CSOPartnership
for Development Effectiveness

Enhancing Civil Society Role
in Development Partnerships Post 2015

2017 Interim Report

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1. Description

Name of Coordinator of the Grant Contract:	IBON International Foundation Inc.
Name and Title of the Contact Person:	Mr. Marc Adrian Ignacio, CPDE EC-Sida Project Manager
Name of beneficiaries and affiliated entities in the Action:	ACT Alliance ActionAid Italia Arab NGO Network for Development Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants Asia-Pacific Research Network Coordinadora dela Mujer FOND Romania Fundacion SES International Trade Union Confederation National Association of Youth Organisations Pacific Islands Association of NGO People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty Reality of Aid Africa Network Reality of Aid Network Reality of Aid Network - Asia-Pacific Rural Missionaries of Mindanao – Northern Mindanao Region
Title of the Action:	Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post 2015
Contract Number:	DCI-NSA/2015/370-426
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Target countries or regions:	Global and Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa Regions
Final beneficiaries and/or Target groups (if different):	
Countries in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):	

2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities

2.1 Executive Summary of the Action

To protect and advance the policy gains from engaging the 2nd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC HLM2) in 2016, CPDE need to sustain the advocacy for universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). The development cooperation actors present in this meeting renewed the commitments to uphold the principles and values espoused in the various outcome documents of previous High Level Forums on aid effectiveness (i.e., Rome, Paris, Accra, and Busan). CPDE's 2017 policy goals focused on ensuring that the renewed commitments are translated to time-bound action plans.

CPDE expands its work beyond GPEDC to monitor the application of EDC principles in the 2030 Agenda, most especially in development partnerships (DPs) where the means of implementation (MOI) of these goals are discussed. Some of these policy institutions are the European Union Policy Forum for Development (EU-PFD), the Forum on Financing for Development (FfD), the UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF), and the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). Some of the important developments in these arenas were:

- the need to ensure progress of GPEDC's work on development cooperation through the workstreams on various priority themes,
- the annual monitoring of Agenda 2030 implementation at the country level through the Voluntary National Reports (VNRs),
- the European Union's development consensus,
- the increasing importance of South-South Cooperation as emphasised by the UN DCF,
- the slow progress in realising the 0.7% Gross National Income (GNI) official development assistance (ODA) contribution of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, and,
- the continuous dominance of the role of the Private Sector (PS) in financing development and leveraging these through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Development Financing Institutions (DFIs) in the discourse.

CSO capacities have been developed through capacity building activities to ensure that civil society effectively engage the discourse in these DPs and work on their own effectiveness. Regional observatorios and sectoral work on CSO Development Effectiveness (CSO DE) have advanced terms of monitoring the effectiveness of DPs and applying Istanbul Principles to sectoral contexts. These are complemented with a Knowledge Repository that aims to manage the rich pool of information and knowledge of CPDE.

This second interim report highlights results gained from the implementation of activities from April 2017 to April 2018. It also presents the revisions to the logical framework and a brief narration of the plan as the programme closes on December 2018.

2.2 Results and Activities

A. Results

The European Commission (EC) Action of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), co-financed by the Swedish International Development Agency, (Sida), has aimed to ensure significant contribution in global and regional development policy arenas, particularly through the GPEDC and other relevant processes, with focus on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the platform has also set out the following objectives in order to guide its policy advocacy engagement and capacity development work:

1. Influence favourable policy outcomes in Development Partnerships (DPs) at the global and regional levels through institutionalising CSO participation, advocating enabling environment for CSOs, and aligning development frameworks to human rights based approaches (HRBA); and
2. Increase CSO capacity to contribute and monitor DPs and Istanbul Principles implementation.

2017 highlights include engagements in the global development cooperation policy arenas, constituency activities in relation to setting up the regional observatorio, the contextualisation of CSO DE principles in sectoral work, and the development of evidence base through the different global policy research initiatives. As noted from the previous interim report, these are Year 1 activities that have been moved to this period due to the competing priorities in 2016 – i.e., particularly the preparations for and full mobilisation/engagement of the HLM2.

The HLM2 engagement in Nairobi in 2016 shifted the focus from development effectiveness to the broader effective development cooperation (EDC) discourse. The participation of members was instrumental in advancing the agenda and placing the important principles of enabling environment (EE), HRBA, and accountability of the private sector in development cooperation in the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD). These significant policy gains necessitated follow-up to commitments outlined in the NOD and the sustaining of the platform's advocacy work on universalising EDC.

Midway in the implementation of its Strategic Plan, CPDE developed its 2017 Policy Directions (Annex A) to chart the direction of the advocacy work of the platform and its members. The project complemented these policy directions through the different research and policy development, global and regional advocacy engagement, and capacity development activities supported in the year. The policy directions comprised goals and indicators for the core business of Rome, Paris, Accra, Busan, Mexico, and Nairobi and the five advocacy themes on Private Sector Accountability, CSO Development Effectiveness, CSO Enabling Environment, South-South Cooperation, and Conflict and Fragility. The achievements of the project speak to the achievement of some of the indicators set in the policy directions.

Outcome 1. Influence favourable policy outcomes in Development Partnerships (DPs) at the global and regional levels through institutionalising CSO participation, advocating enabling environment for CSOs, and aligning development frameworks to human rights based approaches (HRBA).

CPDE was able to engage in global and regional DPs and put forward its positions on HRBA, EE, and inclusive partnerships in various key milestones.

CPDE's GPEDC engagement contributed in the development of time-bound action plans on upholding internationally agreed aid and development effectiveness (ADE) commitments. The CSO contributions/leadership in the work streams (WS) allowed for CPDE to position strategically its advocacy on the EDC principles which adhered to HRBA, inclusive partnerships, and EE. In fact, CPDE was influential in shaping the work on the GPEDC WS 1 (country effectiveness in Agenda 2030) and GPEDC WS 4 (private sector accountability), albeit reservations with regard to specific decisions like holding a business leader caucus for the work on WS 4. The engagement in the GPEDC also made significant progress in advancing the discourse of core EDC priority themes among its constituencies and other actors. This was particularly true with the development of the module for Indicator 2 on Enabling Environment to revise the GPEDC Monitoring Framework.

Aside from influencing the various GPEDC workstreams, CPDE also took an active role in influencing the discussions on the refinement of the GPEDC monitoring framework. The work on this initiative focused on Indicator 2. CPDE realised that the work on the monitoring framework needed to expand and engage other indicators beyond Indicator 2. CPDE engaged the monitoring process since the two previous rounds in 2014 and 2016. In both rounds, CPDE contributed in the development of the GPEDC indicators and the execution of the exercise at the global and country levels.

The GPEDC was keen at refining the indicators for the 3MR. CPDE took the initiative in proposing a revised framework for Indicator 2 through a series of workshops in October 2017 and April 2018. The refinement solicited inputs from various constituencies of the GP. CPDE worked closely with the Joint Support Team (JST) in this undertaking. In further preparing for the 3MR, CPDE developed a strategy plan that aimed to further enhance the capacity of its CSO country focal points on both the political and technical aspects of the work. This plan covered more indicators to tackle more issues relevant to CPDE's core business. CPDE intended to engage Indicator 1 (Results Framework), Indicator 3 (Public-Private Dialogue / Private Sector); Indicator 4 (Transparency); Indicator 7 (Mutual Accountability); Indicator 8 (Gender); Indicator 9 (Budget); and Indicator 10 (Tied aid) to take stock of the progress in implementing EDC commitments in relation to these indicators.

As the monitoring work unfolds in late 2018, CPDE will implement a multi-tier approach to engage the different indicators. A holistic approach in assessing country level implementation of EDC commitments will be employed in Indicators 2 and 8. A more targeted approach of influencing modules for Indicators 4, 7, 9, and 1 will be carried out to ensure that measures are consistent with the realities on the ground. A collaboration with ITUC and Eurodad will be sought in engaging Indicators 3 and 10. These are crucial measures that CPDE needed effectively engage this monitoring round.

CPDE also endeavoured to advance core EDC principles in various development cooperation policy arenas like the EU, the UN HLPF, the UN DCF, and the Financing for Development (FfD).

Starting a new multi-annual financial framework, the EU set out and reiterated its guiding principles in forging partnerships with other development cooperation actors to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These principles are espoused in the EU Development Consensus. CPDE expressed its concerns on the document highlighting the need to uphold commitments from previous high level forums since Rome and the need to clearly spell out time-bound action plans to implement such Consensus. This was enriched in the EDD18 engagement which looked into the issue of gender and migration. The two EU pillars espoused in the Consensus informed the theme for the EDD18. CPDE was forwarded its analysis through its members in a village stand that showcased various publications and policy papers on the issues.

Another policy space for CPDE was the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the UN. The HLPF charts the direction of the 2030 Agenda implementation. Emphasis on the need for effectiveness in development cooperation – most especially in the implementation of the SDGs was paramount in engaging the forum. In the 2017 forum, CPDE was able to highlight its positions on its advocacy themes and called out to governments and multilateral institutions for more accountability and transparency in the monitoring and implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

2017 saw increasing attention on South-South Cooperation (SSC), particularly in the UN processes. The UN DCF 2017 Symposium theme focused on substantive discussions on SSC. This provided the policy space for CPDE to advance the discourse on effective SSC hinged on people's interest and human rights based approach (HRBA). CPDE was able to raise its concern on the similarities that now blur the lines between SSC and North-South Cooperation. Issues of policy conditionality and tied aid were now experienced in various SSC schemes, and CPDE called for the translation of the EDC principles into policies and programmes to make SSC more effective for the people and be consistent with previous EDC and SSC commitments.

Finally, CPDE engaged the FfD Forum in late April 2018. The engagement in this process was two-fold, namely: (1) in the CSO FfD reference group and (2) the actual FfD Forum in New York, USA. The success in this engagement was rather unplanned – i.e., highlighting the importance of CSO participation in development cooperation processes to realise effectiveness of the initiatives. CSO engagement with the FfD Process is coordinated by the CSO FfD Group, which is a loose platform of organisations working on the various pillars of the FfD process. In this Group, CPDE was able to demonstrate its expertise and resources for advocacy and assumed lead role on the International Development Cooperation pillar. As lead, CPDE took an active role in drafting messages for CSO inputs in various forms – e.g., the CPDE Statement to the forum and reactions to the FfD Outcome document. Besides this, CPDE was closely involved in the organisation of the side event on private finance during the FfD Forum on April 23-24, 2018. This allowed for CPDE nominate CSO speakers who can highlight CPDE's position on private finance. There had been difficulties in co-organising the side event with the competing priorities of co-organisers, but this still gained traction among the participants which also secured participation and panel inputs from the Government of Bangladesh and the European Commission. In the end, the side event provided a space

to discuss cross-cutting issues of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), the catalytic role of ODA/blended finance, and business and human rights.

These emerging outcomes are supported by the following outputs:

Output 1.1 Institutionalised CSO participation and policy gains in CSO EE in global and regional development policy arenas

The following are specific outputs that contribute to the above:

Inputs to the WS1 country pilot studies. CPDE as a member of GPEDC SC is actively involved in shaping the deliverables of WS1. The WS aims to study (1) country experiences in implementing effective development co-operation principles and (2) efforts to strengthen impacts of all types of resources and partners for sustainable development. GPEDC would employ a targeted approach in measuring the impacts of effective development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the achievement of national development priorities in several pilot countries. CPDE lobbied for the inclusion of the commitment to 'reverse the trend of shrinking civic space' to realign the workplan of the WS with the objectives of the 2017-2018 GPEDC Programme of Work and the NOD. CPDE also worked together with other stakeholders to develop the criteria to be used in selecting the pilot countries. CPDE informed the criterion on EE to examine the conditions of civic spaces in countries. CPDE was asked to recommend a list of countries for a mapping of countries that can be included in the pilot exercise. The inputs are found in Annex B.1.

