestication” of commitments at country-level and strong political commitments at the HLM on key areas such as country-systems, predictability and transparency. At the UN DCF meeting in Berlin, discussions continued in form of a panel debate with CPDE participation. At the HLM, the CPDE actively participated in the pre-workshop on monitoring and post-Busan implementation, and held side-meetings with the GPEDC monitoring team. The post-Busan Workshop in Seoul (November 2014) discussed best practices and implementation of principles towards effective development cooperation in view of the review of the Monitoring Report. The CPDE drafted key messages to this meeting. The CPDE Working Groups on CSO Enabling Environment and GPEDC/ Advocacy are actively engaged in the review of the Monitoring indicators, which will be ongoing in 2015.

Engaging the Building Blocks Engaging the Building Blocks (BBs) The BBs did not produce many tangible policy results but allowed for multi-stakeholder exchanges, some produced papers, others organised focus sessions at the Mexico HLM or supported initiatives of its members. The restructuring process within the GPEDC in streamlining BBs, voluntary initiatives and GPEDC main priority themes will indicate the way forward within BBs. The CPDE will continue to participate in on-going activities to encourage more coherent and decisive outcomes, as it did in the last two years.

Efforts to sustain and strengthen CSO involvement on the different BBs included: (1) participation of members in meetings and papers on Aid Fragmentation; (2) participation of representatives to the Effective Institutions Platform meeting in Paris and (3) participation in the Private Sector BB in Washington (with exclusionary dynamics that need to be addressed).

CPDE Reference groups also followed developments on important themes and issues such as Private Sector, Climate Finance, and Aid Transparency through participation on various collaborative efforts. This was also important in view of keeping track and engagement in the BBs.

Engaging the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment

Members of the CPDE participated in the Task Team meeting in Dublin, Ireland in the aftermath of the HLM. The meeting discussed the 1) group’s work plan with a special focus and proposal on the voluntary initiative XII (VI12) on “CSO Enabling environment framework and guidelines”; 2) the organisation of a workshop on CSO EE with the OECD monitoring team in 2015 back to

back with the TT spring meeting and 3) the TT focus on post-2015 goals on “governance” (goal 16) and “partnership” (17). The CPDE presented updates on its work with a specific focus on the Global Monitoring Framework, the CPDE country cases on CSO EE and reflected on its capacities to fully contribute to VI12 in facilitating pilot studies, workshops and contributing to the key elements of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes. The CPDE therefore joined the VI12 reference group which also includes the government of Kenya and DFATD-Canada and will be further extended.

The CPDE and the TT both intend to advance inclusive partnerships/ development as a core GPEDC theme with a proposal drafted by either entity in planning for 2015.

Special Issues and Emerging Themes: Post-2015 Agenda Current shifts and progress in discourse on development in different policy grounds and at different levels reflect convergence around the **Post-2015 agenda**. The CPDE is trying to keep up with the quick turn of events by positioning itself and its members in the different discussions in order to effectively forward civil society key messages and advocacy on development effectiveness.

Discussions of the GPEDC in 2014 and the HLM led to the formation of priority themes that will be formerly established in 2015. These would most likely include Domestic Resource Mobilization, SSC, Middle Income Countries (MICs), Fragility and the Private Sector. The CPDE and other actors are working towards establishing “Inclusive Partnerships” as a priority theme, while other stakeholders see it more as an overarching principle. As stated above, the CPDE will enhance its efforts in bringing this issue forward.

The CPDE WG on Post-2015 has been leading efforts in establishing a CPDE specific vision on the process and the GPEDC’s role within it through papers, briefings, workshops and facilitation of CPDE members’ participation in UN-led consultative sessions. This issue area will be central to the CPDE’s work in 2015, especially in view of the Means of Implementation (MOIs) of the future Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In order to strengthen its positions, especially on the important role of effective global partnerships will play in the formation and possible realization of the new goals that will replace the MDGs post-2015, country-level consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues with the objective of developing human-rights based nationally sustainable goals, target, and indicators were organized by the WG on Post-2015 in the first year.

The said consultations took place in the following countries in Asia and the Pacific (India, Pakistan, Fiji, Philippines); Africa (Uganda, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria); Middle East and North Africa (Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt); and Latin America (Colombia, Guatemala, St. Lucia, Argentina, Bolivia,). Results of discussions were used to establish more solid evidence for positions which the platform will take in its global engagements. The activities were also an opportunity to update and inform members of the platform on discussions at the global level and bring inputs from the national level to form part of them, reflective of the nature the platform and the way it works.

The results from these workshops were used as basis for the content of policy papers developed (1) “Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post-2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” and (2) “Development Cooperation in the Post-2015 Development

Framework” and another paper planned on a regulatory framework for the private sector and another paper planned on a regulatory framework for the private sector.

The WG on Post-2015 also followed on-going policy events at the UN and assessed how CSOs will be most able to contribute in the current discourse through the CPDE. As the current mechanism does not facilitate for an entity to represent civil society as a whole, CSO participation has only been through individual CSOs working on particular thematic issues and through sectoral formations as that of labour, feminist, youth and/or indigenous peoples. The work of CPDE in consolidating all existing efforts into a holistic and coherent advocacy for development effectiveness becomes even more strategic and important.

In order to do this, it produced guiding papers and drafted CPDE responses to the UN Secretary General’s Synthesis Report that were circulated. CPDE also provided inputs to the UNPGA MOI High Level Thematic Debate, responded to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) Report, and released a statement for the 69th UN General Assembly to underscore its positions. The WG members, moreover, helped crafting the CPDE position on the GPEDC-post-2015 linkages and possible involvement of the GPEDC in the latter. During actual policy discussions and Post-2015 events, CSO representatives coming from member organizations are called to join WG initiated caucuses to discuss the different points laid out in the policy papers and releases.

The CPDE also identified the **Financing for Development (FfD)** process itself as a main focus area in relation to the Post-2015 and will take the necessary steps to ensure consultations amongst members, participation of the CPDE at the Addis Ababa Third Conference on FfD and the production of common positions.

Other Global Policy and Advocacy Areas Policy and advocacy engagement to the **UN-DCF** also continued through the participation of CSO representatives in DCF organized events. At the DCF Forum in Berlin, CPDE members took part in CSO consultations, the DCF Advisory Group with members of the GPEDC SC and the briefing on the HLM communiqué.

