



CSO Partnership
for Development Effectiveness

eBULLETIN

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

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REFLECTING ON THE PROGRESS MADE SINCE



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November 2017

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COVER STORY

CPDE urges leaders to meet 0.7 aid targets and ensure quality partnerships in Busan meeting

The Busan Global Partnership Forum of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) is an initiative by the Republic of Korea to “contribute to and measure the progress of implementation” of the effective development cooperation (EDC) principles. This annual forum is global in scope and supplements other global meetings as another space in which representatives from governments, civil society organisations (CSOs), and other stakeholders can share experiences, relevant data and factors that lead to successful development outcomes.

There were about 100 participants in the forum, ranging from representatives of Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations, local authorities, academia and think-tanks, and the private sector.



CPDE plays a critical role as the lone CSO representative in GPEDC, represented by Co-Chair Beverly Longid. CPDE supported the objectives of the forum which was to strengthen the support for the EDC Principles, reviewing the progress on implementation, and in supplementing GPEDC's work to contribute to the 2030 Agenda.

CPDE was invited to speak in two sessions, the first of which was to give input on the global context of effective development cooperation. This session sought to discuss the current trends and policy progress going on in the development cooperation community. It was also a space to

start conversations on GPEDC's contributions to the 2030 Agenda, and its 2017-2018 Programme of Work. The second session focused on how to strengthen existing monitoring framework. Building on the results of the Second Monitoring Round (2MR), this session aims to be a venue for inputs and recommendations on how the next round can be improved.

CPDE in the context-setting session highlighted the global context, in particular the worsening economic crisis, shrinking democratic space especially for CSOs, increasing wars and conflict, and the continuing ecological destruction. CPDE stressed that in order for development



cooperation to be effective in the current landscape, the donor community must fulfill 0.7 percent ODA contributions directed to addressing poverty elimination, inequalities, human rights, and sustainable development.

Longid also said that engaging private sector, especially transnational corporations, require transparency and accountability measures in private public partnerships and blended financing modalities.

CPDE also noted that partnerships are not adequately met with meaningful multistakeholder partnerships (MSPs) at the country level where governments play a role in systematic crackdown of civil society organisations. Longid urged governments to create a conducive environment for CSOs.

CPDE challenged GPEDC to exemplify standards-setting in global development cooperation by making time-bound action plans, improve the 3rd Monitoring Round, close monitoring of new instruments and modalities, and work towards horizontal coordination with development policy platforms such as OECD, HLPF, EU, BRICS, and IFI/MDBs.

On monitoring, CPDE highlighted the lack of discussion ensuring enabling environment for civil society, specifically on the shrinking democratic space situation despite the commitments of states to address this. Burgeoning problems also still range from access to data and relevant information, legal and regulatory frameworks that impinge on the democratic participation of CSOs, Peoples organisations, and social and mass movements. CPDE underscored that the 2MR must be taken with a grain of salt. Its presentation is framed too positively. One must read deeper in the text. It lacks a detailed description of challenges and lessons learned that the GPEDC needs to address in the process. □

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Announcements

FLACJ calls for work meeting among youth organisations

For more information, please contact Josefina Villegas at jovillegas@gmail.com

The Latin American and Caribbean Youth Forum (FLACJ), member of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), invites youth organisations working on areas related to our sectoral issues to participate in a work meeting open to reflection. This will be held on 9-10 December in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The meeting intends to discuss and share experiences related to the role of youth in the development effectiveness agenda. For many organisations joining the work meeting, it will be their first approach to CPDE. FLACJ is interested in raising awareness on the existence of the platform as a space for work and advocacy in a debate which is considered central. The essential questions to answer are: What do we mean when we talk about development? How are the development processes at the global, regional, and national levels funded? What does development financing entail to the effective participation of civil society in these processes?

The objectives of the meeting are the following:

1. Provide a space for debate and discussion in relation to development effectiveness from a young and Latin American perspective; and
2. Raise awareness to facilitate and strengthen the engagement of youth organisations, networks, and platforms in the region in the agenda and work of CPDE.