Module on the GPEDC Indicator 2 Framework Refinement. CPDE led the refinement of the framework for monitoring the GPEDC Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment). The module comprised of four (4) modules that assessed various aspects of EE at all levels. Module 1 focused on assessing spaces for CSO dialogue on national development policies. This module aims to establish the level of CSO participation in governmental and intergovernmental processes that define development cooperation policies in countries. This also aims to assess the quality and frequency of consultation among national CSOs. Module 2 focused on CSO Development Effectiveness. A close linkage between CSO DE and EE was established in order to emphasise the idea that a positive environment is required in order for CSOs to practice their own effectiveness. This module looks into the systems and procedures of CSOs and its embeddedness on the Istanbul Principles. Module 3 focused on   development partners' support to advance an enabling environment for CSOs. This module specifically focuses on the political will of the state to make their development cooperation policy processes as inclusive as committed in previous high-level forums on aid effectiveness. Module 4 focused on the presence of institutionalised mechanisms for CSO participation. This module assesses the legal, regulatory, and political environment and frameworks that allow for CSOs to exercise their basic and civic and political rights to association, assembly, and expression. CPDE will also lead the synthesis of information once data are available in the conduct of the 3MR. The module is found in Annex B.2.

CPDE Statement on the EU Development Consensus. CPDE released a statement addressing specific concerns on the the EU document. The Consensus was commendable for its reference to rights-based approaches to development and institution's commitment to uphold such development cooperation principle. The high regard for inclusiveness and enabling environment was also commendable, especially in

fostering positive conditions for the meaningful CSO participation in policy and decision-making of the EU. However, CPDE was critical about the push for greater private sector involvement in development cooperation. The EU and its member states, known to being one of the leading aid providers adhered to the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA), which emphasised the need for more private sector involvement in financing for development. This necessitates clear safeguards to the accountability and effectiveness of private sector in delivering development results that are embedded on the rights-based approach. Additionally, CPDE was critical about the EU's backtracking of commitments to address the issues of security and countries in conflict and fragile contexts. CPDE called for solving the underlying causes of migration beyond security based and remittance-driven solutions. Finally, CPDE called for time-bound action plans to implement the Consensus. This is most especially true for the commitments on EE. The statement is found in Annex B.3.

Output 1.2 GPSD & DPs adopting elements of HRBA and Inclusive Partnerships

The following are specific outputs that contribute to the above:

CPDE Room Documents for the GPEDC Steering Committee Meetings. CPDE prepared room documents (See Annex C.1) in preparation for the GPEDC SC Meetings in Washington D.C. (13th and 15th SC Meetings) and Dhaka, Bangladesh (14th SC Meeting). Each room document provided responses and feedback to the most pressing items in the agenda of the meetings. In the 13th SC Meeting, CPDE emphasised the good policy outcomes from the Nairobi meeting – i.e., the renewed commitments for implementing and upholding the principles agreed in previous High Level Forums (Rome, Paris, Accra, Busan, and Mexico). It noted that more work would need to be carried out in order for effective development cooperation to be achieved. But, the global gains would need to be reflected in the country level, too. CPDE called for more effective mechanisms to implement country level work of the GPEDC, most especially in monitoring the real conditions of the people on the ground. CPDE emphasised the importance of ensuring the protection of the interest of the people as rights holders, in the face of the strong push for the private sector in development cooperation without clear safety nets for regulating its activities and mechanisms holding them accountable for their actions. Finally, it was emphasised in this engagement the need to establish agreement on the immediate implementation of the Non-Executive Co-chair seat. This would fulfill the GPEDC goal of truly becoming holistic and inclusive in its initiatives for development cooperation at all levels.

The 14th SC Meeting discussed the development of the GAP. CPDE emphasised that the success of the GAP implementation would spell out the niche of the GPEDC in the development cooperation narrative – i.e., bringing actors together for a safe learning space. But, the work on the GAP would need to be clarified as being the primary responsibility of the SC and beyond the Working Group 2. Besides the GAP of the GP, CPDE reiterated the need to set time-bound action plans to demonstrate results on the EDC commitments since Paris. It also emphasised the need for EE to be a cross cutting work of the GPEDC and its Working Groups. The revision of the monitoring framework should be inclusive and should consider the recommendations from the MAG report. It was mentioned that CPDE was leading the revision of the Indicator 2 framework. Finally, CPDE reiterated the need to approve the 4th NECC in order for the GPEDC to fulfill its commitment to inclusiveness and enabling environment.

The 15th SC Meeting presented progress in the work of the GPEDC. CPDE provided recommendations on better handling the work of the different working groups, despite concerns on CSO participation at country level implementation. GPEDC selected the CPDE country focal points except for Mexico, Uganda, Laos, and Bangladesh. Reservations were also expressed regarding the value of a business leaders caucus. The Nairobi Outcome Document provided a strategy for engaging the private sector, and the GPEDC should be able to align such engagement to the effectiveness principles There were also some observations with regard to the GPEDC engagement in the UN ECOSOC and the UN DCF. The dialogue on how the GPEDC could effectively contribute to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 is yet to be conducted. Finally, the political progress of the GPEDC work should move further, and conducting a Senior Level Meeting (SLM) back-to-back the HLPF might sideline the political value of the SLM. Sidelining the SLM would be tantamount to undermining the effectiveness agenda. In this regard, CPDE recommended to have a stand alone SLM on 2019 and a stand alone HLM on 2020 or 2021.

CPDE Critique on the Development Effectiveness of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). CPDE members from Asia developed a critique on ADB's development effectiveness. The publication entitled *ADB: Mi(shaping) Development Cooperation and Effectiveness in Asia Pacific: A CSO Review of ADB's Development Effectiveness* (See Annex C.2) focused on the sub-regional cases and analysed the trends in the implementation of development projects and ODA use. Framing the review on the human rights-based approach to development, the assessment focused on the policies of ADB and noted how influential millennium development banks (MDBs) and international financing institutions (IFIs) are in leveraging public finance (ODA) from donor governments to attract private financing. The review also noted some significant progress in implementing DE in the ADB processes. Noting further that more needs to be done in terms of integrating people's interests in governance and installing effective mechanisms for checks and balances on the private sector role in development.

The CSO Statement on the 2017 HLPF. The CPDE welcomed most of the initiatives that meant well for the advancement of the development effectiveness agenda – i.e., right to development, gender equality, and country-focus among others. However, CPDE was critical of the skewed means of implemention for the SDGs. Particularly, it is concerned that the delivery mechanisms of the SDGs in many countries fall short of the important elements needed to realise the goals. International public finance is now seen as catalyst to attract private investments instead of providing support for the basic social services to the people. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are yet to be realised, and there is continuing repression of civic spaces that hamper meaningful CSO participation in development. CPDE also expressed concerns with regard to the voluntary nature of the national reviews – i.e., noting that the HLPF should strengthen mechanisms for systematic, effective, and consistent monitoring of the 2030 Agenda implementation. Finally, CPDE called for the HLPF to strengthen the multi-stakeholder nature of the global partnership for sustainable development that would measure the progress in leaving no one behind and universalising effective development cooperation. The CPDE statement on the 2017 HLPF can be found on Annex C.3.

CSO Statement on the Development Cooperation Forum. The DCF theme on SSC provided an entry point for engagement in this year's forum. The main goal was to highlight how South-South and Triangular Cooperation could be more effective in terms of delivering development results through its partnership efforts with recipient countries.

However, the actual practice of SSC posed cast concerns on its value added as a supposed alternative to the North-South Cooperation. CPDE expressed concern on the similarities of tied aid by Southern providers like China and India to monopolise specific industries for economic interests. CPDE also expressed concern on the lack of a multi-stakeholder dialogue among many SSC forums. Fostering positive conditions for CSO participation seemed to take a back seat as gaps in mechanisms and policies reflect how CSOs could readily contribute to the policy discussions on SSC. There were also concerns with regard to access to SSC data as it posed risks to transparency and accountability. Finally, CPDE forwarded the need for a rights-based approach to SSC. This could be achieved if multi-stakeholder dialogues that sought genuine people's and CSO participation could created. The CSO Statement is in Annex C.4.

CPDE Outputs on the Financing for Development processes. The were two (2) outputs related to the FfD processes. Both were targeted towards expressing CSO assesment of the outcomes of the FfD Forum. The CSO Statement (Annex C.5) emphasised the critique on the delivery of official development assistance (ODA) and the percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) that donor governments in the DAC allocate for development cooperation initiatives. At the end of 2017, the average GNI allocation was at 0.31% - i.e., 0.39% lower than the global commitment. That many push for increasing development financing from billions to trillions, primarily through private sector financing, poses a question on the lack of political will to increase GNI allocation to the global threshold of commitment. CPDE called for the effectiveness of development cooperation and the Agenda 2030 implementation, particularly highlighting the principles of ownership, transparency and accountability. ssistance.

The other output pertains to the reactions to the FfD Outcome Document (See Annex C.6), which CPDE contributed to. The reactions were developed within the CSO FfD group where key CPDE members sit as members. This was also developed in coordination with the Women's Major Group in the FfD. Generally, the reactions were focused on highlighting the lack of explanation on the progress of implementing the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA) and previous FfD unities. It also highlighted specific aspects of the outcome document that feel short in explicating the nuances on gender, climate change and financing, and social protection among others.

Outcome 2. Increase CSO capacity to contribute and monitor DPs and Istanbul principles (IP) implementation

As civic spaces continue to shrink and accountability mechanisms remain underdeveloped, there is a strong rationale for CSOs to monitor Development Partnerships and hold them accountable for the implementation of SDGs, including the global aid and development effectiveness (ADE) and development cooperation commitments as means of implementation. In crafting the programme proposal for the European Commission (EC), CPDE developed the concept of the regional observatorio which addresses the need for monitoring implementation of commitments at regional level. A global workshop was held in July 2017 to clarify the regional plan for this work. This workshop mandated the CPDE Global Secretariat (GS) to craft an operational framework for the observatorio[1] which guided the regional implementing units in refocusing their respective observatorio plans. This framework informed that the regional observatorio could take the form of either (i) a database (e.g., policy research, case

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[1] See operational framework in Annex D.1.

study, etc.) or (ii) capacity building (e.g., skills trainings and workshops). Among the seven (7) regions, five (5) conducted researches on various development initiatives that impacted on development cooperation. Two (2) regions, on the other hand, implemented workshops on DE and its value in strengthening CSO framework for holding their respective national governments and other actors accountable.

The work on CSO DE was also advanced this year. The eight (8) sectoral formations conducted trainings and sought how the IP could be implemented in their specific context. There was uneven development in the CSO DE work among constituencies at the beginning of the programme. But, the sectors note the vital work on IP as it becomes more relevant to constituencies when it is customised into the ground realities of the people. The CSO DE Sectoral Skills Training aimed to concretise the IP among sectors. At the end of these trainings/workshops, CPDE sectoral constituencies were able to discuss how to effectively contextualise the IP in their realities on the ground.

These efforts came with challenges for the sectors. Foremost, the diversity of contexts entails sectors to be more careful not to regard the IP as a prescriptive tool for measuring their effectiveness, but rather an adaptive measure that can capture the realities of the sectors while still gauging successfully the effectiveness of their advocacy. Furthermore, the common misconception on CSO DE as a tool that can be used to negatively assess CSOs hinders, rather than facilitate, the successful advancement of the CSO DE principles among its members. However, the implementation presented good practices. It showed that cross constituency partnerships strengthen the advocacy work on the effectiveness narrative. It highlighted the platform members' skills in collaboration in advocacy and capacity building, linking effectiveness agenda to the work that its constituencies do. This organisational strength serves as the platform's anchor in further advancing the IP within its ranks. Still, these gains and challenges are met with the overarching challenge of the IP's domesticisation at country level.