The CPDE has actively participated in the DCF-GPEDC Advisory Group and proposed important benchmarks for a collaboration of the two platforms. In doing so, it attended consultative meetings of both parties through the CPDE co-chairs, filled in the join questionnaire and submitted comments and suggested changes to the draft Action Plan for future joint work. In doing so, the CPDE signed off on the final version but made sure that points that were not fully taken up were circulated to GPEDC and DCF representatives to be taken up in future discussions. The CPDE is also represented at the DCF itself through some of its members and has sent a CPDE representative to some of the CSO caucus meetings and other main sessions. This engagement will be further pursued in 2015.

The CPDE also sent delegates to the **EU Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD)**, which made use of the policy documents and briefings produced by the CPDE WG’s and Global Secretariat. The focus of the PFD on the private sector and CSO EE is an important balancing act that needs to be followed through active participation.

The CPDE also reached out to the **OECD - Development Assistance Committee (DAC)** in an effort to establish closer ties. While an informal observer seat was exceptionally granted at the

DAC Senior High Level Meeting, the CPDE requests for an observer seat were not yet seriously considered. The Trade Unions as part of the CPDE have a seat at DAC meetings through the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), and report back to the CPDE. However, as the DAC frequently discusses GPEDC related issues and will take major decisions on Financing for Development (FfD), strengthened monitoring and potential engagement should be pursued. At the same, the CPDE facilitated member-led meetings with the DAC (ITUC-TUAC, Reality of Aid, Concord) that proved to be useful and might lead to similar meetings and/ or the granular opening of the DAC.

Engaging Stakeholders across Regions and Sectors Representatives from different regional and sectoral units and country level focal persons also continue to participate in intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder dialogues, synergize with other regional initiatives and engage with national authorities.

In Europe, CONCORD which consolidates the regional constituency released a position paper to influence EU common position for Mexico HLM. It was presented to EU member states during the Council of the EU's working party meeting on development (Codev) and European Parliament's Meeting of Development Committee. They also published the yearly AidWatch Report which monitors disseminated brief of the implementation of aid commitments and development effectiveness principles of the EU and its member states. The launch also featured a session focused on ensuring global development effectiveness partnership and principles underpin the Post -2015 framework.

In Latin America, meetings deepened in discussing the declining reality of international cooperation with the region, the complex environment and the difficulties faced by CSOs to fulfill their role as development actors. The constituency in the region is linking with other stakeholders such as the MESA de Articulacion to further promote and ministers, regional dynamics in defining the Post-2015 agenda.

In North America, many of the discussions with bureaucrats and at the political level have been highly influenced by themes that emerged from HLM- Mexico such as private sector, enabling environment and multi-stakeholder development. In the fourth quarter, a meeting with the Minister was organized to discuss Canada's approach to engaging the private sector. the government released a Civil Society.

b. Establishing Basis for Policy and Advocacy Engagement

Evidence-based Policy Researches through the Working Groups The Working Groups have been very active in ensuring that there is support for the platform's global advocacies and policy engagements. A number of publications in the form of policy researches and papers have been developed, published, translated, and disseminated during the programme's first year of implementation.

In time for the conduct of the first HLM of the GPEDC, two publications were released: (1) **"Journey from Istanbul"**, a case booklet recounting stories of CSOs experiences in implementing the Istanbul Principles from the Working Group on DE and (2) **"An Enabling Environment for CSOs: A Synthesis of Evidence of Progress since Busan"**, a contribution to the GPEDC which started last year as input for monitoring Indicator 2 of the Global Monitoring of the Busan

agreements. The latter has also been used as an advocacy tool in engaging with the multi-stakeholder TT on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment.

While the Working Group on EE conducted a strategic meeting during which they have decided to embark on a more in-depth research featuring country level cases on the issue. Country reports have been developed from Asia Pacific (Mongolia, Laos); Africa (Ivory Coast, Mozambique); Latin America (Jamaica, Colombia, Brazil), and Middle East and North Africa (Morocco). Review of relevant materials has also started in preparation for beefing up synthesis report with key messages.

The Working Group on HRBA started with a reference paper entitled, **“Private Sector’s Accountability for Development: Mapping Business Liability Mechanisms and Donor Engagement with Private Sector and Development”**, mapping out accountability mechanisms of business and donor approaches on private sector support in development. The research puts forward some conclusions and recommendations delineating the criteria for private sector engagement for development.

The results of a previous research aiming to map out important elements of South-South Cooperation (SSC) including available mechanisms, policies, practices, and actors within the different regions entitled **“Issues on South-South Cooperation”** was also released by the WG on SSC. Following this, research and data gathering for nine country case studies are also on-going Africa (Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa); Asia Pacific (India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan); and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba). These studies aim to contribute to an enhanced evidence-based policy engagement on SSC by CSOs and strengthen country level monitoring.

Country level consultations conducted by the WG on Post 2015 across regions became the basis for the two policy papers developed (1) **“Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post-2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”** and (2) **“Development Cooperation in the Post-2015 Development Framework”**.

Special Initiatives Consolidating the efforts of the various policy and advocacy groups within the platform, the Coordination Committee as led by the Co-chairs also ensured the release of **“A Synthesis Report: The State of Development Cooperation, Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment”**. This publication is important as the last stock taking on the over-all state of development cooperation from the perspective of CSOs has been made prior to Busan. The timing is also strategic as it the research will provide baseline information which can inform programme implementation and contribute to Post-2015 discussions, particularly on global partnerships and its translation and reflection at the country and in preparation for the next HLM. The Synthesis Report features the following countries: Asia Pacific (India, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Fiji), Africa (Mozambique, Burundi, Kenya, Nigeria, Cameroon, Zimbabwe); Europe (Czech Republic, Albania, Spain); Latin America (Nicaragua, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador) and Middle East and North Africa (Palestine, Tunisia, Lebanon).