CC selected two new CPDE representatives to the TT on PFD and OECD-DAC engagements

The CPDE recently selected two new representatives to represent the platform. Ramon Bultron is now the CPDE representative in the TT on PFD. For the CPDE representative in the CSO Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee Reference Group, Jiten Yumnam acquired the position with Anibal Cabrera as the alternate. A CPDE TaskForce was also created following the recommendation of the CC during its 12th meeting in Berlin in October. These selections are endorsed by the CC. □

New members join the Working Group on CSO Enabling Environment and on South-South Cooperation

The Working Group on CSO EE welcomes two new members, Maria Carolina Carrera Ferrer of Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género, Corporación Humanas and Nevine Ebeid of New Woman Foundation. Both of them are under the CPDE Feminist Group. In the Working Group on SSC, also two new members joined the group, Giulia Massobrio from the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas - CSA TUCA and Thiago Maeda from CUT Brazil.

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STATEMENT

Declaration of the CPDE Rural Sector – Latin America and the Caribbean

For more information, please contact Alejandro Noya at abarrios@iboninternational.org

Bogota, September 2017 - The CPDE Rural Sector Constituency in Latin America and the Caribbean held a regional workshop in Bogota, Colombia in September 2017 attended by 30 organizations from 14 countries. Our main theme of discussion was about conflict and fragility in the context of development cooperation and development effectiveness.

The Sector recognizes the political value of its active and purposeful participation in various regional and global spaces, where it discusses an international agenda related to sustainable development, development effectiveness, democratic governance, and climate change. In this context, the result of the conclusions, political bets, and challenges that the Rural Sector-LAC determined in its last regional workshop are the following:

POLITICAL MESSAGES

1. The Rural Sector-LAC, ratifies being a space of social articulation that claims a progressive agenda of rights from a perspective of class struggle and resistance of the peoples.
2. Our central approach is to contribute to the structural transformations of the Region as a means to generate greater and better social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental welfare, from a perspective of peace, justice, equity, dignity, sovereignty, self-determination, and good living of our peoples.
3. The Rural Sector-LAC will continue to strengthen its capacity for action and political mobilization on an issue as essential as food sovereignty as a means to achieve the good living of our peoples.
4. We categorically denounce any imperialist action against life that is placing the planet at a point of dehumanization and extermination. Imperialist invasions, interventions, and threats must cease against any sovereign state. We demand, and at the same time commit ourselves, to work for a world in peace, with justice, equity, dignity and self-determination.
5. We denounce the massive and growing destruction that the great economic and corporate powers are causing to the "Pachamama" and we urgently call on all countries to fight for the rights of nature.

6. We reiterate that any initiative or global action that does not question the capitalist and neoliberal model of life, which is death and predation, can do little or nothing to change the reality of exclusion, marginalization, and poverty in which more than 80% of the world's population lives.
7. We denounce that as long as Official Development Assistance continues to move behind the perverse geopolitical and economic interests of developed countries and transnational corporations, it will not contribute to the true change and will continue to affirm its perverse logic of welfare and charity that has characterized it historically.
8. We are concerned about the role played in recent years by the social institutions that are actively involved in the international cooperation and development system. The political demands of the necessary structural changes that our peoples demand have been lost. In the speech of seeking an "enabling environment for Civil Society Organizations," using empty content discourses, playing "democratic governance" and not questioning the causes that have given rise to the global problem, we are only serving to legitimize and oxygenate this system of death and genocide.
9. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should not abandon the struggle for the sovereignty and self-determination of our peoples. We must work to rethink and influence the good course of the States and actively participate as citizens and other actors in the political life of our countries to redefine new models of life, oriented to the common good and in full harmony with our Mother Earth.
10. We acknowledge and claim in our analysis debates of the regional reality that political conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean have had structural causes, based on the deep social inequality, accumulation of wealth and political control of sectors of power, which placed us as one of the most unequal and unjust regions in the distribution of wealth and income in the world.
11. We reject and denounce the growing criminalization and social violence that many of our countries and many social leaders live, fundamentally in the legitimate fight that is fought for the defense of the territories and in the defense of the rights of the nature, permanently violated by the large transnational corporations and economic powers that plunder the resources of our peoples.
12. We demand our recognition of the fight against impunity and corruption that exists in the region as a means of stabilizing and guaranteeing power through processes of national sovereignty. We condemn any action that, with the excuse of fighting corruption and transparency, justifies a real strategy of international interventionism where interests are eminently geopolitical to provoke destabilization, especially in countries where there are progressive governments.
13. The Rural Sector-LAC reaffirms the strategic importance of contributing to the creation of a regional institutional structure of its own in LAC, and we demand to work to strengthen spaces such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America , the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Central American Integration System (SICA) and others, as well as to ensure that in these spaces there are mechanisms and means for active, effective participation, democratic and inclusive of the organizations and legitimate expressions of our peoples.

