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CSOPartnership for Development Effectiveness

e are the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), an open platform that unites CSOs from around the world on the issue of development effectiveness. We strive to make development more effective by reshaping the global aid architecture and empowering CSOs working on the ground.

In promoting development effectiveness in all areas of work, both our own and the work of others, we are guided by a human rights-based approach. We work with a strong focus to support country, regional, and sectoral civil society, combining this with the coordinated regional and global work on development effectiveness.

Development effectiveness introduces a new form of development cooperation governance and accountability. It requires creating engagement mechanisms for different stakeholders involved, as well as strengthening the capacities of weaker stakeholders that they may actively participate on a level playing field. Entry point of stakeholders to these mechanisms should be found at the national level. As such, the CSO Partnership focuses on outreach, capacity development, and delivering impacts at the country level.

To carry out independent leadership roles, CSOs need to put forward CSO Development Effectiveness as the core thrust in building stronger consistency and coherence in optimizing global, regional, and national spaces. The CPDE acts as a platform for involved CSOs to share the good practices, lessons learned, and tools used for the implementation of the Istanbul Principles at the country level and beyond.

Our membership spans across regions and sectors and is open to all CSOs who abide with the CSO Key Asks and the Istanbul Principles. We believe that our niche in uniting and empowering CSOs worldwide is a step forward in realizing a truly democratic and inclusive society.

We strive to make development more effective by reshaping the global aid architecture and empowering CSOs working on the ground.



Our work spans across all 6 regions and 56 countries across the globe

Africa

- 1. Benin
- 2. Burundi
- 3. Cameroon
- 4. Congo
- 5. Congo Brazzaville
- 6. Gabon
- 7. Ghana

- 10. Mozambique
- 11. Nigeria

- 9. Kenya
- 12. Uganda

- 8. Ivory Coast

- 2. Cambodia

- 1. Bangladesh

- 13. Zambia
- 14. Zimbabwe

Asia and the Pacific

- 3. Fiji
 - 4. India
 - 5. Indonesia
 - 6. Kyrgyzstan
 - 7. Laos
 - 8. Mongolia
 - 9. Myanmar
 - 10. Pakistan 11. Philippines
 - 12. Tadjikistan
 - 13. Tonga 14. Vietnam

Europe

- 1. Armenia 2. Austria
- 3. Belgium
- 4. Croatia 5. Czech Republic
- 6. Georgia
- 7. France
- 8. Ireland
- 9. Serbia

- 1. Argentina 2. Bolivia
- 3. Brazil
- 4. Chile
- 5. Colombia
- 6. Jamaica
- 7. Ecuador
- 8. Guatemala
- 9. Nicaragua
- 10. Paraguay 11. Peru
- 12. St. Lucia

Middle East and

- 1. Egypt 2. Morocco
- 3. Lebanon
- 4. Palestine
- 5. Tunisia 6. Turkey
- 1. Canada

ince its founding in 2012, the work of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) has grown and expanded across regions, countries, sectors, as well as in our participation and leadership in global advocacy arenas.

The past year has been a special year for the entire platform. Together we braved the changing tides of global development. The hard work of the CSO Partnership's key organizations, staff, and individuals at the country to regional levels has laid the groundwork for continued success in years to come.

While we have made significant strides in influencing development cooperation policy reforms from Accra to Mexico, the challenge now lies in governments to actually implement these same commitments and for CSOs to monitor and scale up advocacy efforts towards a greater policy influencing space for civil society worldwide. There is also a need to cascade these reforms to a national level, and establish them in policy and practice towards carrying out human rights, social justice, equality (especially gender equality), and sustainable development.

Following through the momentum we have achieved, the year 2015 provides a critical opportunity to leverage our gains and continue advocating for development effectiveness in global development cooperation policy and practice, in particular as it is related to the accountability of governments to the broader development agenda. We will continue to improve our own effectiveness and the realization of an enabling environment for civil society as independent actors in our own right. This year, we will brave new frontiers and lines of work in the interest of uniting civil society and developing their capacity to reshape the global development landscape.

