

**CIVIL SOCIETY
CONTINUING CAMPAIGN FOR
DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS**
January 2015 – December 2015

YEAR 2 PROGRAM REPORT

Project Information

Financial Management CSO:

IBON International

Implementing Organisations:

ACT Alliance

Arab NGO Network for Development

Asia Pacific Research Network

Coordinadora dela Mujer

FOND Romania

Fundacion SES

Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination & Liberation

International Trade Union Confederation

International Trade Union Confederation

National Association of Youth Organisations

Pacific Islands Association of NGO

Peoples Coalition on Food Sovereignty

Reality of Aid Network - Global

Reality of Aid Network – Africa

Reality of Aid Network – Asia Pacific

Period under Review:

January 2015 – December 2015

Date of Report Submission:

31 March 2016

Bilateral Contract Number and Associated Donor Names:

Sida Contribution No. 54030480

Global Affairs Canada Purchase Order: 7060342

Initiative Number: D-000 368

IrishAid Contract Number: PG23-2013

ADA Contract Number: 252401/2014

Finland Contract Number:

Table of Contents

	Page
Cover Page	1
Project Information	2
Table of Contents	3
List of Acronyms	4
1.0 Introduction and Overview	
• General introduction to Program and overview of achievements for the reporting period	5
• General discussion of implementing context including any key factors affecting or having the potential to affect implementation	7
2.0 Progress on Objectives	
• Results and impact achieved during reporting period in relation to the performance framework	11
• Planned results not achieved. Describe why they were not achieved and how the challenges encountered are being addressed	28
• Unplanned results and any particular opportunities or positive developments to note	29
• Emerging and potential challenges and risks which may hinder achievement of results in future and suggested actions or actions being implemented to address these challenges and risks	30
• Work plan for upcoming year	31
3.0 Concluding Remarks	33
List of Annexes and Appendices	34

List of Acronyms

BA	BetterAid
BB	Building Block
BPd	Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
CC	Coordination Committee of the CPDE
CPDE	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSO DE	Civil Society Organization Development Effectiveness
CSO EE	Civil Society Organization Enabling Environment
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
DPs	Development Partnerships
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
EU	European Commission
FfD	Financing for Development
GC	Global Council of the CPDE
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Cooperation in Development Effectiveness
GPIs	Global Partnership Initiatives (formerly BB)
HLM	High Level Meeting
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach to Development
INGO	International Non-Government Organisations
ID	Inclusive Development
IP	Istanbul Principles
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
MAG	Monitoring Advisory Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Middle Income Countries
MOI	Means of Implementation
MR	Monitoring Round
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Open Forum
PFD	Policy Forum for Development
SC	Steering Committee of the GPEDC
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TT	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment
UN	United Nations

1.0 Introduction and Overview

1.1 Overview of Achievements

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

On its second year of program implementation, the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) engaged meaningfully in better shaping and informing the changing aid architecture in the context of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and influencing the policy dialogues on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) post 2015. Through a number of policy outputs and capacity building initiatives revolving around the thematic issues of Aid and Development Effectiveness, Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA) with the Private Sector's role in Development (PSD) as focus, CSO Development Effectiveness (CSO DE) through Istanbul Principles (IP) implementation, CSO Enabling Environment (CSO EE), and South-South Cooperation (SSC), CPDE elaborated the CSO key asks, highlighting the aforementioned themes.

Culling out the baseline findings of the Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA), CPDE strived to address the need for (1) integrating these Key Asks in the policy outputs of constituencies for their engagements in various fora; (2) systematizing constituencies' research efforts to provide more robust evidence for these Key Asks; and (3) effectively communicating these Key Asks not only among the members, but also to the wider public. Such addressing of the needs revolved around the engagements in the GPEDC and the UN SDGs Post 2015, and outputs for this year focused in ensuring that key messages of CPDE are delivered in these policy arenas.

The Program expected to deliver the following for Year 2:

- CSOs effectively engaging development cooperation policy dialogue at different levels particularly in the GPEDC and relevant UN processes formulating the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) post 2015, among others;
- CSOs effectively collaborating to reflect evidence-based country level researches and positions in influencing outcomes of relevant multi-stakeholder policy dialogues;
- CSOs effectively promoting and communicating the Key Asks to development cooperation actors at all levels;
- CSOs continuously sharing good practices of IP implementation at all levels and being trained to increase CSO capacity and effectiveness in their multi-stakeholder engagements; and
- CSO efficiently sharing knowledge among themselves and other development stakeholders through an interactive knowledge database.