The outputs detailed below showcase (1) the seven [7] regional observatorio projects and (2) the eight [8] sectoral workshops that highlighted sectoral commitments to advance the IP in their contexts. These outputs are vital in demonstrating results and measuring progress in the achievement of the project outcomes.

Output 2.1 Increased CSO capacity in monitoring DPs on effective development cooperation

The following are specific outputs the contribute to the above:

Regional Observatorio. Most researches explored the non-financial aspect of development cooperation. This aspect of development cooperation referred to the quality of partnerships between CSOs and governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, and other development actors (e.g., private sector and academicians). The European region, for instance, looked into the future of development cooperation in the digital era (See Annex D.2) and the existing relationship of CSOs and donor governments in the Black Sea sub-region (See Annex D.3). The growing use of digital information had been posing serious threats to privacy of consumers with the algorithms being used to define pathways to possible goods and services that specific set of consumers would be interested in. This also posed implications on the growing private digital companies that started to privatise the use and analysis of digital information. The other research on

CSO-donor relations in the Black Sea region found that support for CSOs continued to be on the basis of dependency on funding and even varied in terms of the countries that these donor governments would support. Most CSOs still depended on the funding support that they get from governments, which may pose challenges in forging equitable partnerships where CSOs role as development stakeholders in their own rights is recognised.

The North America region conducted a research entitled *Together for Development: Collaborative Partnerships between North American Academics and Civil Society Organisations Working in Global Development* (See Annex D.4). This observatorio investigated the possible partnerships that could exist between the academe and CSOs in developing cutting edge analysis of the contexts through which these development actors would operate. Noting that the academe is one of the more influential actors that could shape development cooperation policy in the United States and Canada, the North American region found an interesting entry point for influencing policy in Development Partnerships, most especially those platforms that advance the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs Agenda 2030. This undertaking found that two interesting trends impacting the partnership between CSOs and academe, namely: (1) collaborative partnerships that usually happen through academics engaging development work, practitioners being given academic placements, and academics providing inputs to CSO trainings and (2) partnerships that would depend on the relationship and reception of CSOs toward academics.

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region developed the 2030 Monitor (See Annex D.5) that zeroed in on the effectiveness of the 2030 Agenda implementation and monitoring with some interest in examining the role of the private sector in development. Baseline studies on blended financing and the development effectiveness of development financial institutions (DFIs) in the region had been developed and provided reflections on the need for ensuring business accountability in development partnerships. This was further analysed in the context of the Agenda 2030 where the private sector push, as espoused in the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA), had been emphasised as one of the main means of implementation (MOI) for financing for development. The studies found that accountability mechanisms remained ineffective in ensuring that the private sector is held accountable for its practices and actions. These baseline studies were socialized to the constituents of the MENA region through capacity building activities – all aiming to raise awareness of the issue and develop recommendations to improve the situation and implementation of EDC in the region.

The Pacific sub-region focused on monitoring SDG 17 (partnerships) and developed an SDG process barometer (See Annex D.6). This observatorio focused on assessing the SDG processes of implementation and monitoring based on the development effectiveness principles. Linked to the Agenda 2030 work of the region, the SDG Barometer became an innovative tool that was seen as a vital input to developing the roadmap for SDG implementation and monitoring in the Pacific, most specifically in five (5) countries of the region.

The Latin America and Caribbean region focused its regional observatorio in monitoring the implementation of South-South Cooperation (See Annex D.7) and the Agenda 2030 (See Annex D.8). This observatorio documented the state of SSC in the region which was assessed in light of the commitments espoused in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). Besides this, the region also developed a country researches on the

implementation and monitoring of the Agenda 2030 in nine (9) select countries across Latin America, Caribbean, and South Cone. These outputs were seen to be significant contributions to complement the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of the Agenda 2030 in the region.

The objective of the regional observatorio was two-pronged. On the one hand, it aimed to influence policy in DPs. On the other, it aimed to increase CSO capacity to monitor DPs and the implementation of the DE principles in these policy arenas. In the aim of domesticising the NOD commitments in the many countries of the Africa region, it conducted a Capacity Building on CSO Development Effectiveness and Monitoring Partnerships in Southern and Western Africa. The broad scope of NOD cover a number of EDC issues – i.e., from shrinking civic space to the role of civil society in development cooperation. Perhaps, the more important component of monitoring this is the implementation of the commitments from previous high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which until the Nairobi HLM2 remained unmet. The documentation report can be found in Annex D.9.

Finally, the Asia region conducted a CSO skills training session on monitoring development cooperation and partnerships. This training session reviewed the historical value of conducting the observatorio, the basic components of an observatorio, the partnerships and institutions to be monitored, and the framework through which these partnerships and institutions would be assessed. This also resulted to the production of a commentary on the practices and activities of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) analysed through ADB's adherence to the DE principles (See Annex C.2). The region committed to strengthen monitoring of millennium development banks (MDBs) and international financing institutions (IFIs) as this becomes the primary modality to leverage private financing to blend with public finances. Thus, blurring the lines of accountability between the private and the public sectors in projects like Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Overall, the operationalisation of these observatorio advanced fthe monitoring of the EDC principles in unique situations of the CPDE's global regions. It managed to sustain the advocacy at the regional level and grounded the monitoring of EDC closer to the realities of the constituencies. Despite these gains, challenges remained in the implementation in terms of data gaps and capacity needs that still need to be filled. Some of the common challenges in the implementation included limitations in access to data from both the government and CSOs. Such impacted in the analysis to some extent, but findings remained substantive nonetheless. In terms of capacity needs, varying levels of capacity and expertise among CSOs posed implications to standardising training and information frameworks and caused regional units to move beyond focusing on the basic components of observatorio. Moving forward, integrating sectoral issues in the monitoring and mapping the influence of these outputs in relevant development cooperation policy arenas are foreseen. In addressing these gaps and challenges, the richness of the data would further be improved and more holistic.

Output 2.2 Renewed Commitment of CSOs in upholding CSO DE principles and operationalization of CSO Accountability mechanisms

CSO Sectoral Skills Training on CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability. The eight (8) sectors conducted their respective trainings on CSO DE and charted roadmaps and tools for measuring DE in their sectoral contexts. The varying

levels of work on CSO DE among sectors present varying outputs in these trainings. Some are advanced with clear guidelines and tools for measuring the effectiveness of sectoral CSOs (e.g., Trade Union and Indigenous Peoples). Others have only initiated reflection sessions on how can the CSO DE principles be applied in the issues and advocacy that their sector is engaging in. It is in this regard that the work on developing sectoral guidelines is a continuous for the sectoral constituencies until December 2018.

Common trends in the relevance of the CSO DE principles for sectors point out the utility of the IP externally and internally. On the one hand, it serves as a global framework to help analyse sectoral advocacy on the specific issues they engage in. On the other, it also serves as a tool for checking and balancing their effectiveness in terms of advocacy work. The IP also has a unifying element that promote solidarity and encourage partnership among constituencies. The principles outline the basic elements of development effectiveness which civil society will generally adhere to. This becomes the inroads for constituency outreach to promote cross constituency evidencing for advocacy. But, this still depends on the effectiveness of grounding sectoral concerns and issues on these principles and finding effective linkage and intersections with others.

The Indigenous Peoples (IPs) sector conducted capacity building activities in Asia and Latin America to highlight the principles of democratic ownership, transparency and accountability, and human rights, most especially indigenous rights to consent, engagement, and development and preservation of indigenous communities. Having the IP, the sector was able to streamline the principles in IPs rights to self-determination and self-determined sustainable development through the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). The reflection session provided the sector with the space to outline the guidelines for their context. But, the work for developing the guidelines will be continued in the latter part of 2018. Some challenges worth noting for the sector included the non-recognition of IPs rights despite the presence of IPs Rights Law and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). There are also gaps in terms of developing clear policies that encourage meaningful CSO participation in development cooperation policy arenas that discuss indigenous lands and territories. Another perceived challenge is the continuing attack to IPs communities for resource exploitation by transnational corporations (TNCs) and business corporations. There is also the worsening human rights (HR) conditions at all levels due to conflict and repression of civil liberties.

The Migrants sector convened to discuss the relevance of the CSO DE principles in their context, most especially in light of the worsening refugee and diaspora concerns. The meeting provided a space for the migrants constituency to develop a roadmap for the sectoral guidelines. The sector noted that the IP presented a perspective to engage global level development cooperation policy discussions, and it is imperative for the sector to develop such guidelines that would contextualise the IP in their issues and concerns.

The Rural sector also organized trainings for the Africa and Latin America regions. These were reflection sessions that aimed to ground the IP in the sectoral concerns of the peasants and fisher folks. This resulted to pointers for framing the IP in the sectoral issue of land reform. The sector focused on five (5) principles that would be explained below. These pointers shall guide the sector in developing their own guidelines for development effectiveness and accountability.

- The respect and promotion of human rights and social justice should be grounded on the issues of having genuine land reform and campaigns against conditional funding through ODA and IFIs.
- Land rights issues should also inform the measure for advancing gender equality and quity while also promoting women and girls rights.
- The issue on democratic ownership could be hinged on creating democratic spaces for genuine participation of CSOs in development partnerships and people's empowerment.
- Environmental sustainability could be achieved if there are stringent legislations on environmental protection. Development frameworks emphasising environmental sustainability could only be effective if it would address systemic problems contributing to environmental destruction.
- Transparency and accountability issues could be addressed if government corruption could be curbed and if private sector activities could be regulated.

Similar efforts on grounding the CSO DE principles in the Youth sector had been done. The Global Youth Training provided a space for the youth sector to reflect on the pressing issues relevant to their advocacy in development cooperation and how this could frame their work in their various engagement at all levels. This would also inform their engagement with the GPEDC Youth Indicators which would measure the effectiveness of development cooperation in bringing the youth issues to the fore of the discussion.

The ICSOs had been more focused on advocacy engagement rather than reflection on the relevance of the DE principles in their sectoral context. The sector engaged the Financing for Development (FfD) forum and advanced the DE principles in this important discussion on the 2030 Agenda implementation. The principle on accountability and transparency sparked important discussions on the responsibilities of states as duty bearers of development and development cooperation. It also posed serious discussions on enabling environment to ensure that meaningful participation could be afforded to CSOs carrying the issues of the people. One of the main challenges noted in utilising the DE principles is the 2030 Agenda take over on the general development discourse and policies. This is most especially true with the great volumes of resources that donors and recipient governments allocated only to realize the SDGs. The notion of billions to trillions set the new priorities which further enhance the role of the private sector in development and the modernisation of ODA. This would push the value added of programmes secondary to the interests of these actors with serious implications on the EE and DE as well.

The Trade Union sector was also advanced in moving the CSO DE agenda forward. The sector developed its sector-specific guidelines in 2011 with the Trade Union Development Effectiveness Principles (TUDEP). These principles included democratic ownership, autonomy, partnership, transparency, accountability, coherence, sustainability, and inclusiveness and equality. This set of eight (8) principles tackled DE in the TU perspective and was developed through a series of consultations with members from around the world. This was also transformed into a tool for measuring the effectiveness of TU organisations. This included questionnaires and scheduled interviews to capture both the quantitative and qualitative measurement of TU's effectiveness. This had since been applied in forty-two (42) partners across Africa, Asia-Pacific, and the Americas.

Knowledge Management Strategy and Implementation Plan. After the assessment of the knowledge management efforts of CPDE, it has come to a recommendation on the need to organise further its rich knowledge pool of advocacy materials and evidence-based policy researches that effectively inform its engagements at various levels. The Knowledge Management Strategy highlighted the gap in a systematic accounting of its knowledge pool, and the implementation plan emphasised the need for a repository. The original plan was to establish an intranet facility which could address this need, and this was utilised to recalibrate the facility into a repository function.