With the release of our Year 1 Report to the Public, we acknowledge and give thanks to all those who joined and supported us. None of this would have been possible without the dedication of individuals and organisations who have worked tirelessly to advance the principles of development effectiveness. We express gratitude to those who became our partners in international initiatives, and those who contributed to our work. This Year 1 report gives an overview of our advocacies and achievements; it also provides an in-depth look at the accomplishments we have achieved in the past year, as well as an overview

The challenges we have faced in the past year as a global CSO community are complex, but we have and will always find unity in our struggle for effective development, in our struggle for a better tomorrow.

of the global political environment through which we operate. Consistent with the principles of transparency and accountability, this report also includes a breakdown of financial figures as well as a listing of partners who have supported our work throughout the year.

The challenges we have faced in the past year as a global CSO community are complex, but we have and will always find unity in our struggle for effective development, in our struggle for a better tomorrow. We look forward to continue our service as Co-Chairs of the CSO Partnership. Together we will continue expanding spaces of unity and empowering civil society.

Patricia Akakpo - Netright Ghana Tetet Lauron - APRN Justin Kilcullen - CONCORD Jorge Balbis - ALOP Richard Ssewakiryanga - UNNGOF



Aid Targets Unmet

In 1970, developed countries pledged to allocate 0.7% of their national income as official aid to developing economies. Despite reaffirmations in various international forums and a resurgence in donor performance in 2013, statistics would show that aid targets remain largely unmet.

Majority of donor countries are still far away from the 0.7% ODA target, with the exception of Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark, and the United Kingdom whose ODA performance this year has been outstanding. Germany, the economic powerhouse of Europe and the third-largest donor is currently allocating only 0.38% of its Gross National Income (GNI) as official aid, let alone the small donors such as Spain whose current ODA/GNI ratio stands at 0.16%.

Despite re-affirmations and a resurgence in donor performance in 2013, statistics would show that aid targets remain largely unmet.

As traditional aid is progressively overlapped by economic cooperation, it is crucial for CSOs to readjust their engagement strategies to a fast changing playing field increasingly opening up to partnerships with other actors such as the business sector.

Increasing Private Sector Push

The state of development cooperation in the past years saw an increasing involvement of the private sector in the global development agenda.

Various international forums on development, such as the first High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC in Mexico last April 2014, can be characterized by the unbalanced featuring of the role of the private sector, in particular of multinational enterprises. CSOs have long been criticizing the weak accountability norms

on private sector investments and actions and the absence of other principles inherent to international cooperation such as transparency and democratic country ownership.

Beyond the Mexico HLM, development actors are continuously advancing and advocating the interest of the private sector, specifically of big businesses. With that comes

The state of development cooperation in the past years saw an increasing involvement of the private sector in the global development agenda.

limited consideration as to how uncontrolled private sector development has led to inequality and gaps in basic services provision. Private sector-led development often takes place amid inadequate regulatory frameworks at country level. For example, countries have vet to address the contradiction between promoting partnerships and investments with national and multinational corporations, and the fact that multinationals are responsible for two-thirds of capital flight from developing countries. Private sector engagement in development should benefit societies, who in turn should take part in the planning and implementation of national development programs and projects, guided by the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

Shrinking CSO Spaces

Against this backdrop of increasing private sector engagement, it is equally important to note the alarming trend of shrinking spaces for civil society worldwide. In 2011, governments made an important commitment to strengthen the enabling environment for CSOs as independent development actors. However, despite commitments to protect and strengthen CSO spaces, governments all over

the world have repeatedly broken this promise through various forms of legal and regulatory policy restrictions.

In Guatemala for example, criminalization of social struggles is on the increase; this has led to persecution of social rights defenders. Burundi and Zimbabwe have witnessed persecution and even assassinations of civil society staff, volunteers, and human rights activists.