Immediate Objective 2. Contribute to development of capacity and effectiveness of CSOs, particularly at the national level and amongst the most marginalized groups, to practice and advocate for development effectiveness through the Istanbul Principles

Planned Outcomes	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective performance of CSO roles and capacities and enhanced systems and approaches for organizing work on realizing development effectiveness, establishing the importance of principles, and framework for CSO Development Effectiveness ▪ Critical engagement of CSOs with key stakeholders of the Busan agenda at all levels focusing on research, advocacy and mobilization efforts ▪ Broad and inclusive participation of a range of CSOs from around the world, making concerted efforts to ensure gender parity in representation, overcome language and cultural barriers, and include groups from new countries and sectors, including those that are most commonly discriminated against and excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSOs are showing evidence of effectiveness through implementation of Istanbul Principles ▪ CSO representatives continue to participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues and engagement with national authorities ▪ CSOs working on development effectiveness are organized across regions and sectors in coordination with working groups and reference groups ▪ Members come from different regions and sectors with the recent addition of new sectors, namely, indigenous peoples and youth ▪ Volunteers for the different functional and thematic working groups and reference groups come from organizations based in different regions and sectors

Planned Outputs	Progress in Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSOs are aware of and are implementing the Istanbul Principles and International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness (documenting and sharing good practices and monitoring and evaluating current activities) ▪ CSOs at the regional, sub-regional, country levels and sectoral formations are doing relevant research, advocacy and mobilization ▪ CSOs in at least 50 countries in all global regions and sectoral formations are participating in the CPDE ▪ CSOs are using and sharing knowledge and information in engaging the development effectiveness agenda (updated and translated documents through effective communication and knowledge sharing channels) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documented experiences of CSOs across regions illustrating implementation of Istanbul Principles ▪ Members from different regions (country level) and sectors are continuously being educated on implementing and advocating for the Istanbul Principles ▪ Capacity building initiatives are being organized globally, across regions (sub-regions and countries) and sectors ▪ An organizational capacity assessment is being conducted to establish baseline information on capacities (country level) and guide alignment of future initiatives

Planned Outputs	Progress in Outputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities are taking place across different sectors and different regions, with identified 20 countries (stronghold and weak) being prioritized ▪ Member CSOs are using various communication channels to share information and discuss important issues ▪ Documents and correspondences are being translated in English, Spanish and French

2.1 Results and Impact Achieved

- Results and impact achieved during reporting period in relation to the performance framework

2. Outreach and Capacity Development

c. Continuing Work on the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness and Istanbul Principles

Continuous Promotion of Istanbul Principles across Regions and Sectors The Working Group on CSO Development Effectiveness has been very committed in ensuring that the work on the Istanbul Principles and International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness are continued. Awareness raising and information sharing on the Istanbul Principles are continuously being conducted in different regions and for CSOs belonging to different sectors.

Faith-based organizations (FBO) were able to complete two training programmes on the Istanbul Principles. The first one was during their annual global meeting to help members of the FBO constituency better understand their participation in the platform. A follow up on this was specifically conducted to reach out to members in the Latin American region.

Members in Europe through the framework of CONCORD also continued to hold peer learning sessions on each principle, a tradition they have started while hosting Open Forum. In line with this, a peer learning mechanism featuring Principle 7 although yet to be tested has been developed. And to reach out to other members of the region, they also released a briefing paper sharing experiences on the use of Istanbul Principles.

Aside from discussions updating members on the work on CSO DE at the regional and sub-regional levels, country level capacity building activities were also conducted across regions. Workshops on CSO DE and CSO Accountability were held in Zambia, Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Fiji, Tonga, and India hoping to create a firm civil society in these places.

Monitoring Implementation focused on CSO Accountability Meanwhile, a self-assessment checklist for CSOs based on the Istanbul Principles to serve as the primary survey instrument has already been developed and will be deployed together with the platform wide Organizational Capacity Assessment. Results will be used to draw recommendations on how to initiate work in

different countries and as reference for advocating accountability in countries where there are no existing mechanisms or charters.

In coordination with the different regional units, gathering of information related to CSO accountability, legitimacy, transparency and CSO effectiveness and scoping of existing accountability mechanisms have also started. Gathered data is intended to help develop a training design and training modules on CSO Accountability. Currently, a paper outlining the history as well as the importance of popularizing and mainstreaming the concept of accountability as a measure of organizational effectiveness has been produced. It also features a compilation of good practices of installing CSO accountability mechanisms. So far, two workshops organized in the MENA region have taken inspiration from the project.

d. Implementing Capacity Building Activities on Research, Advocacy, and Mobilization

Conduct of Organizational Capacity Assessment The platform managed the conduct of an **Organizational Capacity Assessment** to further understand the needs of individual member organizations from the different regions and sectors. This is in consideration of the different capacities and capacity levels which might be required from them given the unique contexts through which they operate. Although the effort is organized at the global level, the CSOs that were randomly chosen were considered for their potential to influence aid and development effectiveness discussions at the country level where they are expected to advocate and monitor implementation of Busan agreements. The results of the study surfaced areas of strength and areas for development in research, advocacy, and mobilization. It also highlighted possible strategies and priority activities which the platform can take, given its limited budget, in the next two years to further improve current levels of capacities.

Capacity Building Activities across Regions While the baseline is only being formally established, different capacity building activities were also already being implemented. Meetings aimed at updating constituencies from different regions and sectors on aid and development discussions and the platform's advocacies and engagements are being organized globally. These meetings have been conducted in the following regions: Asia and the Pacific (sub-regions of Central Asia, Northeast Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific); Africa (sub-regions of East Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, and West Africa); Europe (sub-region of Non EU); Latin America and the Caribbean (sub-regions of Cono Sur, Andean and Mexico and the Caribbean); Middle East and North Africa (sub-regions of Middle East and North Africa); and North America.

In addition to these, country level capacity building activities were also organized. In Asia and the Pacific, an initiative to establish formal institutions performing aid watch or observatories of aid and development effectiveness is also being piloted in two stronghold and two new countries in Asia. These observatories will be the center of country research and advocacy training on aid and development effectiveness monitoring. Initial activities have already started in Yangon, Myanmar; Jakarta, Indonesia, Tadjikistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

The initial plan in Africa to have at least two countries in each sub-region hold a national consultation on the areas of Aid and Busan monitoring, CSO DE and EE was implemented.