The CPDE Knowledge Repository is the latest project of the platform in an effort to manage its resource pool. The work on recalibrating the intranet facility to this purpose only started in early 2018 and will be launched later in the year. This highlights an user interface that will allow for collaboration and encourage information sharing between and among CPDE constituencies. The goal is to enhance cross constituency partnership for a more strengthened advocacy work at all levels.

Overall, slight changes in the logical framework will be made in order to address the 2016 landscape mentioned above. In doing so, CPDE can be more relevant and up-to-date on the on-going policy discussions, and results are assured of being aligned to the pressing issues of the development community. Additionally, these adjustments are needed in order to ensure that the Platform is able to further its own work, rather than being tied to a priority that has been addressed already.

B. Activities

The following activities served as spaces for CSOs to (1) advocate their key demands and emphasise their positions on issues most relevant to their contexts and (2) learn from the experiences of other CSOs on further developing their effectiveness in implementing the Istanbul Principles. The activities in this portion of the Interim Report will be categorised according to (1) Policy and Advocacy Engagement and (2) Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing. This way, it will be easier to identify at which specific outcome of the Action the activities attribute its results to.

Activity 1.1 CSO Participation in policy arenas

Activity 1.1.1 Participation in GPEDC

Engaging the GPEDC Steering Committee and the Working Groups. Translating commitments in the NOD into action and defending policy gains in the GPEDC entailed developing time-bound action plans that are measurable and verifiable in terms of delivering development results and impact. As a first step, the GPEDC organised work streams (sometimes referred to as strategic outputs or working groups) to actualise the programme of action. While all work streams were important undertakings for CPDE, emphasis was given to work streams 1 (country effectiveness in development cooperation) and 4 (private sector engagement in development cooperation). This engagement resulted to time-bound action plans for the NOD commitments. The Global Action Plan (GAP) for the unfinished business gained political buy-in and progress in commitments to reverse shrinking civic spaces were achieved in the work stream.

CPDE as a member of GPEDC's Steering Committee is actively involved in shaping the deliverables of WS1. The WS aims to (1) study country experiences in implementing effective development co-operation principles and (2) efforts to strengthen impacts of all types of resources and partners for sustainable development. GPEDC would employ a targeted approach in measuring the impacts of effective development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the achievement of national development priorities in several pilot countries. CPDE lobbied for the inclusion of the commitment to 'reverse the trend of shrinking civic space' to realign the workplan of the WS with the objectives of the 2017-2018 GPEDC Programme of Work and the NOD. CPDE also worked together with other stakeholders to develop the criteria to be used in selecting the pilot countries. CPDE informed the criterion on EE to examine the conditions of civic spaces in countries. CPDE was also tapped to recommend a list of countries for a mapping of countries that can be included in the pilot exercise.

The work on WS2 needed clarification with regard to its complementarity with the other GPEDC workstreams, programme of work, and other initiatives, particularly the monitoring round. CPDE worked closely with the JST to ensure a clear mandate of the WS to implement its main deliverable – the Global Action Plan (GAP). CPDE was instrumental in organising two (2) sub-groups within workstream – i.e., to (1) develop the GAP, and (2) take stock of the best practices and lessons learned on implementing DE. CPDE led the work on developing the roadmap for the GAP. The SC broadly supported such roadmap which put emphasis on addressing the unfinished business of previous high-level forums on aid effectiveness. Shaping the GAP and moving the work forward is a continuing undertaking for CPDE in the absence of appropriate support from the JST.

CPDE's participation in the WS3 also emphasised the need to clarify the mandate of the workstream. CPDE participated in the Needs Assessment Survey, which highlighted the necessity to go beyond the inactive repository of knowledge and information and become a platform for strengthening the linkage of the GPEDC's work on the ground. CPDE is currently an active member of the WS and contributes to on-going discussions particularly on (1) drafting the technical TOR for the Knowledge-Sharing Platform, (2) exploring a partnership with the World Bank's Global Delivery Initiative which is an existing knowledge sharing platform, and (3) developing a broader Partnership-Building Strategy within the Global Partnership.

WS4 engagement was related with the realignment of its work to the NOD commitments CPDE ensured that the WS remained to be embedded on the GPEDC's mandate of implementing EDC with the unfinished business at the core of its framework. To do this, CPDE emphasized the need to recall commitments in the NOD that were left out in the development of the concept note, namely: (1) the adoption of transparent and accountable management systems of public and private funds, and an accounting for the social, environmental, and economic impacts of its value chain[2] and (2) the mandate of complementing development cooperation with 'trust-building and responsible business consistent with internationally-agreed labour and environmental standards'[3]. The WS initiative on the deep dive cases is a continuing work for CPDE, which already set initial efforts of coordinating the CSO respondents for the study.

The WS is a working structure in the GPEDC where CPDE advocated for the operationalisation of the NOD commitments, at the technical level. CPDE are well placed in these WS – influencing the policy discussions and planning for the activities. Such work facilitates the more political engagement in the GPEDC Steering Committee (SC) to influence its decision-making function. The SC convened for three (3) meetings within the period in Washington D.C., USA (13th and 15th) and Dhaka, Bangladesh (14th). Besides the discussion on the GAP, the GPEDC made some progress in the commitment to fortify its inclusive, multi-stakeholder nature through the Non-Executive Co-chair (NECC) in the leadership of the partnership. CPDE was instrumental in crafting the NECC Terms of Reference (ToR) detailing the possible responsibilities and functions of the proposed position. At the conclusion of the 15th SC Meeting in Washington D.C., the discussion on the NECC ToR was met with differing opinion from some SC members – particularly the Philippines and Bangladesh. The discussion was stalled to the next SC Meeting.

The spadework for advancing effective development cooperation had also been lodged partly to the Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs). The GPIs served as the GPEDC's partners in monitoring the effectiveness of development cooperation at all levels. Each GPI explored and measured such effectiveness in varied themes of interest to the network or platform. CPDE, for its part, signed up its programmes *Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development* and *Sustaining Civil Society Advocacy on Effective Development Cooperation* as a GPI. Aside from the regular updating to the GPEDC SC, the Joint Support Team (JST) organised a Global Festival of Action on March 2018 in Germany, where GPIs could share updates and lessons learned from their work on various advocacy themes. CPDE was able to emphasise its contribution to

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[2] See NOD § 12.
[3] See NOD § 16.

the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and highlight the value of multi-stakeholder partnerships in the 2030 Agenda.

Engaging the GPEDC Monitoring Framework. The work on monitoring to demonstrate results at all levels is one of the most important works in pushing the EDC agenda. Years back, CPDE nominated a CSO representative, Brian Tomlinson, to be part (and eventually became the Chair) of the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG). The Group was a technical experts panel responsible for advising the SC on matters concerning the monitoring work of the partnership. CPDE took most interest in influencing the review of Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment) which CPDE led since the first monitoring round. After two monitoring rounds, the GPEDC SC was keen to improve the monitoring and implementation of Indicator 2 on the ground, most especially as civic spaces continued to shrink in the context of development cooperation.[4] CPDE welcomed the keenness to revise the monitoring framework through leading the development of a four-module assessment of Indicator 2 covering CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment. This output for refining the monitoring framework of Indicator 2 was discussed in the Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting in Paris, France on July 17-19, 2017. The TWG, a group of CSO experts working on the development theme of enabling environment, ensured that the scale could effectively measure the implementation of an enabling environment for CSOs and how it could foster positive conditions for the practice of their own effectiveness. The experts group also charted the roadmap for an effective engagement in the 3MR – i.e., planning the capacity building activities and technical support the country focal points would require.[5]

While there is a focus on Indicator 2 at the moment, CPDE plan to engage the other development indicators, too (particularly 1, 3, 4a, 7, 8, 9, and 10)[6]. If the network aims for a comprehensive assessment of implementation of development cooperation commitments, it would require the platform to go beyond just monitoring Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment). CPDE would commence planning its engagement in the other indicators in a second phase of experts group meeting mid 2018.

Participating in the Annual Busan Global Partnership Forum. CPDE annually attended the Busan Global Partnership Forum. The Korean government launched this annual gathering of development cooperation actors in 2014 to contribute to and measure the progress of implementation of the Busan commitments at the all levels, most especially in countries. CPDE was able to present the state of EDC at the global, regional, and country levels and propose recommendations to strengthen the global partnership monitoring framework. There were also round-table discussions during the forum, and CPDE intervention highlighted an emphasis for qualitative measurements on enabling environment, specifically on the shrinking and closing civic and democratic spaces for CSOs despite commitments to reverse such trend.

Activity 1.1.2 Participation in other global and regional policy arenas

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[4] ____. (2016). *Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report*. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.
[5] The TWG Meeting was supported by the Sida funded project.
[6] Each indicator focuses on an advocacy theme, namely: 1 on results focus, 3 on quality of private and public dialogue, 4 on transparency, 7 on mutual accountability, 8 on country allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment, 9 on country systems, and 10 on untied aid.

Beyond influencing the outcomes of the GPEDC processes, CPDE also engaged the EU Policy Forum on Development (EU PFD), the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF), and the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The EDC principles were advanced in the discourse of these policy arenas.

Participating in the High Level Political Forum. One of the highlights of 2017 was the engagement in the HLPF. CPDE brought together its members from civil society and peoples' organisations to engage numerous official and side meetings at the UN in the 2017 HLPF. Many CPDE members as part of the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders system raised the importance of genuine multi-stakeholder partnership to the 2030 Agenda follow-up and review process at official sessions and bilateral talks. CPDE members were also able to relate with their respective government delegations discussing an EDC framework with emphases on accountability of all actors and human rights-based approaches in development co-operation, and the value of CSO participation in multi-stakeholder partnerships (Goal 17) in all of the SDGs. Specifically, the necessity of effective monitoring of multi-stakeholder partnerships, especially as it relates to building an enabling environment for CSOs was reinforced to contribute fully to the development process.

Participating in the UN Development Cooperation Forum. Another important engagement for the year was the UN DCF. The theme focused on advancing the discourse on South-South Cooperation (SSC) to which CPDE had a long track record of work on. A delegation was sent to the UN DCF High Level Symposium on September 6-8, 2017 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A side event on HRBA highlighted good practices in implementing HRBA in SSDC. Various development actors from civil society, government, and multilateral organisations participated in this stock-taking/lesson learning exercise and discussed the value of HRBA in SSDC. Aside from this, the discourse on anchoring SSDC in the HRBA and EDC principles was introduced in the side event and exhibit on November 27-30 in Antalya, Turkey during the Global South-South Development Expo. The engagement was further strengthened with the launch of the Global Policy Research on Operationalising a People-Centered South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC) which provided the evidence base for this specific CPDE engagement.

Engaging the European Union Policy Forum on Development. The engagement to the EU had been two-fold, namely: the EU PFD and the European Development Days (EDD). CPDE annually participated in the EDD through setting up of a village stand and organising of a brainstorming lab session. The engagement of the EDD17 had the objective of introducing the concept of universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). The village stand highlighted this advocacy and presented introductory videos defining uEDC. A brainstorming lab session complemented the promotion of the village stand. Participants to the brainstorming lab session provided insights on how uEDC could be implemented and what principles should guide and ground this advocacy.

This was advanced further in the CPDE engagement to the 2017 European Development Days (EDD17) where the brainstorming lab session and village stand emphasised similar points of developing concrete time-bound action plans for implementing the EU Development Consensus. In these engagements, CPDE was able to highlight the value of accountability when legally binding mechanisms are instituted to

monitor the progress in implementing these commitments at the regional and global levels.