INTERNAL MESSAGES TO THE PLATFORM

1. The Rural Sector-LAC has determined to participate in the various global and regional spaces that address issues related to food sovereignty, climate change, and the rural agenda, and to take a critical position on the dysfunctionality of the system and with proposals aimed at making these initiatives, tools of change and legitimization of the demands that come from the people.
2. We demand and require democracy and internal transparency of the processes that take place in the space of the CPDE. The internal processes must be based on a real consultation, which responds to the legitimate interests of the participating organizations. The processes of election of authorities of the spaces of participation must be broad, transparent, and rotating. You cannot participate based on pre-established interests. The language and speech used should be inclusive for all organizations, especially for grassroots organizations that come from the rural, indigenous and fishing sectors, so as to allow the construction of dialogue bridges from and between sectors.
3. The logic that large NGOs should encompass all international spaces should change, and a more communitarian and territorial approach should be given. We must work to translate our speeches and content in an accessible and understandable way and ensure that they reach the community level and the largest possible number of sectors.
4. The CPDE must also ensure the necessary means to make a participatory process not only to NGOs but to all levels of civil society organizations. Democratic participation must be measured by effective and inclusive participation.
5. In areas such as the CPDE, political advocacy is sought, but at the same time social impact must be worked on. We reiterate that peaceful mobilization and resistance must be assumed as a necessary practice for the demand for rights, and as a complementary action to global advocacy actions.
6. We demand that the positions that are generated from the global spaces must be the result of a diverse, ample, and agile process of consultation, and not so individual and exclusive.
7. We urge to demand that in any global or regional official space (UN, OECD others) the participation of CSOs must be constant and transparent, to ensure that our proposals are taken into account.
8. We urge and demand that, in any space of global character, where we meet people with different languages and cultures, the right to work in our own languages must be guaranteed and a practice of showing respect for our cultures and languages (forums, meetings, debates, research, messages, etc.). This should also be reflected in the publication of materials, documents, pronouncements, etc.
9. We demand to redesign the reference to the rural sector in the CPDE. The artisanal and pastoral fisheries sector should be reviewed and given a specific place ensuring that they are properly included, recognizing its valuable contribution to food sovereignty. □

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From the Regions

Africa

Pan African CSO conference and debrief on Second High-Level Meeting

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On December 7-8 2017, civil society organisations (CSOs) from the African region will gather in Nairobi, Kenya to start making preparations at regional and national level on the implementation of the Post-Nairobi Agenda. This is a follow up meeting from the the Pre-Nairobi African CSO Pan African conference which recommended for the holding of a Nairobi feedback session as well as strategy development for regional and country engagement post-Nairobi.

The conference will provide a major opportunity for African CSOs to work towards the realisation of the development effectiveness agenda within the context of the Nairobi Outcome for effective development cooperation.

The conference will target 60 CSOs, government ministries and development partners. □

CPDE Asia holds workshop on militarism and development cooperation

Asia

For more information, please contact Yodhim Dela Rosa at ydelarosa@realityofaid.org

Quezon City, PHILIPPINES - Reality of Aid- Asia Pacific (RoA-AP) and CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) Asia held a workshop entitled "Militarism and Development Cooperation: Probing the State of Conflict and Fragility in Asia Pacific" on 12 November 2017 in Quezon City, Philippines. It brought together representatives of different sectors and thematic groups to examine the issue of development cooperation in the context of growing militarism in Asia and the Pacific.

In the different presentations, it was established that while ODA is pouring in different Asia Pacific countries, these are used to augment militarism efforts and support the economic and geopolitical interests of donor countries. Militarism, according to speakers, has already found its way to development cooperation through bilateral and military aid, often in the guise of anti-terrorism and counterinsurgency efforts. Developed countries have also started redefining ODA to include spending on peace and security, but at the detriment of people's lives and rights.

