



# REPORT TO THE PUBLIC

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CIVIL SOCIETY CONTINUING CAMPAIGN  
FOR EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

2015

# CONTENTS



03

## ABOUT US

*We are the CSO Partnership, an open platform that unites CSOs from around the world on issues of effective development cooperation.*



04

## WHERE WE WORK

*Our work spans across all seven regions and 62 countries across the globe.*



05

## MESSAGE FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

*2015 marked an important milestone for CPDE as a platform for policy advocacy on aid and development effectiveness.*



06

## CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTATION

*The adoption of the new UN SDGs in 2015 marked an important development turning point.*



08

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN

*We engage, we empower, we unite.*



15

## OUR DONORS

*The mobilisation of CSOs to campaign for development effectiveness is undertaken with support and contributions to the platform.*





*Photo credits: UNHCR UN Refugee Agency*

**W**e are the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), an open platform that unites CSOs from around the world on issues of effective development cooperation. 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 within and outside the platform, we push for a human rights-based approach. We work with a strong focus to support country, regional, and sectoral civil society organisations and people's organisations, combining this with the coordinated regional and global work on development effectiveness.

Effective development cooperation entails a new form of governance and accountability. It necessitates the creation of various engagement mechanisms for different stakeholders, as well as the strengthening of capacities of all actors

to enable them to 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 results at the country level.

To uphold Development Effectiveness, CSOs continuously work on their own effectiveness as independent development actors. CPDE acts as a platform for involved CSOs to share 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 identify with the CSO Key Asks and uphold the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness. Our strength and experience in uniting and empowering CSOs worldwide is a step forward in realising a truly democratic and inclusive society.

## WHERE WE WORK

Our work spans across all seven (7) regions and 62 countries across the globe, with six (6) additional countries from 2014.

AFRICA	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARRIBEAN	ASIA
Benin	Argentina	Bangladesh
Burundi	Brazil	Cambodia
Cameroon	Bolivia	India
Congo	Chile	Indonesia
Congo Brazaville	Colombia	Kazakhstan
Gabon	Cuba	Kyrgyzstan
Ghana	Jamaica	Laos
Ivory Coast	Ecuador	Myanmar
Kenya	Guatemala	Mongolia
Mozambique	Mexico	Pakistan
Nigeria	Nicaragua	Philippines
Uganda	Paraguay	Sri Lanka
Rwanda	Peru	Tajikistan
Zambia	St. Lucia	Vietnam
Zimbabwe	Uruguay	
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	EUROPE	PACIFIC
Egypt	Albania	Fiji
Iraq	Austria	Tonga
Lebanon	Belgium	
Morocco	Croatia	NORTH AMERICA
Palestine	Czech Republic	
Tunisia	Germany	Canada
	Serbia	
	Spain	
	Ukraine	

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*We recognise the struggles and small victories of civil society in the past years and pay tribute by pursuing its commitment to increase its capacity towards playing a more active role in ensuring development effectiveness and enhancing accountability*

”

The year 2015 marked an important milestone for CPDE, both as a platform for policy advocacy on aid and development effectiveness and as a union of diverse organisations at global, regional, and country levels.

For the past year, CPDE sought ways to navigate through the maze of carving civil space in the eve of the adoption of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) Post-2015, demanding that commitments to Official Development Assistance (ODA) are met, pushing for accountability of all stakeholders in exacting development, most especially accountability of the private sector and state actors, continuously engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogues to influence discussions on development policies even as CSO spaces are shrinking, and pushing the agenda of effective development and cooperation in various advocacy arenas beyond the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

As a platform, CPDE reached out to sectors and other development actors through information and resource sharing. Leadership

was actively shared as more opportunities for learning and contributing to processes were encouraged within the platform. Aside from discussing challenges, members sought ways to learn from each other and share best practices and other processes.