The release of the EU Consensus on Development[7] necessitated an engagement to banner the EDC principles. The document reiterated the NOD commitment to uphold an enabling environment for CSOs and reversing the trend of shrinking civic spaces. This was one of the discussions in the 6th Global PFD Meeting on March 2018 in Brussels, Belgium. The meeting emphasised the need to implement the Consensus and strengthen its Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF), which set out the pillars that the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs) could advance as part of their advocacy. CPDE participation in these arenas was vital in advancing the EDC narrative in the EU and its institutions, most especially the principles of accountability and transparency, ownership, results focus, HRBA, and inclusive partnerships. The MFF and the FPAs serve as the EU's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs, and the engagement in the PFD poses critical entry points to emphasise the need for the implementation of the effectiveness principles in a DP such as the EU.

Engaging the OECD-Development Assistance Committee. As the EU increased efforts in engaging CSOs at the regional and global levels, similar efforts commenced with the OECD-DAC. The recent DAC-CSO dialogue was clear about the intention to better integrate CSOs in the discussions of the DAC – i.e., most especially concerning the issues of ODA, enabling environment for CSOs, peace and security, in donor refugee costs, blended finance, and private sector instruments among other themes. The advocacy at the moment, however, would be securing concrete actions to establish these mechanisms for more effective CSO participation in the DAC dialogues. The influence of CSOs were yet to be evident in this policy arena given that the expansion of spaces to address issues on EDC had just opened up recently. There is hope that opening of space for dialogue with CSOs in the DAC will provide a venue for meaningful dialogue between donors and CSOs on development cooperation.

Engaging regional policy processes. Beyond global policy processes, CPDE regional and sectoral constituencies also advocated for implementation of the EDC commitments in policy arenas they engage in. Efforts largely focused on monitoring relevant development cooperation policy processes and holding stakeholders accountable for the internationally agreed commitments on ADE and development cooperation. Below are some of the regional and sectoral initiatives:

- The Asia region engaged the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Knowledge Exchange held in Manila, Philippines. CPDE in Asia, coordinated by the Reality of Aid Asia-Pacific, spearheaded the delegation in stressing the importance of EDC principles in this policy process. Contribution to the lesson learning session from the 2nd Monitoring Round (2MR) and expectation check for the 3MR was integrated in the knowledge exchange activity. Engagement to the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) was done to influence the shaping of the agenda for the 2018 HLPF. CPDE intervention emphasised positions on the accountability of the private sector, enabling environment for CSOs, and the value of effective development cooperation at all levels.

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[7] The EU Development Consensus is a set of principles and mechanisms that the EU commits to implement in its development policies and programmes responding to the 2030 Agenda.

- The Asia region also engaged the Asian Development Bank in its 51st Annual Meeting in Manila, Philippines. ADB's Board of Governors convened to chart the framework for a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient Asia and the Pacific. At the end of the meeting, the Bank declared a total of USD 690.1M of their Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) to be allocated to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in the region. This takes in the form of technical assistance and other official assistance to lower income countries in the region. CPDE members ensured that this technical assistance will be founded on the effectiveness principles.

- Co-organising the 2017 International Civil Society Week in Fiji, through the Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO), boosted the profile of CPDE and its work on EDC. CPDE members from the region were part of the 700 delegates from 104 countries that participated. The event served as a venue to emphasise CPDE's work on accountability and promote the need for monitoring the development effectiveness of global development cooperation policy processes.

- The ICSO constituency, together with a global delegation, engaged the Financing for Development Forum late in March 2018. This engagement moved further the discourse of the EDC principles in the FfD, most especially in emphasising the need for the accountability of the private sector in development.

Activity 1.1.3 Action Research and Policy Development on Institutionalising Participation and Enabling Environment

Global Training on 3MR Country Focal Points. Following the TWG meeting was the training of the 3MR country focal points. To meaningfully engage the process at country level, CPDE needs to ensure that the capacities of the 3MR country focal points could respond to the requirements of the engagement. The global training of 3MR country focal points was conducted on two rounds in Nairobi, Kenya on January 30 to February 1, 2018 and in Paris, France on March 18-20, 2018 with a select 15 and 10 country focal points respectively. Participants were oriented to the refined monitoring framework of Indicator 2. The meeting also utilized the presence of select country focal points to pilot test the tool and adjust specific components of the scale accordingly in order to gather quality data from countries. The CPDE regional coordinators provided support in carefully screening the applicants and recommending the focal points. Annexes B.4 and B.5 contains the report from the Nairobi and Paris trainings respectively.

This departure from the original plan was communicated with and approved by the EC. The endline project would also follow a similar format of training more country focal points for a more effective engagement in the 3MR.

Activity 1.2 Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA and South-South Development Cooperation

Activity 1.2.1 Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA in DPs

To recall, HRBA as an advocacy priority was mainstreamed during the Strategic Planning exercise of the CSO Partnership. This meant that this is not anymore a specific advocacy work of one single organisation or member of CPDE. However, it will be the responsibility of CPDE members to ensure that their advocacies are informed by the

positions on HRBA. In line with this development, the HRBA WG was dissolved, and the policy research was mandated to the Global Secretariat and the CPDE Coordination Committee. The GS through IBON International will conduct this research, as main applicant to the EC Action.

Originally planned in time for the HLM2 engagement, the CSO Partnership deferred the development of this policy research to 2017 to invest all efforts at making a fruitful and meaningful engagement to the HLM2. The policy research aimed to establish the baseline information on the current state of implementing HRBA as a framework of various development partnerships. The policy research highlighted fourteen (14) case stories from CPDE member organisations that measured the impact of the absence or presence of HRBA in different stages of project development in DPs. It also reviewed the HRBA and human rights principle reference of institutional policy frameworks and operational guidelines of specific DPs relevant in their context. It also discussed the marginalised people's access to human rights and how it would manifest through effective participation and consultations. This would also tackle the important effectiveness principle of democratic ownership in the stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring at all levels ensuring that duty bearers would be held accountable for their actions.

The research was published in January 2018 and was launched in the FfD Forum in New York, USA last March. The findings of the research ably emphasised the need for HRBA in financing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The FfD should be hinged on basic human rights principles in order for it to be effective. This is also found in Annex E.

Activity 1.2.2 Policy Research on the Operationalising People-Oriented South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC)

The change in the focus of this policy research from the implementation of inclusive partnerships in DPs to the operationalisation of a people-oriented SSDC was informed by internal and external factors relevant to CPDE. Prioritisation has been key to developing a more relevant policy research that will inform CPDE's evidence-based policy influencing.

Internally, the CSO Partnership underwent a Strategic Planning exercise, and South-South Cooperation was identified as one of the advocacy priorities of the platform. What is new to this advocacy priority is the mainstreaming of HRBA in SSC.

Externally, there has been a steady rise in the primacy of SSC since the 1950s with the Bandung Conference, a meeting convened by organisations from the Asia and Africa regions. Since the Bandung meeting, SSC has been practiced in a number of ways and combinations, but no one framework has been widely utilised in development cooperation and partnerships. Observations by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) point out that SSC is different from the usual Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the OECD DAC countries. In terms of process and implementing rules, regulations, and guidelines, SSC is more flexible and convenient compared to its North-South development cooperation/partnership counterparts. Leading the provision of SSC globally are the Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS). However, challenges to the implementation of SSC express its strong departure from HRBA to development. While more convenient and practical, SSC encountered strong critiques in terms of violation of human rights principles – i.e., most especially violations on labour

rights. As SSC providers expand their operations in neighbouring and fellow Southern partner countries, the expansion was done to minimise costs despite claims of non-conditionality in SSC. At the current rate of SSC implementation at the regional and national levels, the huge amount of cash flow from one country to the other necessitated the task of monitoring the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation. In 2013 alone, global investment from SSC accounted for USD 759B which comprised 52% of global foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.[8] However, the discourse on SSC had been reduced to technical cooperation and had minimally touched on the effectiveness of development cooperation.

In this regard, the policy research (See Annex F) aimed to examine the extent to which South-South Development Cooperation adhered to existing internationally agreed human rights principles and how it helps empower marginalised people to claim their rights. The publication of the Global Policy Research on the Operationalising a People-Oriented SSDC responded to the 2009 Nairobi Outcome Document iteration of SSC – "South-South cooperation is a common endeavour of peoples and countries of the South and an expression of South-South solidarity" – CPDE framed this discussion on HRBA to move the discourse beyond economic growth and cover the breadth of a "more holistic appreciation of the multiple (political, social, cultural, etc.) and inter-related dimensions of human development."[9] This research highlighted ten (10) cases from different CPDE regional and sectoral constituencies to cover an even broader scope of issues on discussing the development theme. It also presents with recommendations on how SSDC frameworks could be more people-oriented in terms of implementation. The research was launched in the side event and exhibit during the Global South-South Development Expo in Turkey where a number of CSOs and other development actors were present.

Activity 2.1 CSO Capacity Development Activities

Activity 2.1.1 Capacity Assessment

Organisational Capacity Assessment. As the last phase of the project nears, there is a need to measure the progress in terms of CSO capacities. The aim of the project is to enhance CSO capacities in monitoring DPs – particularly through research and mobilization – and implementing the Istanbul Principles. The endline capacity assessment will be developed by the end of 2018. Targetted bidding might be exercised given the familiarity of UBORA on the subject matter. This might also work well with institutional memory as the consultants from this firm already have the basic idea of the platform structures and processes.

Activity 2.1.2 Planning Workshops for Policy Monitoring

The different platform structures – i.e., working groups, task forces, unit secretariats, Coordination Committee, and the Global Council – generally communicate online allowing immediate discussion and decision making despite distance and time differences of members. Major concerns and platform issues are usually tabled in the

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[8] _____. (2018). *Towards SSC HRBA Monitoring Framework*. CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness.

[9] _____. (2018). *Policy Research on Operationalising People-Oriented South-South Development Cooperation*. CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness & Reality of Aid. (p. 3).

regular face-to-face meetings of the different structures. In 2017, CPDE held the 5th Global Council Meeting in Berlin, Germany, the 12th and 13th Coordination Committee Meetings in Berlin, Germany and Rome, Italy respectively, the Co-chairs and Global Secretariat Retreat in Rome, Italy, and the 2nd All Secretariat Meeting (ASM) in Hong Kong. All these meetings responded to key issues and proposed solutions to address its response to the external context and adjustments needed in platform operations. Members were able to plan the strategy for effective engagement in the key milestones of 2017.

The 2nd ASM in Hong Kong on July 2017. This group started the important discussions on relevance and operations which the GC and CC deliberated during its meetings. The ASM is the space where all unit secretariats and coordinators would convene to discuss issues and concerns within their unit and develop collectively solutions that each could adopt in running their advocacy work. This year's ASM banked on the framework of "looking back and moving forward." The assumption was that sharing of good practices could be an effective way for unit secretariats to learn from one another. In looking back, the unit secretariats were given the opportunity to share their unit's achievements for the past year and assess the relevant processes in carrying the advocacy and programme work. Concerns were raised with regard to each component of platform work – i.e., (i) policy and advocacy engagement, (ii) communications, (iii) membership engagement, and (iv) programme. Briefly, constituencies felt that members found it difficult to resonate with the EDC advocacy of the platform and identify entry points for engagement of the issue. Arguably, advocacy work would become more meaningful if members could easily link their felt issues to the broader rallying call. The issue on relevance in policy-advocacy would be connected to the concerns in communications work. The advocacy messaging was even more difficult to formulate because of this difficulty in linking global level issues to the ground level. Relatedly, the relevance issue was inferred to have impact on the difficulty in engaging, consolidating, and mobilising members to the advocacy work of CPDE. The ASM resolved that the programme planning along the lines of the different policy directions could address the issue of relevance; noting, however, that the overarching EDC advocacy would still need to be fleshed out in GC and CC discussions. The summary of agreements is found in Annex G.1.

The 12th CC and 5th GC Meetings in Berlin, Germany on October 2017. Preparatory meetings were held before the main GC meeting, and the purpose of these meetings were to strategise on facilitating the important discussions of the GC meeting. VENRO invited CPDE to attend its Expert Meeting on Development Effectiveness entitled The Effectiveness and Impact of Private Sector in Development. This workshop sought to discuss the challenges in effective development by priming the participation of the private sector in achieving development goals.