Based on the experiences of the people from different Asian countries, militarism in development cooperation goes against development effectiveness principles and human rights approaches to development. However, CSOs and communities are exerting different efforts and maximizing spaces to protect the integrity of ODA and make sure that it contributes to genuine peace and development.

The results of this workshop will inform the regional policy research on conflict and fragility, which will be produced by RoA-AP and CPDE Asia. The policy research will report on regional trends and issues on militarism and development cooperation, and bilateral and multilateral efforts in conflict and post-conflict situations, while forwarding CSO key messages and demands.

Asian CSOs take part in Regional Knowledge Exchange in Manila

Makati City, PHILIPPINES - Members of CPDE Asia participated in the Regional Knowledge Exchange organised by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Asia Pacific Development Facility (AP-DEF). The event took place on 2-4 October 2017 in Makati City, Philippines. The three-day event included the Asia Pacific CSO Consultation, the plenary of the Regional Knowledge Exchange, and the AP-DEF Steering Committee Meeting.

CPDE members made remarkable interventions on the floor, which spurred discussion particularly on transparency and accountability. They made back-to-back interventions each session, raising important issues with regard to financing and private sector engagement. They also presented on CSO perspectives on the monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), highlighting CSO experiences on the Second Monitoring Round as well as CSO expectations with regard to the Third Monitoring Round. CPDE also pushed for the need for an accountable private sector engagement, time-bound commitments for EDC, and enabling environment for CSOs. CPDE also raised the need to mainstream the four EDC principles in exacting accountability to all development actors. □

LAC

Region speaks on the occasion of the International Day of the Elimination of Violence Against Women

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The Region is once again called to review the achievements towards our aspiration of eradicating all forms of violence against women in the world, as established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) almost 40 years ago. CEDAW is an international commitment that endorses and inspires other instruments or agreements and their respective institutions in all the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC), as a result of feminists and women movements' struggles. Latin American and Caribbean countries adopted a Follow-up Mechanism known as *Convención de Belém do Pará*.

CEDAW, approved in December 1979 by the United Nations, meant among other milestones, the formal recognition of the fact that culture has limited or inhibited the exercise of fundamental rights of women. "Culture and tradition can be seen in stereotypes, habits, and norms which are the causes of multiple legal, political, and economic limitations to the advancement of women..." For that reason, Member States are committed to contribute to the modification of those sociocultural behavior patterns of men and women to eliminate "the prejudices and customary or any other practices which are based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of any of the genders or of stereotyped functions of men and women."

A year ago, when the 2030 Agenda was being negotiated, ALOP adhered to UN Women initiative: STEP IT UP for gender equality, for a 50-50 planet in 2030. The moment is now! Achieve a world where all women and girls have the same opportunities and rights by 2030.

STEP IT UP urges governments to concretize national commitments to eliminate the gap in gender equality, in the form of laws and policies or national action plans and adequate investment, to tackle issues that prevent women and girls from achieving progress and reaching their full potential.

On the other hand, in October 2016 in Uruguay, the LAC countries approved the Montevideo Strategy to realize gender equality in the region by 2030. This was undoubtedly the main outcome of the XIII Regional Conference on Women in LAC, organized by Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

The Montevideo Strategy comprises 10 implementation axes for the regional gender agenda, with a total of 74 measures. This agenda includes all the commitments made by the Governments of the ALC Region to advance women's rights and autonomy and gender equality since the first Regional Conference held in Habana, 1977, until today.

"We cannot achieve progress in poverty eradication if we do not understand its critical linkages with inequality, race, ethnicity and territorial discrimination, lack of sexual and reproductive rights, and violence."

As Alicia Barcena, the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, declared in the opening speech of the XIII Regional Conference: "This is the reason why a gender mainstreaming approach is vital not only in SDG 5 but also in the other 17 goals. Meeting this agenda is our main objective, translating commitments into action. Therefore, this conference's main focus is the implementation of the regional agenda that started in 2000, with a human rights-based approach expressed in the regional conferences' consensus on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, Mexico, Quito, Brasilia and Santo Domingo. Here is where a virtuous synergy can be seen where the regional approach enriches, expands and further deepens the 2030 Agenda. SDGs are a potential entry point for a holistic approach to women's empowerment and interrelations."