Activities were conducted on the following countries: Zambia, Uganda, Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Burundi, and Ghana. Workshops on CSO DE and CSO Accountability were held in Zambia, Congo, and Gabon hoping to create a firm civil society in these places. Burundi and Uganda focused more on strengthened dialogue and cooperation between development actors, parliamentarians, and other stakeholders to create an enabling environment for CSOs. In Ghana, the round table discussion organized delved more on the slowing down of affairs post-Busan, marking out avenues for CSO engagement and participation.

In Latin America, prior to the conduct of Mexico HLM, a number of workshops on the agenda of international cooperation and development effectiveness were organized in Oaxaca, Guadalajara, and Mexico City. Difficulty in coordination caused a bit of delay in starting planned activities but capacity building workshops were still conducted. In Chile, for instance, discussions on the challenges that CSOs are facing in the country in order to define priorities of national work and a roadmap for development effectiveness were most apparent. Country level advocacy were also monitored in Mexico, Uruguay, and Argentina. Dialogue between CPDE representatives and officials of the Ministry participating in international negotiations in Uruguay and Argentina focused on South-South Cooperation among other forms of financing for development.

In MENA, national reports on enabling environment and state of civil society developed for the countries of Lebanon, Tunisia, and Palestine were used to jumpstart discussions during workshops. Similar activities are also being implemented in North America. The focal organization in Canada has started a webinar on enabling environment particularly on the impact of changes to funding, legislation, and policy to development organizations and is implementing the roll out of a guide for Integrating HRBA on Equitable Partnerships in Development Programming to encourage other organizations to also run workshops and sharing sessions with different stakeholders.

Capacity Building across Sectors The different sectors are also doing their share in developing the capacities of their members to participate in aid and development effectiveness work.

The agricultural and rural sector organized a series of strategic meetings to jump start the CSO Conference on the ineffectiveness of aid on agricultural development presenting the negative impact of ODA sponsored projects in the lives of small scale producers in agriculture. The conference was held late in the year with representatives coming from four global regions (Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia and North Africa). The conference aimed to contribute to raise awareness of CSOs and deepening their understanding of current policy discourse on aid and investments in agriculture and build consensus on the root causes of ineffectiveness of aid and investments in agriculture and rural development.

The labour group conducted two trade union related seminars. The first seminar “Partnerships for Development: Trade Union Development Effectiveness” was attended by trade union organizations of Central America and the Caribbean, trade union solidarity support organizations in Europe and Brazil. The seminar introduced to the participants the Trade Union Development Effectiveness Profile tool. A follow-up activity might however be necessary to supplement the introduction provided. The other seminar was attended by trade union organizations from Asia and the Pacific as well as the International Trade Union Confederation in

the Asia-Pacific Region and was conducted to consolidate the constituency in the region and ensure that they are aware and updated on on-going issues and debates.

For their part, the feminist group organized the International Workshop with Training of Trainers Feminist Engagement and Advocacy around Development Effectiveness attended by core group members and representatives from other sectors. Initially the training was to pilot-test and validate the Advocacy Guide with the aim of maximizing efforts in promoting gender responsiveness at all levels within the platform, the GPEDC, UN and other policy spaces. But as the tool was still a work in progress, it also became an opportunity to strengthen the group's participation in the process and articulation of Women's Key Demands, enhance synergies, and build a shared agenda.

The Advocacy Guide is on "Learning and Strategizing around Development Effectiveness Post-Busan" from a women's rights angle. This tool will be used to share knowledge within the feminist and women's rights organizations in the CPDE around the work of the platform and how it engages in different spaces while also aiming to be a useful source of information for all CPDE groupings and sectors.

The indigenous people's sector, in starting to integrate in the platform, has organized a number of forums, meetings, and caucuses back to back with indigenous people's events to reach more members. Discussions about the work of the CSO Partnership and aid effectiveness issues were meant to strengthen IP solidarity in addressing aid and development concerns and fortify their positions when engaging in the UN World Conference on Indigenous People, the most recent of which was held during the UNGA and Post-2015 processes.

e. Expanding Membership and Strengthening Internal Participation

Organizing New Sectors The Indigenous Peoples Sector was initially invited to the CPDE platform during the bridge programme implementation. But the consolidation of the sector happened during Year 1 of the programme where the global coordinating committee for the Indigenous Peoples was formed during their meeting in September 2014. During this meeting, the plans of the sector were firmed up. This coordinating committee is composed of representatives from Asia, Latin America, Africa, North America, Europe, and from international networks of indigenous peoples.

On the other hand, the first global meeting for the youth sector was held in August 2014. The meeting gathered representatives of youth organizations from Europe, Latin America, Africa and the Asia-Pacific regions. Efforts to bring in youth organizations from North America and the MENA region were unsuccessful. From this meeting, the interim global coordinating committee of the youth sector was created with all the participating regions represented – Africa, Asia/Pacific, Europe and Latin America. Following online and virtual meetings, the focal persons identified from the regions finally met face to face for a short orientation on aid and development effectiveness, to discuss areas of integration for youth issues and the advocacies of the platform, and to plan how they can better organize themselves before their formal recognition in the platform.

Outreach to other members Separate from organized sectors, the platform also hopes to improve its mechanisms for accommodating interested individual organizations and organizing current members to initiate opportunities for collaboration.

Previously, CPDE did not have a database of members because of the perception that since CPDE is a voluntary platform, identifying the members and setting parameters can be seen as a digression from its fundamental character. With the aim to strengthen the membership of CPDE and animate all its units saw the need to have a database of members was seen as necessary to have a clear picture of the CPDE landscape in terms of organization and structure. An understanding of such landscape will result in a better outline in terms of planning for outreach (and in-reach).

The project to come up with a membership database was met with difficulty because of the fundamental question of “who is considered a member” in a voluntary platform as CPDE. To give direction to the constituencies in identifying the members and in considering future members of CPDE, the Guidelines on Membership was drafted and after several recommendations from the CC and the GC, it was approved during the last quarter of 2014.

Regional and sectoral units are also strengthening the foundations of the platform beyond the global level, securing interest from various CSOs to join and actively participate in the development effectiveness discussions in regions, sub-regions, and countries. One case in point would be in Latin America, there has been some requests to consider how cooperatives can be integrated as a special sector as they are very important and present social and economic actors in the region.