In order to attain these objectives, activities were identified based on their alignment to program objectives and design and their over-all contribution to realizing the platform's vision and mission. The GC reviewed and approved these activities, and implementation and monitoring of these activities are guided by the Performance Management Framework set up with the program. Updates on activities, corresponding outputs and results, challenges faced, and initial progress in attaining program objectives are presented in this report.

Summary of Progress in Results

Immediate Objective 1. Contribute to favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy, and enabling environment for CSOs, from national to global levels where CSOs can influence and advance the development effectiveness agenda.	
Progress in Outputs	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPDE statements to the GPEDC activities (e.g., Planning Workshop, Steering Committee meetings and Busan Forum) were released in order to forward CSO positions. • The CSO Partnership ensured civil society representation in the GPEDC activities and key working structures in order to lobby CSO key demands and positions in the formulation of the GPEDC mandate. • Country focal organizations were identified in line with the Second Global Monitoring work on the indicators. • Organization of side events and meaningful participation in all of the UN negotiation sessions shaping the Post 2015 development agenda • Organization of a side event on Dialogues for Justice and meaningful participation in the UNGA Summit for the Adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Publications on EE, HRBA, and SSC agenda are being developed and will be disseminated to influence various stakeholders • CSO representatives continue to engage and participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues in particular Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness & Enabling Environment, Policy Forum on Development, UN – Development Cooperation Forum, UN - General Assembly, UN - High Level Panel, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee, and Post -2015 processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active CSO engagement in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the Global Partnership Initiatives highlighted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ leadership in the work strand post-Busan implementation and its accountability and transparency; and, ○ sustained CSO-championed advocacies within the GPEDC frame through the Task Team (TT) for CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment, Monitoring Advisory Group, and activities within GPs • Active CSO engagement on Post 2015 processes for enhancing global partnerships on discussions in the UN, GPEDC, OECD, and other global and regional policy grounds; • Formulation and dissemination of CPDE key positions into all policy arenas on the basis of the updated CSO Key Asks and the Engagement Strategy Papers on thematic issues and evidence based researches on HRBA, SSC, and consultations on Post-2015; • Formulation of statements on the outcomes of milestones from key events of development policy forums.

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

Progress in Outputs	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members from different regions (country level) and sectors consolidate in strategy meetings to define ways forward in improving their own effectiveness based on documented experiences of IP implementation. • Capacity building initiatives on CSO DE, Accountability, HRBA, and monitoring implementation of EE are being organized globally, across regions (sub-regions and countries) and sectors • Country level activities in 24 counties took place across different sectors and different regions on thematic issues of CSO DE and Accountability, EE, Post 2015, HRBA, and SSC. • Regional constituencies produced toolkits on CSO DE and Mutual Accountability. • Documents and correspondences are being translated in English, Spanish and French. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs are showing evidence of effectiveness through implementation of Istanbul Principles. • Member CSO representatives continue to participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues and engagement with national authorities • Member engagement comes from different regions and sectors with the recent addition of new sectors, namely, migrants/diaspora communities • Members volunteering time in the different functional and thematic working groups and reference groups come from organizations based in different regions and sectors

1.2 Context of Implementation

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

In the second year of program implementation, CPDE operated within its mandate in the GPEDC and in relation to 2015's key development milestone – i.e., the adoption of a new agenda for sustainable development. Attempting to shift its mandate to define the “how” of the Post 2015 agenda despite a slow process, CPDE saw the need for a continuous critical engagement in the GPEDC. In giving due importance to the implementation and work of its GPIs and improving quality of Development Partnerships (DPs), GPEDC promoted policy coherence and emphasizing future implementation.

As all efforts and initiatives of development stakeholders zero in on the post 2015 development agenda, key milestones related to this policy process became vital sites of policy and advocacy engagement for CPDE. Among these related policy processes were the Financing for Development (FfD), UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF), and the European Union Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD). The expansion of participation beyond the major group in meetings of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS) proved to be an important undertaking, giving CSOs a space for engagement. Although the SDGs are already set, engagements to these policy processes

was still called for to safeguard the principles of human rights based approaches, inclusivity, and development effectiveness.