The stock-taking of this November 2017, however, moved us and called upon us since violence against women not only persists but has been increased in the whole worlds and particularly in the region. UN Women reveals this hurtful trend.

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

According to the report by UN Women, violence against women has increased in the region. In some countries, such as Honduras, the situation is particularly alarming, where 10 of every 100 thousand inhabitants are victims of femicide, the highest rate in the whole world. In Central America, the dimensions are particularly dramatic, where two out of three women were killed for gender-related issues.

In 16 countries of the LAC region, 831 women were killed in 2016, with 661 killed in 2015, showing a dramatic increase of femicide cases in the region. 38% of those crimes were perpetrated by the partner of the victim.

She noted that data does not reflect absolute figures of countries such as Brazil or Mexico, where femicide cases are high and increasing. In Mexico, 66% of women have suffered at least one emotional, economic, physical, sexual violence or discrimination incident throughout their lives; each day, 7 women are murdered in this country.

Alicia Bárcena, believes that “we have to put an end to gender violence in our countries, a violence we have also witnessed in the past days. Reality strikes today with horrendous figures of male or misogynist violence in Latin America and the Caribbean, where, on average, 12 women die every day just because they are women. We don't want to lose a single woman! It is vital to put an end to violence against women!”¹

The study, *Violencia contra las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe: análisis comparativo de datos poblacionales de 12 países*, by the Panamerican Health Organization (OPS, in Spanish) reveals that violence against women is a human rights violation with important consequences in public health. Data coming from all over the world proves that violence is generalized, and women and girls bear the heaviest burden of this violence coming from their husband/partner and sexual violence perpetrated by any kind of aggressor.²

Consequences of violence against women can last for a whole life and have a massive impact, it is a great cause of illness and, in some cases, of death. “Studies reveal that violence against women have negative health impacts that go from physical injuries, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases (including infection by HIV/aids), maternal mortality, post-traumatic stress, depression, suicide, among others. When analyzing accumulative impacts on morbidity and mortality, the burden on health linked to violence against women is often greater than public health priorities recognized.”³

Violence against women, continues the report, also pose intergovernmental impacts because, when women suffer violence, their children also suffer. A great amount of scientific evidence highlights that children witnessing violence or suffering violence directly have a greater risk of becoming aggressors or victims in the future.

“Enquiries prove that, besides human costs, violence against women drain public health and justice budgets due to the great cost of treating survivors and prosecuting aggressors. It also poses costs due to loss of productivity and absenteeism.”⁴

Responding to violence against women requires a multi-sectoral and coordinated effort, reaching different areas such as health, law enforcement, the judiciary and social protection services, among others. Healthcare system's roles are to improve primary prevention of violence, as well as the capacity to early detect survivors of ill treatment and abuses, and provide women with an appropriate and sympathetic care.

UN Women recommends, among other measures, the creation of national plans at the national level and policies with a multi-dimensional approach; to strengthen remedy actions for victims' economic empowerment; and, working with men, particularly with young men, to engage them as allies to end with violence against women.

The Montevideo Strategy recognizes that, in order to achieve gender equality, we need to leave behind structural knots in current unequal power relations in LAC. Some of these knots include socio-economic inequality and poverty, discriminatory and violent patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of the privilege culture, gender division of labor and the unfair social organization of care, and concentration of power and hierarchy relations in public sector. □

This is an abridged version of the article.

Other source: <http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-37828573>

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From the Sectors

Labour

Trade unions at the OECD Development Assistance Committee

For more information, please contact Theo Morrissey at theo.morrissey@ituc-csi.org

Trade unions recently took part in the annual High Level Meeting of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This year's meeting was particularly significant in terms of the decisions on the table and the implications those decisions will have on future donor behaviour. The role of DAC members in relation to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and its mandate to realise the development effectiveness principles was notably discussed. On a positive note, DAC members by and large reaffirmed the importance of the GPEDC and the centrality of development effectiveness to achieving the broad development agenda. However, the long standing struggle to engage BRICS countries in the partnership remains a significant preoccupation.

Other highly relevant elements discussed included:

- The role and integrity of Official Development Assistance in light of the 2030 Agenda commitments;
- The adoption of a set of principles towards the use of blended financing;
- The clarification of reporting standards on in-donor refugee costs;
- The discussion on new rules on how donors report on public resources being channelled towards private sector instruments.