Formation of Outreach Working Group and strengthening mechanisms for collaboration The requirements to address the outreach (and in-reach) demands of the platform and all its units are extensive and far-reaching. It involves all sectors, regions and working groups for its full implementation. Realizing the need for a coordinated effort to achieve the objectives of outreach, a working group was created composed of sector coordinators and regional secretariats. This is led by the Co-Chair on outreach and convened by the CPDE Outreach Officer. The first meeting of the Outreach Working Group was held in Brussels in October 2014, and it set the basic understanding of the terms of reference of the group and laid initial plans to be accomplished. Subsequent to the meeting, regular coordination among the members ensued to discuss outreach concerns, including the protocols of working, and the Guidelines on Membership.

In terms of working relations, it was a recurring assessment that there seem to be a disconnection between regions, sectors and working groups. There was inadequate information sharing among them, and there was lack of coordination in the conduct and implementation of activities in the regions, sub-regions or countries. To address this issue, a Protocols of Working which lays down general guidelines on how regions, sectors and working groups should work together as units of a single platform – CPDE. The protocols have passed the approval of the working group and are currently being prepared for comments and approval by the CC.

f. Establishing Internal Communications and Knowledge Sharing Mechanisms

Recognizing the importance of effective internal communications in successfully fulfilling the objectives of the platform, the platform continues to explore different communication channels to overcome recurring challenges.

In line with this, the Communications unit commissioned the redesigning of the CPDE website to make it more robust and turn it into a channel which can showcase the latest news on what CPDE is currently doing, campaigns, advocacies, statements, and Press Releases. An active section in the website, twenty one blog articles were produced for the first year by mobilizing members coming from different regions and sectors to write on topics varying from global level policy discourse to country-level issues on development effectiveness. An internal portal to facilitate file sharing and more collaborative exchanges between members embedded on it is also currently being developed and will be launched soon.

At the global level, social media has been another channel that is being continuously explored with an officer in charge of managing accounts in popular applications such as Twitter, Facebook, and Youtube. These have been useful particularly in sharing information go live as what happened during the HLM in Mexico. Currently, use of these media is also providing opportunities to start discussions with external partners, governments, private institutions and other stakeholders, which hopefully will further spark and sustain interest of members in following aid and development effectiveness issues.

Also in order to gather and provide more relevant and updated information, communications and outreach working groups are currently working together on various initiatives to enhance and facilitate the delivery of information from the ground up and vice versa. These initiatives include the creation of the intranet facility and the ADE Mapping Project among others. A set of protocols providing guiding principles rules and standard procedures for emails, translations as well as for producing statements with the aim of systematizing internal communications has also been released in the platform.

At the regional level, regional coordinating units are also unifying the activities of the different structures and sectors and raising awareness about the CPDE. These regional units have built their own list serves, online groups, and web pages to facilitate sharing and cascading of information. Bulletins and newsletters are also being used to report on current issues, visualize activities at different levels, and expand the possible number of CSOs interested in joining the platform. In regions where multiple languages are being used, translation of documents and correspondences are also being strictly observed, in particular French, Spanish, and English.

3. Programme and Platform Consolidation and Management

g. Planning, Fundraising, and Programme Management

A number of activities were set for the first year in order to aid to effective management of the programme. Primary of which was setting the baseline for monitoring important elements which form part of the Performance Measurement Framework such as current state of development cooperation policies at different levels, knowledge and awareness of external stakeholders, and the capacity of the members of the platform to help accomplish the its objectives.

The initiatives aimed to address these were managed by the Global Secretariat with the direct supervision of the Coordination Committee through the Co-Chairs. The publication of “**A Synthesis Report: The State of Development Cooperation, Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment**” was to help shed light to the over-all state of development cooperation from the perspective of CSOs after Busan. The **Organizational Capacity Assessment** was to further understand the areas of strengths and areas for development of individual member organizations operating in unique contexts. A **Perception Survey** was also implemented to establish baseline indicators to improve the effectiveness of communications, measuring the perceived usefulness of communication tools, stakeholder awareness of CPDE advocacies and principles and the perceived importance of CPDE to its external stakeholders.

An external consultant was also commissioned to do an **Internal Accountability Review** and make viable recommendations on the Independent Accountability Committee (IAC) and the accountability mechanism that will suit the CPDE. Currently, it is the IAC which ensures that working units will observe all aspects of accountability and transparency in the fulfillment of the platform’s mandate and over-all vision-mission. It identifies issues and challenges allowing the platform to collectively consider its means and ways of working.

h. External Communications and Platform Image Development

The start of the programme was also the perfect time to bolster the presence and image of the CPDE not just in formal policy and advocacy engagement spaces but also in actual events and occasions where it can reach out to as many CSOs as possible with the hope of engaging them in development effectiveness discussions. The communications working group which was formed in the year became primarily in charge of managing efforts related to this.

The communications working group is a functional unit composed of communication officers and communications specialists from regional and sector constituencies within the platform. They provide input and guidance to CPDE communications and help build the capacities of national/sub-regional/regional communication networks to carry out activities by opening and helping manage communication channels.

A number of communication products were also produced by packaging policy researches and papers into simpler forms which can be easily appreciated and readily digested by a widely diverse audience. Brochures, handouts, tarpaulins, and print messages were used to increase awareness among internal and external stakeholders about the advocacies of the platform. The CSO Key Asks, for one, was embedded in small everyday items such as luggage tags, shirts, button pins and notebooks to help popularize what they represent. These items are being made available in platform activities organized in regions and sectors for members to use and give to their contacts when participating in multi-stakeholder activities. They were also mass distributed in a number of events such as the CSO Forum and HLM in Mexico, the GPEDC Busan and the Brussels Workshops, and the International Civil Society Week hosted by CIVICUS to spread the name and message of the CPDE.

Social media presence has also been revived in the first year. CPDE’s Twitter account now has a total of 1,461 tweets, an estimated reach of 15,989* individuals and is followed by prominent accounts such as GPEDC, UN ESCAP, UN ECOSOC, and the UN ECOSOC President among others. The CPDE Facebook page now has 543 likes with an approximate reach of 1,517 individuals

every day. There is also high engagement rate as observed from increasing number of comments and shares. Aside from daily updates from important global engagements, CPDE social media channels are also becoming an informal reporting space for sectors, regions and sub-regions as seen in the case of CAMEXCA, Rural Sector, and Europe. The CPDE Youtube page has reached 1,000+ views owing to the 27 video outputs produced in 2014 mostly interviews with CSOs and allied stakeholders in various internal events as well as those organized by the GPEDC and OECD, among others.