The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, of association, and of expression are protected for the most part in the constitutions and basic laws of many countries. But despite these constitutional safeguards, a wide range of laws, implementing regulations, or government

Despite commitments to protect and strengthen CSO spaces, governments all over the world have repeatedly broken this promise...

practices (whether formal, informal, or extra-legal) governing the registration, operations and permitted roles of CSOs have been identified as inconsistent with the full realization of these rights. It is imperative to realize that core civil society freedoms to express, associate, and assemble, which are contained in a vast body of international law and inter-governmental commitments, are critical to civic existence and effective citizen participation. Nevertheless, in various contexts, civil society faces new and increasing infringements in exercising these fundamental rights and freedoms.

Post-2015 Crossroads

The post-2015 era is a critical juncture that will determine the future of development cooperation. The months leading to September 2015 will tell us whether or not the global development agenda for the next decades is



taking shape in a way that factors in the needs, inputs, and ambitions of the many people around the globe who advocate a sustainable development for all.

With the post-2015 development agenda still a work in progress, the open-ended nature of development cooperation will doubtless give rise to partnerships between various actors (governments, civil society, the private sector) engaging in development. There is a need to

There is a need to ensure that these partnerships adhere to the highest standards of accountability, democratic ownership and human rights-based approaches...

ensure that these partnerships adhere to the highest possible standards of accountability, democratic ownership, human rights-based approaches, and development effectiveness, while adding value and coherence to work being done at the global level.

References:

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/report_37.pdf http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/aid-to-developing-countries-rebounds-in-2013-to-reach-an-all-time-high.htm

https://www.kepa.fi/tiedostot/julkaisut/illegal-capital-flight.pdf

CPDE. 2015 CPDE Global Synthesis Report: The State of Development Cooperation, CSO Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness. Case study contributions from Burundi, Zimbabwe and Guatemala [Draft]

OUR CONTINUING **CAMPAIGN** WE ENGAGE

Engaging the Global Partnership

In 2014, we achieved our goal to include a second CSO seat in the new restructuring of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) Steering Committee membership. The seat was given to trade unions in order to counterbalance the strong private sector representation. The CSO Partnership also provided substantial contribution to the GPEDC Global Monitoring Framework by sending delegation to monitoring workshops in Abidjan, the post-Busan implementation workshop in Seoul, and through the continuous engagement in the review of the monitoring indicators.

The Mexico High-Level Meeting

More than 200 civil society organizations participated in the process leading up to and during the First High Level Meeting of the GPEDC in Mexico. We have successfully pushed for Inclusive Development (ID) to be an integral part of the HLM resulting to a commitment to ensure a multi-stakeholder nature of the meeting. We were able to field 7 speakers on panels or from the floor and 12 speakers in 10 focus sessions who all conveyed CSO priorities on the HLM outcomes. We also mainstreamed key priority language into the Mexico HLM Communiqué, and made strides in proposing key deliverables for the HLM session on Inclusive Partnerships and implementation post-Busan.

Post-2015 Agenda

Now poised to take on challenges and shifts surrounding the post-2015 agenda, the CSO Partnership has successfully positioned itself and its members in the different post-2015 discussions in order to effectively forward civil society key messages and advocacy on

development effectiveness. In a bid to gather the widest participation of civil society and other stakeholders, we organized country-level consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues with a view to develop human rights-based sustainable goals, target, and indicators at the countrylevel. Results of these discussions were used as a basis to shape the positions we take in global engagements—ensuring that national voices are heard and inputs from global discussions cascade to country-level strategies. Taking stock of the progress we have achieved in the past in the aid effectiveness agenda and holding to the objective of further enhancing space for civil society organizations in official processes and agendas that relate to development, CSO Partnership continues to contribute to the post-2015 process by promoting and advocating for a transformative, inclusive, sustainable, and just development agenda and framework grounded in human rights.