We are grateful to all who travel with us on this journey and supported us in different ways. This report speaks to what CPDE has accomplished in the face of trying conditions and complex structures to bring to the fore the contributions and potentials of people and partnerships from all over the globe.

CPDE now works in seven (7) regions and with eight (8) sectors. In 2016, the platform begins a new Action with the European Commission called ‘Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post-2015,’ further strengthening efforts to influence policy outcomes around Development Partnerships and putting more emphasis on ensuring CSO Development Effectiveness. The platform is also preparing for the 2nd GPEDC High Level Meeting that is set to take place in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2016, where the CSO community will

rally around accountability.

CPDE recognises the struggles and small victories of civil society in the past years and pays tribute by pursuing its commitment to increase its capacity towards playing a more active role in ensuring development effectiveness and enhancing accountability in all forms of development cooperation.

This mindset by CPDE, to expand to more regions and sectors and deepen civil society’s participation in policy arenas at different levels, is a product of the maturing experiences and organisation of civil society actors in spaces for effective development cooperation. It is also a manifestation of civil society’s accountability to serving people on the ground by engaging at different levels of policy advocacy work.

On behalf of the entire platform, including people’s organisations and social movements who are crucial partners at the grassroots level, we commit to remain steadfast to see through the coming year with all its challenges and opportunities.

Patricia Akakpo – *Network for Women’s Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)*  
Jorge Balbis – *Asociacion Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promocion al Desarrollo (ALOP)*  
Justin Kilcullen – *European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development (CONCORD)*  
Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron – *Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN)*

2015 marked an important development milestone with the adoption of the new UN SDGs Post-2015. State, non-state, and other key development stakeholders focused their attention towards shaping the new transformative development agenda. The entire global civil society community played a key role in ensuring that the new Goals build from the lessons-learned of the failure to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to truly

reflect people's aspirations so these new set of goals would provide meaningful alternative solutions to the perennial problems of poverty, social inequality, and injustice.

While SDGs attempt to set the bar higher than MDGs, the more important question of financing this development agenda and the means of implementing strategies to achieve the targets of the SDGs remain debatable on many accounts.

### *Implications on ODA*

As governments committed to ensuring that the new SDGs will end world hunger by end of 2030 and not leave anyone behind, Official Development Assistance (ODA) was seen as one of the most viable means for financing many development initiatives planned to achieve the targets.

Some countries made considerable strides in ensuring that such commitment was met. Countries such as Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands had been outstanding in 2015 with ODA as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) contribution between 0.71% and 1.40%. However, despite the outstanding performance of these countries, the total DAC donor country contribution remained at 0.30% of GNI. This shows that commitment to the 0.7% GNI remains unmet by most donor countries and that the norm remains to be a decline of ODA,

with many governments arguing that domestic economic difficulties make it difficult to fulfill their promises.

The aid flows that do trickle down to the countries lack accountability. The quality of aid has also deteriorated with the allocation of aid through Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) and military spending. The drive towards growth and security take primacy over the role of ODA in financing development initiatives that are owned by and directly benefit people, especially those in the margins.

For ODA to play an important role in financing development initiatives, ODA commitments on aid quantity and quality should be met. Civil society needs to continue holding donor countries to account.

### *Private sector primacy*

The promotion of the private sector as a development actor and a source of finance recently dominated development discourse. OECD countries continue to promote free trade, liberalisation, and privatisation through their global institutions to fuel market-driven policies aimed at economic growth. Such drive for market-led growth posed serious issues in terms of employment, financial speculation, inequalities, land grabbing, and resource plundering. Due to the increasing privatisation of public goods and

services, and the further anchoring of this neo-liberal paradigm around the globe, the role of the state continues to shrink. Governments, in many occasions, fail to take their role as duty bearers sworn to uphold, protect, and realise human rights. Pressures from powerful economies continue to define policies in various arenas based on such paradigm. The advocacy to push for accountability of all stakeholders, especially accountability of the private sector and state actors, is more relevant than ever.



## CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTATION



### *Shrinking CSO Spaces*

In the face of a new set of development goals, governments have openly acknowledged the role and contribution of civil society in development. However, these have only remained in rhetoric.

Globally, civic space continues to shrink due to persecution, harassment or outright attack on citizens and most especially civil society, particularly in developing countries. CIVICUS reported in 2014 that 96 countries have violated, to a certain degree, civil society freedoms of expressions, association, and peaceful assembly.

This trend impacts on the capacity of civil society organisations to implement development activities. Despite having constitutional safeguards, freedom of peaceful assembly, expression, and association,

in many countries, civil society continue to face repression from many state institutions—human rights violations, inequalities, and injustices against the people and CSOs remain rampant.

Many governments continue to enact national laws that severely constrict CSO activity, either through mandatory registration or regulating and restricting CSO financing. Governments have instead resorted to a 'pick and choose,' or tokenistic relationships with CSOs that resort to little civil society influence on development planning and implementation.

While civic spaces continued to shrink, CSOs remain adamant in engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogues to influence the discussions on development policies.

### *GPEDC and the Agenda 2030*

In 2015, GPEDC reflected on its value added in the implementation of the SDGs, and has found its bearing with Goals 16 and 17. GPEDC also embarked on a revision of its mandate as a platform to strengthen its resolve in promoting accountability for learning and for monitoring progress in the quality of development cooperation. GPEDC utilises its robust monitoring framework and unique multi-stakeholder structure to enrich and further inform the 2030 Agenda processes.

However, concerns must also be raised; as such, self-reflection may also become an opportunity to undermine GPEDC's role in holding development stakeholders to account

for their previous and current commitments. In light of the changing aid architecture and the implementation of the SDGs, GPEDC will need to maintain comparative advantage and value-added in the years to come.

Due to this changing landscape, CPDE also saw the wisdom of taking stock and reflecting to identify its political roadmap and strategies for pushing the agenda of effective development and cooperation in various advocacy arenas. This ensured that the platform's ways of working would allow for easier coordination in policy engagement and members' advocacy work in GPEDC, 2030 Agenda processes, and others.

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN



### WE ENGAGE

#### *Engaging the Global Partnership*

In 2015, CPDE raised its political profile as the primary civil society stakeholder on effective development cooperation agenda, effectively building consensus positions and mobilising the community to engage the agenda at different levels. Outside of the GPEDC, CPDE engaged processes such as the UN Post-2015 agenda, Financing for Development, and Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment (Task Team). The participation of CPDE influenced these global processes with a call for accountability and inclusiveness in

decision-making, among others. In GPEDC, CPDE is one of the most active Steering Committee members, preparing submissions in the year and participating in all work strands. Beyond the Steering Committee, CPDE also led Global Partnership Initiative (GPI 6): Civil Society Continuing Campaign on Effective Development, and co-chaired the Task Team's GPI 12: CSO EE Framework and Guidelines. CPDE also continued its engagement of other GPIs including GPI 31: climate finance, GPI 11: fragile states, and GPI 7: South-South Cooperation.

#### *Influencing the Agenda 2030*

CPDE strengthened its policy advocacy work in all policy arenas available that would influence the outcomes of Post-2015 processes. CPDE's work increased the profile of development effectiveness principles in inter-governmental negotiations, side events, and the UN Summit itself. This year, the GPEDC linked its work to Post-2015 where CPDE helped ensure

that development effectiveness principles would be integrated in the negotiations on the Means of Implementation (MOIs) of the Goals. CPDE representatives and members carried the CSO positions of inclusivity, enabling environment, human rights-based approach to development, and common but differentiated responsibility.



## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN

### *Participating in Global Policy and Advocacy Arenas*

CPDE engaged other global policy and advocacy arenas to advance effective development cooperation agenda, particularly the UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF), the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), and the EU Policy Forum on Development (EU PFD). In engaging these arenas, CPDE was able to raise civil society positions on development effectiveness principles and CSO enabling environment.