The Global Secretariat continues to maintain a good working relationship with the Joint Support Team - Communications Group of the GPEDC, constantly coordinating on relevant events and activities. Some weaknesses in media relations still persist but are being addressed by building up a list of professional journalists which can be tapped by the platform in cases when it might be necessary.

i. Coordination and Platform Consolidation

Within the period, the CPDE Global Secretariat organized a CC meeting and GC meeting back-to-back with the Mexico HLM and one CC meeting on October 2014 in Brussels. The new Co-Chairs also met with a number of Global Secretariat staff and the fiscal sponsor twice (July 2014, Paris and January 2015, Brussels back-to-back with the GPEDC Planning Workshop) to discuss platform coordination and programme development concerns. In between, a monthly Co-Chairs-Secretariat conference call has been organized to ensure smooth programme implementation.

The Global Secretariat, with the approval of the governing bodies, provided support in general coordination of CSO participation within the platform and into various advocacy arenas, from logistics to facilitating workshops, drafting of CSO statements and comments or responses to policy documents, and nominating speakers or facilitators in multi-stakeholder activities. The same has been the fundamental role of the regional secretariats, which mirrored CPDE's governance structure at global level, coordinating with the Global Secretariat and harmonizing initiatives at sub-regions and countries to the global level when applicable.

Monitoring of Country Level Activities

Regions	Priority Countries	Countries with CPDE Activities	
Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghana 2. Zambia 3. Zimbabwe 4. Uganda 5. Burundi 6. Burkina Faso 7. Gabon 8. Congo Brazzaville 9. Togo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benin 2. Burundi 3. Cameroon 4. Congo 5. Congo Brazzaville 6. Gabon 7. Ghana 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Ivory Coast 9. Kenya 10. Mozambique 11. Nigeria 12. Uganda 13. Zambia 14. Zimbabwe
Asia and the Pacific	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India 2. Tadjikistan 3. Indonesia 4. Kyrygstan 5. Bangladesh 6. Mongolia 7. Fiji 8. Myanmar 9. Tonga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangladesh 2. Cambodia 3. Fiji 4. India 5. Indonesia 6. Kyrgyzstan 7. Laos 8. Mongolia 9. Myanmar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Pakistan 11. Philippines 12. Tadjikistan 13. Tonga 14. Vietnam
Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Georgia 2. Armenia 3. Croatia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albania 2. Austria 3. Belgium 4. Croatia 5. Czech Republic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Germany 7. Serbia 8. Spain 9. Ukraine
Latin America and the Caribbean	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecuador 2. Bolivia 3. Brazil 4. Chile 5. Guatemala 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Argentina 2. Bolivia 3. Brazil 4. Chile 5. Colombia 6. Jamaica 7. Ecuador 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Guatemala 9. Mexico 10. Nicaragua 11. Paraguay 12. Peru 13. St. Lucia
Middle East and North Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt 2. Tunisia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt 2. Morocco 3. Lebanon 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Palestine 5. Tunisia
North America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada 	

2.2 Planned Results Not Achieved

- Planned results not achieved. Describe why they were not achieved and how the challenges encountered are being addressed

There were some activities that had to be re-designed or moved to a later date of implementation in order to respond to changing thematic priorities in discussions especially at the global level. This strategy was also to ensure that resources are maximized by regions and sectors for activities that are organized at the country level. These adjustments however do not drastically affect the possible results of the objectives.

Policy and Advocacy Engagement

In support of CPDE's engagement primarily with the GPEDC and TT on CSO DE and EE, the WG on CSO DE and the WG on EE originally planned to collaborate to produce a baseline survey on the depth and scope of CSO DE and EE advocacy. However, due to difficulties in coordination and priorities, the WG on EE still finishing its contribution to the Global Monitoring Framework, the CSO DE, on its own, went ahead to start the project by producing a tool that will help CSOs conduct a self-assessment of their implementation of the Istanbul Principles and chart plans on how to improve their work and accountability. The collaboration however is set to finally begin as discussions between WG on DE and WG on EE members are taking place again, this time with regional coordinating units with a number of countries being considered as pilot for conduct of the survey.

The same is true for the WG on HRBA which produced a paper on the role of private sector in development but still plans to enrich the content by gathering further information to build and strengthen its case. The WG on SSC which was supposed to release a publication on SSC is also continuing its work with case stories featuring various countries from across regions to explain SSC and the role of civil society in such a modality of development cooperation.

Capacity Building and Outreach

Related to the promotion of Istanbul Principles, the European constituency was supposed to create a peer learning mechanism and pilot its use on around 4-6 national platforms in Czech Republic, Austria, Belgium and France. These platforms were supposed to learn and provide each other support through targeted peer visits and exchanges using Istanbul Principle on mutual learning as a framework. While the peer learning mechanism was developed, there was difficulty experienced in coordinating the pilot as there were changes in staff involved. Another attempt to do the pilot is slated next year.

Similarly, the Feminist Group originally proposed the mapping of advocacy spaces and opportunities for the advancement of women's rights on the development cooperation agenda. This however did not push through as members of the coordinating group had to attend to other important activities and met only to strategize implementation of related activities later in the year. They have however started some initial work on this, even asserting their presence not just in GPEDC initiatives but in UN processes as well.

There were also a number of country level activities that were not conducted according to schedule but for preparations have already made. These activities are considered priorities in the next year.

2.3 *Unplanned Results*

- Unplanned results and any particular opportunities or positive developments to note

As the programme was on-going, adjustments had to be made on the implementation strategy to ensure that activities are conducted on schedule even with limited resources and that objectives will be met after the end of the programme. Given this reality, there were some interesting results that were not as planned but still surfaced in the duration.