A day before the GC meeting, the 12th CC meeting was held to sum up the issues before and develop recommendations for presentation to the GC members. Aside from preparing for the GC Meeting, CC members provided feedback on important matters such as updates on CPDE's engagement in the GPEDC and other policy arenas, implementation of policy objectives of working groups, Independent Accountability Committee (IAC) report (See Annex G.2), and the selection process for the new CPDE Co-chairs. The CC also endorsed and approved the agreements from the 2017 ASM. Important recommendations included the need to complement the CPDE Compliance Measures Policy with a Service Level Agreement on Administrative Procedures and Processes within the GS (See Annex G.3) and implement immediately country work

based on the <mark>Country Focus Framework Document</mark>. A CC debrief was also held after the GC meeting for evaluation and discussion of matters arising from the GC Meeting. The agreements from the CC and GC meetings are summarised in the Documentation Report (See Annex G.4). One of the main achievements of the 5th GC Meeting was the selection of two (2) new co-chairs, namely: (i) Beverly Longid from the Indigenous Peoples sector and (ii) Monica Novillo from the Feminist Group. They took on the platform governance and communications and internal engagement functions of co-chairmanship respectively.

Activity 2.2 Promotion of CSO Development Effectiveness Principles

Activity 2.2.2 Communication Activities

In 2017, the main objective of CPDE communications work (See Annex H.1 CPDE Communications Plan) was to develop an effective linkage between policy and advocacy work. Specifically, providing support to the CPDE representatives in advocacy engagements was the main objective of CPDE communications team. The assumption is that advocacy messages and key policy positions coursed through various social media and communication channels could help amplify CPDE positions in these key policy milestones. In line with this objective and approach, the CPDE communications team produced various materials and outsourced some of the key deliverables.

In 2017, communication materials like infographics, social media cards, memes, and videos were produced to emphasise CPDE positions on the discussions in the HLPF, the OECD-DAC Meeting, the GPEDC SC engagement, the EDD, and the FfD Forum[10]. Members also expressed their views and opinions on the outcomes of the policy processes through blogs– e.g., [EDD 2017](), and the [OECD-DAC](). In these advocacy opportunities, CPDE's Social Media Plan (See Annex G.2) provided guidance on using the platform's existing online channels to widen its base of support.

The engagement of the EDD17 had the objective of introducing the concept of universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). The village stand highlighted this advocacy and presented introductory videos defining uEDC. The [village stand]() highlighted this advocacy with visuals, collaterals, discussions and learning videos on uEDC. The [roundtable session]() highlighted the deviation of EU's stated alignment to the principles of effective development cooperation versus its practice as seen in the increasing integration of economic and security interests as seen in its revised EU Development Consensus.

Besides supporting the policy and advocacy work of the platform, the communications work also amplified positions on advocacy themes through the development of short information materials introducing specific concepts and development themes to the wider public. Fact sheets on [HRBA](), [Conflict and Fragility](), and the [GPEDC work streams]() were developed as a response to the expressed need of members for conceptual clarities on emerging issues.

Highlighting platform and constituency advocacy was done through the monthly e-bulletins. These e-bulletins highlighted the engagements of constituencies in the development cooperation policy arenas. This gained traction from a number of

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[10] See Annex H.2 for the full list of communications products in support of global policy engagements

stakeholders, most especially among donors and other CSOs who followed the advocacy work of CPDE through the years. The e-bulletins served as their source of information of other stakeholders on what the CPDE is, what it works on, and how it functions. It also served as a source of good practices for other CSOs and propelled local advocacy to global advocacy recognition. In this reporting period, CPDE produced eleven (11) e-bulletins highlighting constituency efforts at advancing the EDC agenda[11].

To support the growing need to organise and share information, the rich knowledge and information source of CPDE would need to be organised and managed for advocacy purposes and members' utilisation. Formerly the intranet facility, CPDE would now work on the establishment of a CPDE Knowledge Repository that aimed to collect and organise the knowledge pool of the platform into one online platform that would be accessed easily. Likewise, the CPDE website is currently being developed to improve user experience – i.e., more particularly developing the front end interface for easier navigation and populating it with all relevant information which members could utilise for their advocacy and campaigns. Additionally, the IAC Reports for 2016 and 2017 informed the necessary improvements in the website for an effective demonstration of transparency and accountability to stakeholders and members. The newly-designed website would contain more information about CPDE structure, membership at the regional and sectoral levels, and the platform's strategies and advocacies. Both online media would be launched in the second semester of 2018.

With online media being the more active channel for CPDE to advance its policy positions, periodic monitoring of quantitative metrics would matter in establishing the platform's reach and visibility. At the end of April 2018, CPDE increased its Twitter followers by 156 percent from 1,410 followers to 3,601 followers. Facebook audiences have also increased by 541 percent from 654 followers to 4,186. Both social media channels served as online platforms for engaging global actors, amplifying CPDE's positions, and updating global development cooperation actors, decisionmakers, CSOs, and other influencers of the development cooperation agenda. It has also been a tool to reach an even broader public. Analysing the quantitative metrics is a continuing work for CPDE in order to inform the necessary adjustments it had to make in relation to supporting the advocacy through communications work. Generally, the increase in communications outputs aided in emphasising the CPDE positions on the EDC agenda and make known its advocacy for uEDC.

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[11] See Annex H.3 for the complete list of e-bulletins.

2.3 Logframe Matrix Updated

Based on the initial discussion and justification in relation to the context and changing development landscape, the logframe matrix is updated as follows:

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Current value		Targets			Sources an verifi
			March 2016	Apr 2018	Y1	Y2	Y3	
Overall objectives	Ensure significant CSO contribution in global and regional development policy arenas, particularly through the GPEDC and other relevant processes, with focus on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	CSO role and expected contribution in the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) clearly articulated						Relevant GPEI Declaration/Co External evalua

Specific objectives	SO1. Influence favourable policy outcomes in Development Partnerships (DPs) at the global and regional levels through institutionalising CSO participation, advocating enabling environment for CSOs, and aligning development frameworks to human rights based approaches (HRBA)	Favourable policy outcomes in, at least two, of the following							
		(1) institutionalising CSO participation,	No baseline	Some progress in multi-stakeholder dialogue opportunities, eg. OECD-DAC- CSO Dialogue, GPEDC NECC	XX	XX	XX	Relevant GPEI UN Declaration Synthesis of E Indicator 2 External evalua
		(2) advocating enabling environment for CSOs, and,	Busan OD & Mexico Communique	Commitment to reverse trend of shrinking civic spaces	X	X		EU Developme
		(3) aligning development frameworks to human rights-based approaches (HRBA) directly influenced by CSO position on specific advocacy priorities	No baseline	Policy Research on Implementation of HRBA in DPs A variety of SSDC M&E tools and frameworks that espouse elements of HRBA and EDC	X	X	X	
					X	X	X	Organisational Assessment (C
	SO2. Increase CSO capacity to contribute and monitor DPs and Istanbul Principles (IPs) implementation.	Areas for improvement in Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) increased by, at least, 1 level.	Research & Advocacy for development (68.5%); Networking, mobilization & generation of EE (68%); Implem & Advocacy of IP (72%)	Research & Advocacy for development (70.2%); Networking, mobiization & generation of EE (74%); Implem & Advocacy of IP (79%) To be updated with endline data in December 2018				

Expected results	R1.1 Institutionalised CSO participation and policy gains in CSO EE in global and regional development policy arenas	1.1 "Indicator 1": One or more DP(s) institutionalise CSO participation (R1.1)	CPDE members in RCEM	GPEDC NECC, CPDE members in UN RKE, DAC-CSO Dialogue, EU-PFD	1	1	1		Source 1 Relev… and UN Declaration/Co… (Indicators 1.1
		1.2 "Indicator 2": One or more policy gain(s) in CSO EE (R1.1)	§18 and 42f of the NOD	EU Development Consensus, GPEDC GAP	1				Source 2 Relev… outputs of DPs (Indicator 1.3)
	R1.2 GPSD & DPs adopting elements of HRBA and Inclusive Partnerships	1.3 "Indicator 3": One or more DP(s) adopting elements of HRBA and Inclusive Partnerships (R1.2) influenced by CPDE advocacy priorities	No baseline	GPEDC GAP	1	1	1		Source 3 Minu… meetings (Indi… Source 4 routin… Monitoring (Ind… 2.2, 2.3, and 2
	R2.1 Increased CSO capacity in monitoring DPs on effective development cooperation	2.1 "Indicator 1": CSOs monitoring DPs in three or more regions(R2.1)	Mapping done	CSOs in 7 regions monitoring DPs	14	7			
		2.2 "Indicator 2": CSOs monitoring DPs along 3 or more sectoral concerns (R2.1)	No baseline	Commitment from regions to integrate sectoral concerns in monitoring DPs			3		
	R2.2 Renewed Commitment of CSOs in upholding CSO DE principles and operationalisation of CSO Accountability mechanisms	2.3 "Indicator 3": CSOs in 7 regions and 7 sectors declare renewed commitment to CSO DE principles (R2.2)	Renewed commitment expressed in IP+7	Activities and tools on CSO DE developed					
		2.4 "Indicator 4": CSOs in, at least 20 countries, operationalise CSO Accountability guidelines (R2.2)	No progress	14 countries with country compact roadmaps		14	6		

Activities							
A1.1 CSO participation in policy arenas A1.1.1 Participation in GPEDC (R1.1) A1.1.2 Participation in other global and regional policy arenas (R1.1) A1.1.3 Action Research and Policy Development on Institutionalizing Participation and Enabling Environment for CSOs (R1.1) A1.2 Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA and Inclusive Partnerships A1.2.1 Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA in DPs (R1.2) A1.2.2 Policy Research on the Implementation of Inclusive Partnerships in DPs (R1.2) A2.1 CSO capacity development activities A2.1.1 Capacity assessment (R2.1) A2.1.2 Planning Workshops for Policy Monitoring (R2.1) A2.2 Promotion of CSO DE Principles A2.2.1 CSO Global Week (R2.2) A2.2.2 Communication Activities (R2.2)	**Means:** ▪ Strategic and operational planning workshops with all CPDE constituencies. ▪ Project staff in policy, outreach/capacity development, communications ▪ Staff of regional and sectoral constituencies/members working on CPDE concerns (part-time) and voluntary ▪ Existing relevant policy and action researches ▪ Training/workshop facilities ▪ Training/workshop materials ▪ Office equipment & supplies ▪ Education and information materials						**Costs:** An assessmen... start of the pro... -Finalisation of... -Set baseline o... areas -Analysis of ex... Day to day mo... policy debates... Periodic monit... and capacity d... activities Evaluation as a... all activities COSTS in € Human Resou... 1,967,386 Travel 747,864 Equipt Supplie... 17,270 Local Office/A... 94,130 Other Costs/ S... 731,885 Other Activities... 645,509 Indirect Cost 294,283 Contingency 168,162 Total costs 4,666,489 `

2.4 Updated Action Plan

2018									
Activity	Half year 1		Half year 2						Implementing unit
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Policy Development and Advocacy Engagement									
Participation in Other Advocacy Arenas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	CPDE CC, Advocacy Committee, and Institutional Representatives
CPDE Governance Meetings (ASM, CC, GC)						■	■		Global Secretariat, CPDE Co-chairs and CC
Policy Research on Institutionalising MS dialogues and CSO EE				■	■				Reality of Aid Africa Network as CPDE CSO EE WG lead, Global Secretariat, CPDE CC
Development of information, education, and communication materials	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Global Secretariat and Implementing units
Capacity Development									
Global Strategic Planning Workshop on Observatorio								■	Global Secretariat and Implementing units
Organisational Capacity Assessment				■	■	■	■	■	Global Secretariat, CC

In its culminating year, the last phase of the project implementation highlights important advocacy engagement to advance the EDC agenda and capacity development activities to monitor progress of implementing the observatorio. The important milestones for the year include the Financing for Development Forum and the UN SSC High Level Meeting in March 2019. These events open gateways for further engagement of the EDC advocacy and implies specific inputs to the 2019 HLPF. Besides these, CPDE will also continuously engage the GPEDC SC and its Working Groups. Outreach work and dialogue will need to be done with specific GPEDC SC members in order to iron out the roles and functions of the 4th NECC. It is also important to further engage the GPEDC SC because of the important work on the GAP. There needs to be a political buy-in from all GPEDC SC members, and beyond the WS 2, on the GAP in order to facilitate the achievement of the unfinished business of EDC commitments. The work in the GPEDC Working Groups will also be sustained in order to influence the outcomes of the country studies, most especially on WS 1 and WS 4. These advocacy engagements will be complemented with communications materials that will popularise the CPDE positions on

various advocacy themes of CSO EE, CSO DE, SSC, Private Sector Accountability, Countries in conflict and fragile contexts, and the core business.