Global Policy and Advocacy Arenas

The CSO Partnership has sent delegates to the EU Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD) that makes use of policy documents and briefings produced by the platform's Working Groups and the Global Secretariat. In addition, the CSO Partnership has reached out to the OECD -Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in efforts to establish closer ties. The platform also identified the Financing for Development (FfD) process itself as a main focus area in relation to the Post-2015 and will take the necessary steps to ensure consultations amongst members, participation of the CPDE at the Addis Ababa Third Conference on FfD, and the production of common positions. Policy and advocacy engagement to the United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (UN-DCF) has also been sustained through

the participation of CSO representatives in DCF organized events. At the DCF Forum in Berlin, members took part in CSO consultations, the DCF Advisory Group with members of the GPEDC SC and the briefing on the HLM communiqué.

Evidence-Based Research

The platform's Working Groups have produced publications and policy researches to support the platform's global advocacies and engagements. In time for the Mexico HLM, "Journey from Istanbul," a case booklet recounting stories of CSO experience in implementing the Istanbul Principles, and "An Enabling Environment for CSOs: A Synthesis of Evidence of Progress Since Busan" were published, disseminated, and translated into different languages. Policy recommendations on Human Rights-Based Approaches (HRBA) and a mapping of South-South Cooperation practices were also released. Country-level consultations conducted across regions also became the basis for the two policy papers developed, namely, "Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post-2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development" and "Development Cooperation in the Post-2015 Development Framework."

Engaging Stakeholders across Regions and Sectors

Regional representatives from Europe, Latin America, and North America, along with country level focal persons, have sustained participation in intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder dialogues. We continue to synergize with other regional initiatives and engage with national authorities to pursue themes that emerged from the Mexico HLM such as in engaging the private sector, enabling environment, and inclusive development.

OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN WE UNITE

The Global Council serves as the highest decision-making body of the CSO Partnership. Joined together by a common purpose, the Global Council is composed of 56 organizations coming from diverse backgrounds united in the pursuit to development effectiveness.

	List of Representatives	
	Name	Organization
Co-Chair	: Richard Ssewakiryanga	Uganda National NGO Forum (NGO Forum)
Co-Chair	Patricia Blankson Akakpo	Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)
Co-Chair	Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron	Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN)
Co-Chair	: Justin Kilcullen	CONCORD
Co-Chair	Jorge Balbis	Associacion LatinoAmericana de Organizacione de Promocion al Desarrollo (ALOP)
	List of Representatives - Regions and Sub-Regions	
Africa		
Regional Representative/s	Aurelien Atidegla	Réseau des Plates-formes nationals d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouestet du Centre (OSCAF-Beni
Sub-Regional Rep - Central Africa	Christine Andela	Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire le Développement Rural (COSADER)
Sub-Regional Rep - East Africa	Eugene Rwibasira	Rwanda Development Organization (RDO)
Sub-Regional Rep - Southern Africa	Nshindano Patrick Kryticious	ActionAid Zambia
Sub-Regional Rep - West Africa	Emmanuel Akwetey	Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG)
Asia Pacific		
Regional Representative	Emele Duituturaga	: Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO)
Sub-Regional Rep - Central Asia	Zuhra Khakimova	NGO Jahon
Sub-Regional Rep - Northeast Asia	Ohashi Masaaki	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
Sub-Regional Rep - Pacific	Emeline Siale Ilolahia	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)
Sub-Regional Rep - South Asia	Arjun Karki	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN/LDC Watch)
Sub-Regional Rep - Southeast Asia	Donatus Klaudius Marut	INSIST
Europe		Cordaid
Regional Representative	Izabella Toth	PARTOS
Sub-Regional Rep - EU	Koos de Bruijn	Civil Society Institute (CSI)
Sub-Regional Rep - Non-EU	Vazha Salamadze	