CPDE advocated for the DCF to play a greater role in the monitoring of the commitments, uphold principles of a just and fair development cooperation, promote development cooperation that can match the need of the people and the

planet, and redouble efforts to live up to what was agreed in Monterrey, Paris, Accra, Busan, and Mexico City by highlighting unfinished business of the effectiveness agenda.

In the EU PFD, CPDE attempted to influence the revisiting of the platform mandate to strengthen policy influencing on EU development cooperation policies. CPDE ensured the balance of the EU's primacy to the private sector and CSO EE in the reformulation of the Forum's mandate. Additionally, CPDE members also influenced the EU country roadmap. However, stakeholders privy to the process expressed their frustration on the lack of policy influencing of the PFD.

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*CPDE carried the CSO positions of inclusivity, enabling environment, human rights based approach to development, and common but differentiated responsibility.*

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### *Publishing Evidence-based Researches*

The Working Groups have been very active in ensuring that there is evidence for the platform's global advocacies and policy engagements. A number of publications in the form of policy researches and papers were developed, published, translated, and disseminated. The CSO EE WG worked on country case studies on the implementation of social dialogues. This focused on the countries of Ghana, Indonesia, and Uruguay,

where a framework of political spaces for decent work was used as an analytical tool. The HRBA WG also conducted a mapping of the effectiveness of development finance institutions in using aid to leverage additional finance for development. Finally, the SSC WG published its “Country Case Studies on South-South Cooperation” highlighting case studies from a number of countries in Africa, Asia, Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

### *Engaging Stakeholders across Regions and Sectors*

CPDE continues to synergise its work with other regional initiatives and country formations to campaign for themes on private sector, enabling environment, and inclusive development. Regional

representatives from Europe, North America, and Africa, along with country focal persons, sustained participation in inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder dialogues.

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN



### WE EMPOWER

#### *Promoting the Istanbul Principles*

Continuing work on CSO DE and Accountability was sustained in 2015. CSOs were successful in sharing their good practices and lessons learned in implementing the Istanbul Principles through the CSO Learning Exchange Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. Regional initiatives in documenting such practices were also done in Europe, MENA, North America, and the Pacific. These documentations were done using

different mechanisms such as the conduct of national trainings/workshop and the publication of manuals and toolkits. Sectoral initiatives also pushed the development effectiveness agenda to their respective constituencies. The FBO and Youth sectors organised trainings on CSO DE that introduced and deepened the understanding of sectoral members on the principles espoused in it.

#### *Capacity Building for CSO Accountability*

Continuing its campaign to upscale the advocacy for development effectiveness, CPDE continued its work for CSO Accountability. Three (3) countries in Asia and the FBO and Youth sectors organised CSO Trainings on CSO DE and Accountability, while the Europe, North America, and MENA regions came up with communication pieces and publications highlighting the thematic issue of

Accountability. Aside from these initiatives, the CSO DE WG launched its NGO Accountability Checklist tool that would feed in the establishment of Accountability charters where the documentation of these practices were discussed to be the upcoming initiatives of the platform in celebration of the five (5) years after the inauguration of the Istanbul Principles in Turkey on 2010.

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN



### *Expanding Platform Membership*

Towards a more inclusive and representative constituency, new sectors were organised to include the Migrants and Diaspora communities into the platform. The first global meeting of the Migrants and Diaspora communities sector was held in October 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey. Aside from this expansion, CPDE also promoted the Pacific to a region in its last Global Council Meeting in Brussels, Belgium on June 2015. With this development, CPDE now operates in seven (7) regions and eight (8) sectors.



### *Achieving Social Media Targets*

Social media presence was amplified in 2015 with the regular participation of CPDE in Twitter chats that discussed relevant issues of inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues during the EDD15 and the integration of development effectiveness principles on issues concerning FfD during the FfD3 Conference. Social media following also increased by 48% for Twitter and 36% for Facebook, averaging a reach of 13,250 individuals.