The most important work with the GPEDC will be the 3rd Monitoring Round (3MR). CPDE identified country focal points across regions who can provide inputs and analyse the monitoring work through the effectiveness perspective. The findings of the 3MR will more likely be presented during the 2019 SLM which can also inform the GPEDC engagement in the HLPF. It is important for CPDE to prepare for this engagement and provide cutting edge analysis that reflect the real conditions of the poor and marginalised. Thus, in preparation for this engagement, CPDE will conduct another global training of 3MR country focal points which will serve as the endline project on institutionalising CSO participation and EE.

The governance structure meetings will also be organized within the year. The 14th Coordination Committee Meeting will discuss the important engagements in the 3MR, the SLM, and the HLPF in 2019 and prepare for the 6th Global Council Meeting. The aim for this year is to further socialise to the members the policy discussions on specific advocacy themes which they would decide to tackle during the meeting. Furthermore, the 6th GC Meeting is important to level off on the programme expectations for 2019 – i.e., noting the decrease in funding levels for all constituencies. But, this also presents a good opportunity to discuss the next programme cycle with European Commission.

Coming from the sharing session in Beirut, Lebanon, regions have committed to sustain the momentum gained from the conduct of the observatorio. The monitoring of DPs will continue in all regions while integrating the issues of the sectors. The progress from these observatorio projects will be beneficial for CPDE in terms of advancing the EDC agenda in the DPs that the regions engage in. Another sharing session by the end of second semester will be organised to keep track of this commitment.

Finally, the endline organisational capacity assessment will also be developed at the end of the year. The aim is to measure the progress in CSO capacities in monitoring DPs and implementing the IP that has been established in the baseline assessment. This also aims to assess the effectiveness of the programme intervention in terms of increasing CSO capacity on policy development, advocacy engagement, and capacity development.

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities and other Cooperation

3.1 Relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract

The CPDE project entitled *Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post 2015* has seventeen (17) co-applicants representing the geographic regional and global sectoral formations recognised as members of the platform. These groups represent the diversity of CPDE's constituency and the extent of the issues that it covers. The 17 co-applicants in this Action have been working with the CPDE Global Secretariat since BetterAid and Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness, the two predecessor platforms of CPDE. It is for this reason that an existing working relationship has already been established dating back 2002 in Rome (i.e., the first High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness).

In Africa, the co-applicant is the **Reality of Aid Africa Network (ROA-Africa)**. ROA-Africa is a Pan African initiative focusing on analysis, lobbying, and advocating for poverty eradication policies in the international aid system and development co-operation. The organisation seeks to strengthen the involvement of African civil society organisations in the policy reform on the international aid architecture as well as development cooperation. ROA-Africa has served as the Africa regional coordinator since 2012. In those years, the CPDE has partnered with ROA-Africa on implementing a number of activities and meetings that aim to consolidate CSOs on a policy position and increase CSO capacities. In 2012, ROA-Africa has been selected as the CPDE Co-chair for the CSO EE WG, particularly because of its track record in monitoring and advocating an EE for CSOs at the global, regional, and country levels. The organisation has also become instrumental in ensuring that the engagement in the HLM2 was fruitful. It spearheaded the preparations for the pre-HLM2 CSO meetings and forums and provided needed support in the negotiation table. The leadership of RoA-Africa was also evident in steering the preparations for the refinement of the GPEDC 3MR Framework.

In Asia, the **Reality of Aid Network – Asia-Pacific (ROA-AP)** serves as the co-applicant. ROA-AP is a regional hub of the global Reality of Aid network. It focuses on analysis, lobbying, and advocating for poverty eradication policies in the international aid system and development co-operation, most specifically those concerning the Asia and the Pacific regions. ROA-AP has been the regional coordinator for Asia-Pacific since 2012, until the recognition of the Pacific as a separate CPDE region in 2015. ROA-AP has contributed to the CPDE, most especially in deepening the discussions on South-South Cooperation. The organisation has served as Co-chair of the SSC WG in 2013-2014, until leadership has been transferred to Reality of Aid Global in 2015. ROA-AP is currently advancing the advocacy on the development effectiveness of DFIs and militarism. They were also influential in bringing to fore an assessment of the development effectiveness of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The co-applicant from the Europe region is **FOND Romania**. FOND-Romania is a representative, recognised, and active platform, both at the national and global levels with the mission to support the development and implementation of a coherent and effective policy of Romania in the fields of international development cooperation and humanitarian aid. It also conducts capacity development projects and programmes, networking, training sessions, research, public policy, and advocacy activities. FOND-Romania has been the regional coordinator for Europe since 2015, replacing CONCORD Europe. Albeit being new to the secretariat function for CPDE Europe, FOND Romania has been exposed to the CPDE work as a member of the non-EU sub-region. Issues that they focused on prior to the assignment as regional coordinator revolve around the issues of the Balkan and Black Sea region of Europe. The organisation has served as the focal point of CPDE in reaching out to these regions of Europe and making sure that the issues in these regions are brought to the European region advocacy.

Fundacion SES coordinates the Latin America and the Caribbean region for CPDE. In the negotiation of the EC Action contract, Asociacion Latinoamericana de Desarollo Humano (ALOP) has been originally signed up. However, the governance body of the CPDE LAC region has decided to replace ALOP as the coordinator later in 2015. Fundacion SES is an organisation in Argentina that develops and promotes

youth social inclusion to improve the educational, social, political, and economic situation of young people and adolescents in the country. With its members, Fundacion SES carries out initiatives in Argentina, Latin America, and Europe to strengthen the educational possibilities, the labour competencies, and community protagonism of young people. Fundacion SES, however, is not a neophyte to CPDE work. The organisation has worked closely with CPDE (and BetterAid previously) in advancing the development effectiveness principles at all levels, most especially at the regional level. The organisation has also been instrumental in deepening the discussions on South-South Cooperation as a member of the WG. At the early part of 2017, the LAC regional structure of CPDE convened to discuss important matters relevant to regional operations. In this regional meeting, the body decided to replace Fundacion SES with Asociación de Redes de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales del Paraguay (POJUAJU). Direct project implementation had been employed to ensure the delivery of the LAC regional observatorio.

The **Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)** coordinates the work of CPDE in the Middle East and North Africa region. ANND is a regional network, working in 12 Arab countries with nine (9) national networks (with an extended membership of 250 CSOs from different backgrounds) and 23 NGO members. It aims to strengthen the role of CSOs, enhancing the values of democracy, respect for human rights and sustainable development in the region. The organisation also advocates for a more sound and effective socio-economic reforms in the region, which integrate the concepts of sustainable development, gender justice, and the rights-based approach. ANND has been a member of the Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness (OF). It has been instrumental in advancing CSO DE principles and contributed in the inauguration of the Istanbul Principles on Development Effectiveness (IP). Since its membership in OF, ANND has promoted the IP to its constituency and supported CPDE's work at promoting these principles. ANND has also aided in the CPDE engagement to the World Social Forum in Tunisia in 2015.

In the Pacific region, the coordinator is the **Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO)**. The organisation has served to strengthen and build the capacity of CSOs through consultations for policy formulation and development. It has a membership from the 23 countries of the Pacific Islands, and it focuses on addressing challenges and issues related to limited access to communication systems, high cost of transportation, and weak donor interest in providing support for the region. Relatively new as a region, PIANGO has been working with CPDE through its engagement in the Asia region – i.e., prior to its separation as a region in 2015. The organisation has been instrumental in the development of the Istanbul Principles – being an active member of the OF platform. PIANGO has also contributed to the 2030 Agenda and Climate Finance work of CPDE.

ACT Alliance is the coordinator for the Faith Based Organisations (FBOs). ACT Alliance is a coalition of 144 churches and faith based organisations working in 100 countries around the world. The organisation works for the creation of a positive and sustainable change in the lives of the poor and marginalised people regardless of their religion, politics, gender, sexual orientation, race or nationality in keeping with the highest international codes and standards. Its work revolves around humanitarian aid, development, and advocacy and is deeply rooted in the communities it serves. ACT Alliance has been the sectoral coordinator of the FBO since 2012. The sector has been instrumental in deepening the policy discussions

on development cooperation, aid effectiveness, and the 2030 Agenda. The organisation has also been contributing in promoting the Istanbul Principles to other CSOs from the FBO sector.

The **International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)** coordinates the work for the Labour sector of CPDE. ITUC aims to promote and defend workers' rights and interests, through international cooperation between trade unions, global campaigning and advocacy within the major global institutions. ITUC has three (3) regional organisations, namely: ITUC-Asia-Pacific, the Africa Regional Organisation (ITUC-AF), and the American Regional Organisation (TUCA). It cooperates with the European Trade Union Confederation, including through the Pan European Regional Council. The organisation has been the sectoral focal organisation since 2012 and has been the Co-chair of the Human-Rights Based Approach (HRBA) WG and the Private Sector WG of the CPDE. Currently, ITUC chairs the PS WG after dissolving the previous HRBA WG. Since the HRBA WG, researches developed had a strong focus on the alignment of PS initiatives to HRBA, as the organisation works on the promotion of HR-aligned framework for regulating PS activity.

The Rural sector is coordinated by the **Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)**. PCFS is a growing network of various grassroots groups of small food producers particularly of peasant-farmer organisations and their support NGOs, working towards a People's Convention on Food Sovereignty. Its work revolves around developing an alternative framework for food and agriculture policies and doing research and advocacy for promoting food sovereignty at the national, regional, and global levels. PCFS has been engaging the aid and development effectiveness agenda since BetterAid, and the organisation has become instrumental in advancing the DE principles anchored on the relevant issues faced by farmers, fisher folks, and small and medium scale enterprises. Aside from this, PCFS has been a Co-chair of the 2030 Agenda WG, steering the policy discussions for developing a transformative framework for development, prior to the adoption of the UN SDGs.

With probably the biggest representation in the CPDE governance structure, the Feminist Group (FG) constituency is steered and coordinated by **Coordinadora dela Mujer**. Coordinadora dela Mujer is a network of 21 non-governmental organisations with nationwide coverage. It works on generating lesson learning, research and communication processes aimed at developing advocacies to promote public mobilization, social control, enforceability and justice as it impacts on the living conditions of women. Prior to Coordinadora, the main focal organisation for the FG was the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID). In 2015, the FG constituency selected a new coordinator in Coordinadora, and the organisaton has then contributed in ensuring that DE principles are promoted among NGOs working for the advancement of women's rights. In July 2017, the FG constituency informed the Global Secretariat that Programme on Women's Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (PWESCR) replaced Coordinadora dela Mujer as the sectoral focal point. The sector underwent transition as the representative of Coordinadora dela Mujer was groomed to become one of the platform's co-chairs. Coordinadora continuously implemented the project in close coordination with PWESCR, with the latter taking on more leadership in steering preparations and management of activities.