Latin America and the Carribbean		: Asociacion Nacional de Centros (ANC)
Sub-Regional Rep - Andean	Josefina Huamán	Alianza ONG
Sub-Regional Rep - Caribbean, Mexico and	Addys Then Marte	
Central America		Fundacion SES
Sub-Regional Rep - South Cone	Alberto Croce	
Middle East and North Africa		Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)
Regional Representative/s	Ziad Samad	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations
Sub-Regional Rep - Middle East	: Monjed AbuJash	Network (PNGO)
-		Espace Associatif
Sub-Regional Rep - North Africa	Aziz Rhali	
North America		
North America	Julia Sanchez	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
		(CCIC)
	List of Representatives - Sectors	
Faith Based Organizations		
Sector Representative - Global	Eva Ekelund	ACT Alliance
Latin America	Humberto Ortiz Roca	Caritas International
Africa	Solomon Peter Gicira	All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)
Europe	Ilona Maria Dorji	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Labour		
Sector Representative - Global	Jan Dereymaeker	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
Europe	Diego Lopez Gonzales	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
North America	Matt Simonds	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
Africa	Yaovi Beleki Akouete	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-
		Africa)
Latin America	Giulia Massobrio	Trade Union Confedration of the Americas
		(TUAC)
Asia Pacific	Parayarrikal Haridasan	International Trade Union Confederation (TUAC-AP)
A : It I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
Agricultural and Rural Development	:	
Sector Representative - Global	Azra Sayeed	Roots for Equity
Africa	Moses M'ramba Shaha	Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers Forum (ESAFF)
Asia Pacific	Jiten Yumnam	Forum for Indigenous People of Action
Latin America	Zoila Soledad Bustamante Cardenas	CONAPACH Chile



International CSOs (ICSOs)		
Sector Representative - Global	Luca de Fraia	ActionAid International
Feminist Group	<u> </u>	
Sector Representative - Global	Anne Schoenstein	Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)
Africa	Mama Koite Doumbia	African Women's Development andCommunications Network
Africa	Florence Kasule	Africa Women's Economic Policy Network (AWEPON)
Asia Pacific	Priti Darooka	Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development (APWLD)
Asia Pacific	Nurgul Dzhanaeva	Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Europe	Rosa Belen Agirremezkorta	Centro de Estudios e Investigacion sobre Mujeres (CEIM)
Latin America	: Monica Novillo	Coordinadora dela Mujer
Indigenous Peoples		
Sector Representative - Global	Beverly Longid	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self- Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL)
Asia Pacific	Robie Halip	AIPP Thailand
Africa	Legborsi Saro Pyagbara	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP)
Latin America	Norma Maldonado	Asociacion Raxch' och' Oxlaju Aj
Variab		
Youth	. C. I.I. C.I	in the second of
Sector Representative - Global	Cordelia Sikosana	National Association of Youth Organizations- Africa (NAYO-Africa)
Fiji Islands	Wessley Manasa Tukana Samusamuvodre Vatanitawake	Pacific Youth Council - Fiji Islands
Europe	: Joke Lannoyye	: Restless Development
South America	: Malena Barabara Fama	Foro Latino America Juventad
Asia	Rey Perez Asis	Asia Pacific Youth and Student Association
Fiscal Sponsor 10	Antonio Tujan, Jr.	IBON International (IBON)

Working Groups		
CSO Development Effectiveness	Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron	Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)
	Anas El Hasnaoui	Arab NGO Network (ANND)
CSO Enabling Environment	: Vitalice Meja	Reality of Aid Africa (RoA Africa)
Human Rights Based Approaches	Paola Simonetti	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
	: Ulla Antilla	Kepa/KIOS
Post-2015 Agenda	Jiten Yumnam	Forum for Indigenous Peoples Action/Center for
		Research and Advocacy, Manipur
	Kate Lappin	Asia Pacific Women on Law and Development
South-South Cooperation		(APWLD)
	: Jennifer Malonzo	Reality of Aid Network (RoA Global)
Reference Groups		
Climate Finance	: Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron	Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)
Effective Institutions	: Jennifer Malonzo	IBON International
Aid Transparency	Richard Ssewakiryanga	Uganda National NGO Forum
Development Assistance Committee (DAC)		
Results and Accountability	Richard Ssewakiryanga	Uganda National NGO Forum
Managing Diversity and Reducing Fragmentation	Luca de Fraia	ActionAid International
Conflict and Fragility	Izabella Toth	Cordaid
The Global Secretariat		
Programme Manager	Roberto Pinauin	
Global Coordinator	Eden Gallardo	
Policy and Advocacy Coordinator	: Anna Byhovskaya	
Outreach Officer	Manja Bayang	
Communications Officer	: Mark Moreno Pascual	
Finance Officer	Aisa Lerio	
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Pi Angelie Batara	
Project Assistant	: Marg Ignacio	

OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN WE EMPOWER interreggeggggggggg 12

PROMOTING THE ISTANBUL PRINCIPLES

Our continuing work in promoting and implementing the Istanbul Principles have led to various training programmes and peer-learning sessions at sectoral, regional, sub-regional, and national levels spanning across 56 countries. Faith-based organizations (FBO) completed two training programmes on the Istanbul Principles. Members in Europe through the framework of CONCORD also continued to hold peer learning sessions on each principle, a tradition they have started while hosting Open Forum. In line with this, a peer learning mechanism featuring Principle 7, although yet to be tested, has been developed. And to reach out to other members of the region, they also released a briefing paper sharing experiences on the use of Istanbul Principles.

CSO ACCOUNTABILITY

We have begun setting the groundwork for the establishment of CSO Accountability mechanisms at the country level with a view towards strengthening CSO accountability, legitimacy, transparency, and CSO effectiveness. Aside from discussions updating members on the work on CSO Development Effectiveness (CSO DE) at the regional and sub-regional levels, country level capacity building activities were also conducted across regions. Workshops on CSO DE and CSO Accountability were held in Zambia, Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Fiji, Tonga, and India, laying the groundwork for strong CSO accountability mechanisms in these countries.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Different capacity building activities have been implemented across regions and sectors and at the country level most of which are focused on developing capacity for advocacy engagement. For instance, aid monitoring workshops have been organized across the Asia Pacific region including Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Myanmar.

ORGANIZING NEW SECTORS

Towards a more inclusive and representative constituency, new sectors have been formed to include the Indigenous Peoples and the Youth constituencies. The first global meeting of the Youth Sector was held in August 2014, while the global coordinating committee for Indigenous Peoples were formed in September 2014.

THE ADE MAPPING PROJECT

The Aid and Development Effectiveness (ADE) Mapping Project was launched November 2014 aiming to harness the power of social media to monitor CSO success and work on the ground. The project features a country level monitoring tool that aims to deliver news and real-time updates on aid and development effectiveness-related events and activities through social media tracking.

SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

We saw a huge increase in our social media reach this year with Twitter followers increasing from 43 to 1,233, Facebook garnering high engagement rates, and our work continues to engage thousands online.

The global mobilization of CSOs to campaign for development effectiveness is undertaken with the financial support of the following:







DFATD





Austrian
Development
Agency

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

We also acknowledge the different organizations that have made cash and in-kind contributions to the platform:

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) Trocaire Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF) Dochas Miserior A Partnership with Africa CBM Ireland Children in Crossfire Christian Aid Ireland Irish League of Credit Unions Foundation ITUC Oxfam Ireland Sightsavers Ireland Vita Visa Ireland

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Statement of Assets	
	Nov 2013 – Dec 2014
Fund Balance	2,94 5,244
Current Liability	204,608
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$2,740,609
Statement of Revenues & Expenses	
Statement of Neventies & Expenses	Nov 2013 – Dec 2014
GRANTS RECEIVED	\$2,774,971
Policy Development and Advocacy Engagement	696,244
Capacity Building and Outreach Development	851,507
Platform Coordination and Programme Management	192,084
Fiscal Administrative Expenses	173,983
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,913,818
OTHER INCOME	
Contributions In-kind	41,582
Interest Income	2,847
	\$44,429
TOTAL REVENUES	\$905,582