Continuous active engagement with the GPEDC, for instance, has led to possible **collaborative work with other stakeholders**. It also opened opportunities for participation in other similar policy processes and spaces. The contribution of the WG on EE on the Global Monitoring Framework brought them closer with Joint Support Team and the TT who was working on VI 12 on CSO DE and EE. The current work of the WG on SSC on the other hand started initial discussions about undertaking a consultative online dialogue with the groups working on VI CSO-SSC Network.

The CPDE was also able to establish closer ties with OECD – Development Assistance Committee (DAC) where it was even exceptionally granted an informal observer seat at the DAC Senior High Level Meeting. Since the DAC frequently discusses GPEDC related issues and will take major decisions on Financing for Development (FfD), CPDE will pursue strengthened monitoring and potential engagement. At the same, the CPDE facilitated member-led meetings with the DAC (ITUC-TUAC, Reality of Aid, Concord) that proved to be useful and might lead to similar meetings and/ or the granular opening of the DAC.

Another unplanned activity was the **development of the Aid and Development Effectiveness (ADE) Mapping Project** which came about in an attempt to find more creative ways of gathering information from the ground. The project features a country level monitoring tool that aims to deliver news and real-time updates on aid and development effectiveness-related events and activities through social media tracking. It was successfully launched in Korea during the GPEDC Busan Workshop. The tool is currently in its beta version pending updates on case stories and country profiles among other technical enhancements. The communications working group is also drafting a plan to further engage and mobilize CPDE members working on the ground to contribute to this global mapping project.

The conduct of the Organizational Capacity Assessment also surfaced areas of strength and areas for development in the capacities of the members that should be addressed in the next years. Possibly more important than these results however, it was able to confirm **the unique, rather special character and manner of working of the platform**.

CPDE worked with CSOs through a variety of geographic and organizational formations, whether national, regional, global, or sector-specific (labour, women, agriculture and rural, faith-based organizations, youth, indigenous peoples). It continues to unite a widely diverse set of membership and root its work on the broadest possible participation of CSOs from around the world, while ensuring gender parity in representation, overcoming language and cultural barriers, and including those that are most commonly discriminated against, marginalised or excluded.

It is also perhaps the first platform of its kind to unite CSOs around a set of broadly-shared goals and principles, while opening space for effective engagement with other development actors. CPDE has managed, not without considerable time and effort, to forge solidarity among civil society that has

proven critical in these trying times, not least as the world moves toward new challenges and alternative development paradigms. Although less tangible, these results are as significant as its outputs in its policy and advocacy engagements.

2.4 Emerging and Potential Challenges and Risks

- Emerging and potential challenges and risks which may hinder achievement of results in future and suggested actions or actions being implemented to address these challenges and risks

While for the most part, the programme has been able to track progress on planned outcomes and outputs, implementation has not always been smooth sailing. A number of challenges also faced the different implementing units as well as the Global Secretariat which oversees the platform's day to day activities.

In many countries, work on Aid and Development Effectiveness Agenda has been one of the lower priorities of governments and many development organizations. On the other hand, there are many different parallel forums and many global agencies pursuing specific issues that are very much related to the aid theme but which are not consolidating affecting how our members work with them. There are also differences in country context which reflect differences in appreciation for themes and areas of work. The environment where our members operate, also sometimes pose challenges brought about by war and conflict, disease outbreak and political uncertainties, in particular in Central Africa and Middle East.

Internally, sustaining interest among members has been also challenging as there have been funding constraints, language barrier, reliance on specific individuals, and limitations in sharing and cascading information in communication channels in a timely manner. Reflecting on the results of implementing activities, members have also considered the need for building more strategic partnerships with other stakeholders and planning a more collective and holistic approach in integrating the work in regions, sectors, and working groups

The platform and the different implementing units are however adjusting and are finding not only temporary solutions but more concrete ways to address these challenges in the long term. Some of the responses have been linking development effectiveness issues to discussions around the Post-2015 framework which is the more urgent theme at the moment. Doing back-to-back activities while planning for a decentralized fund raising mechanism, and pursuing other funding opportunities to address funding constraints for activities especially at the country level are being done. Translation of important documents and online content to Spanish and French is continuously being conducted with the possibility of soon even expanding to Arabic language. Furthermore a re-thinking of current strategies for engaging constituencies and members through communication, coordination, and monitoring systems is being worked out.

2.5 *Other remarks and Work Plan for upcoming year*

- Other relevant remarks or comments
- Work plan for upcoming year

The succeeding year will build on the results achieved by the programme on its first year, noting down the lessons learned and using them as basis to enhance future implementation of activities on policy and advocacy engagement and outreach and capacity building.

In its policy and advocacy work, the CPDE's initial focus on (1) supporting country-level activities, (2) strengthening multi-stakeholder policy influence, and (3) encouraging knowledge sharing and communications fed well into its engagement in different policy arenas and strengthened its ability to contribute to policy discussions with concrete policy proposals, research as well as through an established network of policy contacts within the GPEDC and beyond.

The CPDE will continue its efforts to achieve changes in relevant development policies, increase the multi-stakeholder character of development cooperation in policy and practice and at all levels, raise awareness for CSO positions (including the full implementation of the Busan development effectiveness principles) and promote CSOs as independent development actors. These and other standing CPDE objectives will be supported through policy research and the elaboration and dissipation of policy recommendations through active participation in all policy arenas.

In regard to new opportunities, the CPDE will explore ways of engagement on:

- The **new GPEDC priority areas**, including DRM, SSC, Middle Income Countries, Fragility and the Private Sector to ensure that CSO positions are reflected in future work;
- **Advancing inclusive partnerships/ development as a core GPEDC theme**: a proposal to SC members should be drafted, ideally in cooperation with the TT and the United States as well as other GPEDC members (through outreach efforts);
- The restructuring process towards the streamlining of activities in **BBs and Voluntary Initiatives** needs to be monitored and active participation needs to be ensured, including through the promotion of CSO Vis and activities that could feed into BBs, other Vis or GPEDC stakeholder projects;
- Country **case studies on CSO EE** within the CPDE WG but also as part of the TT, expand **work on SSC** and the **Private Sector** in the same vein;
- Review of the **Monitoring Indicators and Second Monitoring Round**: engage in the informal working group on Indicator II, support the work of the Advisory Group on Monitoring as a SC member and oversee the monitoring process going forward; actively contribute and participate in the Seoul post-Busan Workshop in November 2015;
- Pushing for **Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA)** to be recognized and applied by all GPEDC stakeholders at country-level, and to be reflected in the MOIs of the SDGs;
- The **Post-2015 process and the subsequent SDGs implementation**: bring in CPDE core positions on development effectiveness and participate in the GPEDC's collective actions if a role is attributed to the Partnership;
- The **Financing for Development** process: explore avenues for the CPDE to engage, in particular with other CSO groups already active in the process, by making inputs to the GPEDC DRM theme, by liaising with the **OECD DAC** and by developing CPDE positions on this specific process in an ad-hoc reference group;

- The **GPEDC-DCF** collaboration: continue to contribute to the joint Action Plan, remain active in the DCF and propose steps forward;
- Promoting **multi-stakeholder modes of working** and bring attention to the shrinking space for civil society and on **EE for CSOs** in development cooperation at all levels and specifically in the implementation of the SDGs.