With most of the work involving policy, **ActionAid Italia** has been coordinating the International CSOs sector since BetterAid. ActionAid Italia works to give voice to people's rights, promote sustainable development through education and prevention, and help people in difficulty to find solutions to problems. They engage the G7 and other development policy arenas and issues concerning the right to food, women's rights, governance, and complex emergencies. The organisation has been CPDE's focal point in engaging the UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF) and contributed mainly to the policy and advocacy work of the CSO Partnership in the GPEDC and other global policy arenas. Because of this work, ActionAid has rarely sought the financial support of the CSO Partnership programmes. Such decision has always been negotiated with CPDE prior to rolling out the programme of the year.

A relatively new sector in the CSO Partnership and the aid and development effectiveness agenda, the Indigenous Peoples sector has only been integrated to the CPDE structure in 2014. The coordinator is the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL). However, since the IPMSDL has yet to secure its PADOR, the co-applicant for the IPs sector is the **Rural Missionaries of Mindanao (RMP)**. RMP is a national organisation in the Philippines, inter-diocesan, and inter-congregational in character, of men and women religious, priests, and lay people. They receive the money for IPMSDL who mainly does the coordination work for the sector.

Another new sector in CPDE, the Youth Sector has only been integrated to the CPDE structure in 2015. The global coordinator is the **National Association of Youth Organisations (NAYO)**, which is a Youth umbrella body for youth organisations working in Zimbabwe. NAYO's work spreads from the national, regional, and international level. It contributes mainly to the development of youth's capacity in responding to issues that impact the daily lives of young people. Since the inclusion of the sector to CPDE, the organisation has been instrumental in contributing to the discussion of development effectiveness and promoting the Istanbul Principles in the sector and its member organisations.

The **Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)** is the global sectoral focal point for the Migrants and Diaspora sector. The sector has only been integrated to the CPDE structure in 2016, and its work on the development effectiveness and cooperation agenda has only started since. It has attempted to deepen its discussion on the sector's advocacy entry point through its capacity development activities for CSOs working on issues of migration and diaspora communities. But, their influence has been strongly felt already on the issues of development, most especially related to the 2030 Agenda. The sector has opened CPDE to engaging the GFMD and contributing to the discussion of migration and development and countries in conflict and fragility. APMM is a regional migrant center committed to support the migrant's movement through advocacy, organising, and building linkages for migrant's rights. It continues to work towards helping a strong movement of migrants of different nationalities in Asia, Pacific, and the Middle East.

As the lead of the CSO Development Effectiveness WG, the **Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN)** has also been on board the EC Action to implement some of the programmes activities, both policy and capacity development. The organisation has been responsible in conducting the Action Research on the State of CSO DE and

Accountability and the CSO DE Global Days which is the Istanbul @ 7 Conference in Bangkok, Thailand. Aside from this, APRN has been an active member of the OF platform and one of the developers of the Istanbul Principles. It has a vast work on CSO Development Effectiveness and the promotion of its principles through the IP and the International Framework on CSO DE. It has been the primary organisation that supports the CSO DE work of the CPDE regions and sectors – reaching out to these constituencies to develop a charters and guidelines for a more effective implementation of these principles. APRN was established to develop cooperation among alternative research centres of non-government organisations and social movements that work on current development issues affecting the people across the region. Among its primary concerns are raising capacity in advocacy and education, particularly in the conduct of research and knowledge sharing activities. It has 52 members with a growing number of applicants from national and regional NGOs and NGO coalitions from the Pacific to the Middle East. Aside from promoting IP and IF, APRN has also contributed in the issues of development and finance, agriculture and rural development, water, role of the private sector in development, and climate change.

The **Reality of Aid Network (ROA)** is the chair of the SSC WG. It has contributed well on the policy discussions concerning development cooperation, SSC, role of the private sector in development, and development and finance. It has produced a number of publications for CPDE emphasising the importance of SSC in development. ROA is the only major North/South international non-government initiative focusing exclusively on analysis and lobbying for poverty eradication policies and practices in the international aid regime. It brings together 172 member organisations, including more than 40 CSOs working in the field of international cooperation in the 21 donor countries of the OECD, and in Europe, the Americas, Africa, and Asia-Pacific.

Finally, the main applicant to the EC Action that serves as the Coordinator of this programme is **IBON International**. It hosts the CPDE Global Secretariat which maintains close communication and coordination with these co-applicant organisations in order to implement the EC Action. Various members of the Global Secretariat are tasked to coordinate the specific work of the programme – i.e., staffing complement for policy and advocacy engagement, capacity development, and programme and finance management. IBON International is a service institution with an international character and scope of work. It cooperates mainly with social movements and CSOs in all the geographic regions, especially in the global South and among marginalised groups. It works with a broad range of CSOs, directly and through networks and partnerships, in building consensus on development issues. IBON brings this consensus to wider global arenas through engagement in international processes.

3.2 Relationship between CPDE and State authorities

CPDE has intensified its outreach to other GPEDC stakeholders since 2015. This has been the result of a concerted engagement strategy aimed at gaining higher political recognition and influence within the Steering Committee. By reaching out to other non-executive stakeholders (particularly the trade unions, which are already a CPDE member, the local authorities, and parliamentarians), CPDE has been able to build an informal coalition of like-minded SC members, gathering broad support for

its advocacy asks. A few governmental stakeholders have also become strong allies, especially the African Union/ New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). These allies have modeled their substantive contributions to SC discussions after CPDE's submissions.

In recent months, CPDE also gained some strong support for its long-time request for a non-executive GPEDC Co-chair (NECC) – a strategic step that would allow civil society to shape the effective development cooperation agenda more decisively. While the request is still on the negotiating table, it was included in the Nairobi Outcome Document and now awaits the approval of the proposal for NECC roles and responsibilities developed by civil society and other non-executive stakeholders ahead of the next GPEDC SC meeting. This is a unique opportunity for CPDE to gain more influence as a Co-chair representing all non-executive constituencies.

A couple of non-executive constituencies – philanthropic organisations and the private sector – have barely shown strong interest in engaging with civil society. However, CPDE reached out to them and adopted a flexible approach, hoping to engage them in a constructive dialogue in the near future. At regional level, CPDE continued its proactive outreach on the effective development cooperation agenda.

As for the regional level, there had been varying levels of relationship among CPDE members and programmme implementers. Many noted the impact of continuous shrinking and closing civic spaces for CSOs. This is true for most implementers, particularly in LAC and MENA where stringent fiscal policies hamper project implementation of the organisations. The regional trend in Asia also point to similar challenges of closing and shrinking civic spaces for CSO participation. A rather positive relationship can be traced in the North America region, where the Canadian government has been openly engaging civil society on various development themes even forging a CSO relations policy. The regional observatorio projects provided opportunities for CPDE to engage state authorities and advance the EDC agenda. The Asia region was successful in engaging key stakeholders in the 51st Board of Governors (BOG) Meeting of the ADB and launched its assessment of the DFI's development effectiveness. Regional engagements would further amplify in the last phase of project implementation as the baseline information was already developed in these monitoring initiatives.

3.3 Relationship with other organisations involved in implementing the Action

There were no other organisations, except from the co-applicants and the main applicant to the Action, who were involved in the implementation for this year. External consultancy will again be availed by the end of the year in relation to the endline OCA.

3.4 Synergies with other actions

In 2017, the CPDE programme *Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development* culminated. This programme made strides in ensuring that the DE discourse and agenda would always be integrated in all policy discussions of relevant development cooperation agencies. Concurrent to the first year of the EC-Sida project implementation, CPDE negotiated another programme with Sida

entitled *Sustaining Civil Society Advocacy on Effective Development Cooperation*, a continuation of the previous contract. This project aimed to sustain the momentum gained for the EDC advocacy in the HLM2, ground the EDC agenda among the CPDE constituencies most especially in the country level, and further strengthen and consolidate the CSO Partnership. This project was implemented concurrently with the 2nd year of the EC-Sida project implementation and complemented the latter with an effective grounding of the global and regional policy and advocacy work to the countries. The most important component of *Sustaining EDC Advocacy* was its heavy focus on country work – i.e., ensuring that the EDC agenda effectively resonated with the realities on the ground.

The main thrust of the EC Action is engaging development partnerships, which is broader in scope compared to the Continuing Campaign's heavy focus on the GPEDC as the main policy arena for engagement. Nonetheless, the same thematic priorities of CSO EE, HRBA, CSO and Accountability, and Inclusive Partnerships are advocated in the EC Action. Aside from this, the concurrent implementation of these programmes has proved to be beneficial for CPDE. In its HLM2 engagement, the outputs of the EC Action complemented the achievement of the Continuing Campaign's objectives. The researches have been utilised as evidence base in advancing CSO positions in the HLM2 negotiation.

With the culmination of the *Sustaining EDC Advocacy* project in April 2018, CPDE negotiated another project with Sida entitled *Grounding Effective Development Cooperation and Development Partnerships in People's Realities and Realisation of their Rights*. This project aims to further ground the EDC agenda at the country level and ensure the resonance of the EDC agenda in the sectoral level as well. This also explores broader scope of work extending to development finance institutions, closing/shrinking civic spaces beyond the GPEDC monitoring work, and the advocacy for the IP in DPs. The project will be concurrently implemented with the phase-out of the EC-Sida Action extending further to April 2019.

No other grants from the European Commission were received in the course of programme implementation.

4. Visibility

The CSO Partnership follows the communication and visibility manual for European Union External Actions. A Communications Plan was submitted to the EC Task Manager at the end of 2017, and such plan outlined the communications activities that will be implemented in order to advance the advocacy of CPDE in its engagements. The EU logo is also placed on communications materials when published to comply with the visibility guidelines stipulated in the Contract.

The list of communications materials produced during the period complying with the visibility guidelines is in Annex H.2.

List of Annex

Annex	Title of Document
A	2017 CPDE Policy Directions
B	Outputs on Enabling Environment and Institutionalising CSO Participation
	B.1 Inputs to GPEDC WS1 Country Pilot Studies B.2 Module on the GPEDC Indicator 2 Framework Refinement B.3 CPDE Statement on the EU Development Consensus B.4 Report on the CPDE 3MR Country Focal Points Training | Nairobi, Kenya B.5 Report on the CPDE 3MR Country Focal Points Training | Paris, France
C	Outputs on Advancing HRBA and Inclusive Partnerships
	C.1 Room documents to the SC Meetings C.2 Critique on the Development Effectiveness of the Asian Development Bank C.3 CSO Statement on the 2017 HLPF C.4 CSO Statement on the DCF Forum C.5 CPDE Statement to the FfD Forum C.6 Reactions to the FfD Outcome Document
D	Regional Observatorio Outputs
	D.1 Operational Framework for the Regional Observatorio D.2 Digitalisation4Development Research D.3 A Study on the CSO-Donor Relations in the Black Sea sub-region D.4 Together for Development: Collaborative Partnerships Between North American Academics and Civil Society Organisations Working in Global Development D.5 Middle East and North Africa's 2030 Monitor D.6 Pacific SDG Barometer D.7 Latin America and Caribbean SSC Monitor D.8 Latin America and Caribbean Agenda 2030 Monitor D.9 Africal Regional Observatorio Workshop Report
E	Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA in Development Partnerships
F	Policy Research on the Operationalisation of People-Centered South-South Development Cooperation
G	Minutes of CPDE Meetings and Other Governance Related Outputs
	G.1 2nd All Secretariat Meeting Documentation Report | Hong Kong G.2 2017 Independent Accountability Committee Report G.3 CPDE Service Level Agreement G.4 5th Global Council Meeting Documentation Report | Berlin, Germany
H	Outputs on Communications
	H.1 CPDE Communications Plan H.2 List of communication products in support to global advocacy engagements H.3 List of 2017 CPDE e-bulletins