Further information: <https://www.ituc-csi.org/DAC-HLM-2017>

A trade union focus on the Sustainable Development Goals

Trade unions are stepping up their efforts to contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development and to demand accountability to the commitments undertaken by governments. This video explores what steps are being taken by unions in Argentina, Belgium, the Philippines and Zimbabwe.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6QQofRQ5Wc&t=4s>

Trade union update on the Sustainable Development Goals indicator-setting process

The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG) was set up by the United Nations to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda. It met for the sixth time in Manama, Bahrain on 11-14 November 2017. Trade unions have been following this work with intent. They provide an update highlighting the key points of a process that is technical, but also political.

Further information: <https://www.ituc-csi.org/IAEG-SDG-6>

Open Coordination Meeting of the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network

Trade union representatives came together to coordinate the work of the TUDCN for the next six months. In addition to almost 30 member representatives, the meeting featured guest presentations from the ILO. The promoting social dialogue within development cooperation was notably discussed in depth. The coordination of trade unions' work on the 2030 Agenda also featured prominently in discussions. The trade union monitoring of national progress is the centrepiece of this work, and both the way in which this work was undertaken and the national profiles were reviewed. □

Further information: <https://www.ituc-csi.org/TUDCN-OCM-2017-article>



6

From the Working Groups

CPDE Participates in Task Team Meetings

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**CSO
Enabling
Environment**

During the week of November 6th, CPDE representatives participated in a series of meetings in Brussels related to the multi-stakeholder Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment.

CPDE, along with the Government of Uganda and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, co-chairs this Task Team, which is composed of an equal number of CSO, provider and partner country representatives. The Task Team's mandate is to monitor and promote progress in key Busan High-Level Meeting commitments on CSO enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness.

In a preparatory meeting, CPDE participants focused on implementing the work plan for CPDE's Working Group on Enabling Environment. The Working Group has launched, with CPDE regional secretariats, a call to nominate CPDE country focal points. They will coordinate the monitoring of indicator two (on CSO enabling environment) in the GPEDC's monitoring framework at the country level. The Working Group will be preparing a set of training programs in early 2018 for these focal points oriented towards the Third GPEDC Monitoring Round, which will be initiated by the GPEDC in April or May 2018.

Another important stream of work for the Working Group and its members in the next months will be gathering of country experiences relating to the impact of CSO enabling environment conditions on CSO engagement in Agenda 2030 at the country level.

The two-day meeting of the Task Team focused on renewing its principles for operation as a multi-stakeholder initiative: How are agreements on strategic directions established? What are the roles of the co-chairs in guiding the Task Team's Secretariat? How do Task Team members effectively participate in ongoing work of the Task Team? What are the roles of the Secretariat in support of the Task Team?

The second focus for the Task Team meeting was its future strategic directions post-Nairobi. There was overall consensus by the three stakeholder groups that the Task Team would concentrate on facilitating country-level work related to its core mandate by working through the Global Partnership and supporting the third monitoring round in 2018 and by addressing the inclusion of CSOs in multi-stakeholder initiatives on the Sustainable Development Goals at the country level.

Finally, the Joint Support Team (JST) of the Global Partnership convened a one-day meeting of a multi-stakeholder Reference Group created to support the JST's work on the revisions of Indicator Two. The JST took the proposals for revising indicator two that had been developed and submitted by CPDE's Working Group on Enabling Environment. These proposals were the starting point for the Reference Group's discussions and contributions. The Reference Group offered detailed comments on each of the indicator two modules and questions. The JST will take onboard this commentary in its revisions for this indicator. A small core group of the Reference Group, in which CPDE also participates, will work closely with the JST on these revisions in the coming weeks. Indicator two will form part of a revised monitoring framework to be approved by the GPEDC's Steering Committee in March/April 2018. □

Calendar

December

- 4-8 CIVICUS International Civil Society Week | Suva, Fiji
- 6 IPMSDL Event on Self-Determination and Liberation in the Pacific (during the ICSW 2017) | Suva, Fiji
- 7-8 Pan Africa CSO Conference
- 9-10 CPDE Youth Latin America and the Caribbean Meeting | Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 11 CPDE ICSO constituency Reality Check Workshop: One year since the Nairobi HLM | Berlin, GERMANY

Contact

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