## WE UNITE

### *Global Council*

### CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness





## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN

		ORGANISATION	NAME
1	Co-Chair	Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)	Patricia Blankson Akakpo
2	Co-Chair	Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN)	Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron
3	Co-Chair	CONCORD	Justin Kilcullen
4	Co-Chair	Asociacion LatinoAmericana de Organizaciones de Promocion al Desarrollo (ALOP)	Jorge Balbis

### List of Representatives - Regions and Sub-Regions

Africa				Latin America and the Caribbean			
5	Regional Representative/s	Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest du Centre (OSCAF-Benin)	Aurelien Atidegla	18	Regional Representative	Red Encuentro Argentina	Alberto Croce
6	Sub-Regional Rep - Central Africa	Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Rural (COSADER)	Christine Andela	19	Sub-Regional Rep - Andean	Asociacion Nacional de Centros (ANC)	Josefina Huamán
7	Sub-Regional Rep - East Africa	Rwanda Development Organization (RDO)	Eugene Rwibasira	20	Sub-Regional Rep - Caribbean, Mexico and Central America (CAM-EXCA)	Alianza ONG	Addys Then Marte
8	Sub-Regional Rep - Southern Africa	ActionAid Zambia	Nshindano Patrick Kryticious	21	Sub-Regional Rep - South Cone	POJOAJU	Anibal Cabrera Echevarria
9	Sub-Regional Rep - West Africa	Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG)	Emmanuel Akwetey				
Asia				Middle East and North Africa			
10	Regional Representative	Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD)	Urantsooj Gombosuren	22	Regional Representative/s	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	Ziad Samad
11	Sub-Regional Rep - Central Asia	Public Fund Legal Perspective	Farida Abdyldeaeva	23	Sub-Regional Rep - Middle East	Iraqi al-Amal	Jamal el Jawahiri
12	Sub-Regional Rep - Northeast Asia	TaiwanAid	Jay Hung	24	Sub-Regional Rep - North Africa	ADO+	Douha El Jourshi
13	Sub-Regional Rep - South Asia	Roots for Equity	Wali Haider				
14	Sub-Regional Rep - Southeast Asia	Research Center for Management and Sustainable Development (MSD)	Linh Phuong Nguyen				
Europe				North America			
15	Regional Representative	Cordaid	Izabella Toth	25	North America	Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)	Julia Sanchez
16	Sub-Regional Rep - EU	PARTOS	Koos de Bruijn				
17	Sub-Regional Rep - Non-EU	National Council of NGOs	Antonita Fonari				
				Pacific			
				26	Regional Representative/s	Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO)	Emele Duituturaga
				27	Sub-Regional Rep - Polynesia	Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)	Emeline Siale Ilolahia
				28	Sub-Regional Rep - Melanesia	Development Services Exchange (DSE)	Timothy Lafaia