Outreach and capacity building activities in the programme built up on the efforts made and outcomes achieved during the bridge period. There were significant outcomes and achievements during the first year which further cemented stepping stones towards a more strengthened outreach work. Further outreach to new sectors, either the diaspora or the persons with disabilities, is seen to take place next. With the approval of the Guidelines on Membership, it is also expected that existing constituencies will actively outreach to new members and develop a more complete database of their respective members.

It is also anticipated that with the organizational capacity assessment, CPDE and its constituencies at the regional, sub-regional, and country levels and sector formations will have a clearer direction in terms of addressing inadequacies and drawbacks in developing capacities to do advocacy, research, and mobilization in the past. The continuing inculcation of the need for all CPDE units to work together not just in the global but down to the country levels, will make all the regional coordinating units, sectoral formations and working groups more conscious of doing their part in creating that vibrant synergy in the platform.

Now with more established communication channels, the new challenge for CPDE is to maximise these mediums in order to facilitate information flow from the ground and vice versa towards a more informed body of both internal and external stakeholders. Taking into account these challenges and opportunities, CPDE will proceed with its plans to develop an intranet facility that aims to optimize internal communication and sharing of information among and between CPDE constituencies, sustain and further expand social media presence, improve media relations, regularize production of newsletters and IEC materials, and possibly include new languages for translation such as Arabic.

3.0 Concluding Remarks

The CPDE is continuing to make unprecedented progress in uniting CSOs on the issue of development effectiveness and influencing global international policy reform. This has once again been reflected in its active participation and leadership in important areas of policy work at the Mexico HLM on the GPEDC as well as its continuous engagement with Task Team on CSO DE and EE, PFD, UN DCF, OECD DAC, and Post -2015 processes and production of evidence-based research to support its policy and advocacy strategies.

The CPDE was also able to further organise and gauge the capacities of its members in doing research, advocacy, and mobilization and over-all effectiveness to do their work measured against the standards of the Istanbul Principles. Identification of areas of strength and development enables the different constituencies and units supporting the platform to better manage capacity building and outreach activities, facilitate better coordination and communication, and ensure more collaborative ways of working.

While progress can be noted early on, the programme will still run for another two years. For it to be able to sustain its current achievements, it is important to learn from the past year and to think of strategic and long-term solutions to address problems and difficulties that were encountered.

List of Annexes

	<i>Policy and Advocacy Documents</i>
	1. CSO Key Asks
	2. CPDE Policy and Advocacy Strategy Paper
	<i>GPEDC Advocacy Related Documents</i>
	1. CSO Statement on the HLM
	2. HLM Focus Session ID
	3. HLM Session 2 DRM
	4. CPDE Comments on the HLM Communique (1 st Draft)
	5. CPDE Response on the HLM Communique (3 rd Draft)
	6. CPDE Response on the HLM Communique (4 th Draft)
	7. CSO Key Messages for the GPEDC Workshop in Seoul
	8. CPDE Messages GPEDC SC Meeting New York
	9. CPDE Messages GPEDC SC Meeting Abuja
	<i>Post 2015</i>
	1. Response to UN Secretary-General's Synthesis Report: The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives, and Protecting the Planet
	2. CPDE Inputs on UNPGA MOI High Level Thematic Debate
	3. CSO Letter to FFD Co-Facilitators
	4. CPDE Statement to the 69 th UNGA
	5. CPDE Response to the ICESDF Report
	6. Post-2015 Advocacy Strategy Paper
	<i>Other Policy Processes</i>
	1. Southern CSO and DAC Roundtable: ODA and broader development finance in a post-2015 world
	<i>Working Group Publication and Releases</i>
	1. Journey from Istanbul: Evidences on the Implementation of the CSO DE Principles
	2. An Enabling Environment for CSOs: A Synthesis of Evidence of Progress since Busan
	3. Issues on South-South Cooperation
	4. Private Sector's Accountability for Development: Mapping Business Liability Mechanisms and Donor Engagement with Private Sector and Development
	5. Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post-2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
	6. Development Cooperation in the Post-2015 Development Framework
	<i>Global Level Initiatives and Activities</i>
	A. A Synthesis Report: The State of Development Cooperation, Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment
	B. Organizational Capacity Assessment

	C. External Perception Survey
	D. Independent Accountability Review
	E. Global Council Minutes of the Meeting
	F. Coordination Committee Minutes of the Meeting
<p>All of the documents above are available online through the link: http://goo.gl/LHq1Dj</p>	

List of Appendices and Corresponding Links

	Web link
Region Specific Reports and Materials	
A. Africa	http://goo.gl/P2nv3g
B. Asia and the Pacific	http://goo.gl/Be4v03
C. Europe	http://goo.gl/KSTpvW
D. Latin America and the Caribbean	http://goo.gl/HbFYlu
E. Middle East and North Africa	http://goo.gl/aq1KSQ
F. North America	http://goo.gl/6SAr62
Sector Specific Reports and Materials	
A. Faith-based Organizations	http://goo.gl/Wq65ts
B. Feminist Group	http://goo.gl/qQPTXB
C. Labour Sector	http://goo.gl/b3eFNj
D. Rural and Agricultural Groups	http://goo.gl/i2pgUi
E. Indigenous Peoples	http://goo.gl/0wmSEP
F. Outreach to Youth	http://goo.gl/vecwlp