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN

List of Representatives - Sectors

Faith Based Organisations				International CSOs (ICSOs)			
29	ACT Alliance (Sector Representative/ Convenor)	ACT Alliance	Eva Ekelund	43	Sector Representative - Global	ActionAid International	Luca de Fraia
30	Caritas	Caritas International	Humberto Ortiz Roca	Feminist Group			
31	All African Conference of Churches (AACC)	All African Conference of Churches (AACC)	Arthur Shoo	44	International	Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)	Anne Schoenstein
32	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Ilona Maria Dorji	45	Africa	African Women's Development and Communications Network	Mama Koite Doumbia
Labour				Africa		Africa Women's Economic Policy Network (AWEPON)	Florence Kasule
				47	Asia	Programme on Women's Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)	Priti Darooka
				48	Asia	Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan	Nurgul Dzhanayeva
				49	Latin America	Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía (Perú)	Ana Tallada
				50	Sector Representative- Global/ FG Coordinator	Coordinadora dela Mujer	Monica Novillo
				51	Europe	Centro de Estudios e Investigación sobre Mujeres (CEIM)	Rosa Belen Agirremezkorta
				52	MENA	Equality Without Reservation (EWR)	Amal Abdel Hadi
				Indigenous Peoples			
Agricultural and Rural Development				53	Sector Representative - Global	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL)	Beverly Longid
				54	Asia	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)	Robie Halip
				55	Africa	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP)	Legborsi Saro Pyagbara
				56	Latin America	Asociacion Raxch' och' Oxlaju Aj	Norma Maldonado
				Youth			
				57	Sector Representative - Global	National Association of Youth Organizations-Africa (NAYO-Africa)	Cordelia Sikosana
				58	Pacific	Pacific Youth Council - Fiji Islands	Wessley Manasa Tukana Samusamuvodre Vatanitawake
				59	Europe	Restless Development	Miriam Freudenberg
				60	South America	Foro Latino America Juventud	Malena Barabara Fama
				61	Asia	Asia Pacific Youth and Student Association	Rey Perez Asis
				62	Fiscal Sponsor	IBON International (IBON)	Antonio Tujan, Jr.

## OUR CONTINUING CAMPAIGN

### Coordination Committee

### CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness

		ORGANISATION	NAME
1	Co-Chair	Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT)	Patricia Blankson Akakpo
2	Co-Chair	Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN)	Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron
3	Co-Chair	CONCORD	Justin Kilcullen
4	Co-Chair	Asociacion LatinoAmericana de Organizaciones de Promocion al Desarrollo (ALOP)	Jorge Balbis

Regional Representatives			
5	Africa	Réseau des Plates-formes nationales d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest du Centre (OSCAF-Benin)	Aurelien Atidegla
6	Africa	Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Rural (COSADER)	Christine Andela
7	Asia	Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD)	Urantsooj Gombosuren
8	Asia	Andhra Pradesh Farmworkers & Fisherfolk Union (APVVU)	Chenniah Poguri
9	Europe	Cordaid	Izabella Toth
10	Latin America and the Caribbean	Fundacion SES	Alberto Croce
11	Latin America and the Caribbean	CONADES	Ana Tallada
12	Middle East and North Africa	Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)	Ziad Abdel Samad
13	North America	Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)	Julia Sanchez
14	Pacific	Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO)	Emele Diututuraga

Sectoral Representatives			
5	Faith-Based Organisations	ACT Alliance	Eva Ekelund
6	Labour	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Paola Simonetti
7	Rural	Agro Solidaria	Pedro Guzman
8	International CSOs	ActionAid International	Luca de Fraia
9	Feminist Groups	Coordinadora dela Mujer	Monica Novillo
10	Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL)	Beverly Longid
11	Youth	National Association of Youth Organizations- Africa (NAYO-Africa)	Cordellia Sikosana
12	Fiscal Sponsor	IBON International	Antonio Tujan



## OUR DONORS

### Financial Statement

Our financial statement shows that most of the platform's expenses were devoted to the activities of the Working Groups, meetings related to governance, and support for participation in relevant policy arenas.

#### IBON INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.

(A Nonstock, Nonprofit Organisation)

CPDE Project: "Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development"

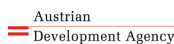
#### STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

(A mounts in United States Dollars)

	December 31	
	2015	2014 (As restated, see Note 12)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash (Note 3)	\$442,272	\$536,526
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	4,152	486,192
Due from partners (Note 5)	47,033	45,103
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$493,457</b>	<b>\$1,067,821</b>
<b>LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
<b>Current Liability</b>		
Accounts payable (Note 6)	\$424,442	\$160,036
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>69,015</b>	<b>907,785</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$493,457</b>	<b>\$1,067,821</b>

*See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements*

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



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

Misereor, Trocaire, Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)



The Global Secretariat, 114 Timog Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines 1103

[www.csopartnership.org](http://www.csopartnership.org)  
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