Aside from the post 2015 development agenda, which proved, to be the key milestone for the year, work on enabling environment remained to be relevant most especially in relation to GPEDC Global Monitoring process. CPDE had been engaged in this monitoring process through the second indicator that focuses on enabling environment. In the middle of the year, the GPEDC set up the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) as a multi-stakeholder structure that would guide GPEDC's work on the global monitoring of indicators. Further to this, the GPEDC released in September the program countries where the monitoring work would be conducted. In order to ensure that the inputs of civil society were included in these important processes, CPDE was represented in these undertakings through focal points both at the global and national level. Given that the work on this would extend until late 2016 in time for the Second High Level Ministerial Meeting of the GPEDC, CPDE would include the continuous engagement to these processes until such time.

This context called for CPDE's engagement to continue the campaign for development, which sought to promote sustainable change that would address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and marginalization, and set human rights, social justice, gender equality, and environmental sustainability at the heart of aid. CPDE will resume to assess progress on commitments made by donors and governments for a truly progressive agenda that would widen the scope for democratic participation in key areas of socio-political life, and deliver for people on the ground.

These efforts were dependent on the diverse contexts, through which the CPDE constituencies implemented the program, and their own capacity to engage with or challenge their governments, raise their concerns in the public sphere, gain public support and commit to pressing for long-term changes. Central to these discussions, therefore, were the wider social, political, cultural, and economic contexts that would either prevent or enable CSOs and other development actors from fulfilling their development commitments.

In recognizing the importance of global partnerships as a possible part of a new framework for development, assessing and addressing the root causes behind the failure to achieve development goals and the need to reconsider the current model for development practice would be very crucial. Aside from this, with the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the changing development landscape, most especially the aid architecture, it posed the need for the platform to conduct a strategic planning exercise and review the mandate of the platform in relation to its engagement to various development policy forums.

2.0 Progress on Objectives

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

A. Development Objective

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

B. Immediate Objectives

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

Planned Outcomes	Progress in Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable outcomes in development cooperation policy are achieved in defending Paris/Accra commitments and towards realization of human rights, social justice, equality (especially gender equality) and sustainability in development, specifically in areas of democratic ownership and enabling environment from national to global level • Accountable multi-stakeholder framework for development and development cooperation and an enabling environment for CSOS are promoted with evidence of improved impact on the policy dialogues for development at national to global level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active CSO engagement in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the Global Partnership Initiatives highlighted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ leadership in the work strand post-Busan implementation and its accountability and transparency; ○ sustained CSO-championed advocacies within the GPEDC frame through the Task Team (TT) for CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment, Monitoring Advisory Group, and activities within GPs; • Active CSO engagement on Post 2015 processes for enhancing global partnerships on discussions in the UN, GPEDC, OECD, and other global and regional policy grounds; • Formulation and dissemination of CPDE key positions into all policy arenas on the basis of the updated CSO Key Asks and the Engagement Strategy Papers on thematic issues and evidence based researches on HRBA, SSC, and consultations on Post-2015; • Formulation of statements on the outcomes of milestones from key events of development policy forums.

Planned Outputs	Progress in Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidenced based policy recommendations and submissions, particularly reflecting country level data are used • Key development cooperation actors are aware of and understand CSO policy positions • Key development cooperation actors are aware of CSO policy positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPDE statements to the GPEDC activities (e.g., Planning Workshop, Steering Committee meetings and Busan Forum) were released in order to forward CSO positions. • The CSO Partnership ensured civil society representation in the GPEDC activities and key working structures in order to lobby CSO key demands and positions in the formulation of the GPEDC mandate. • Country focal organizations were identified in line with the Second Global Monitoring work on the indicators. • Organization of side events and meaningful participation in all of the UN negotiation sessions shaping the Post 2015 development agenda • Organization of a side event on Dialogues for Justice and meaningful participation in the UNGA Summit for the Adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Publications on EE, HRBA, and SSC agenda are being developed and will be disseminated to influence various stakeholders • CSO representatives continue to engage and participate in multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental dialogues in particular Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness & Enabling Environment, Policy Forum on Development, UN – Development Cooperation Forum, UN - General Assembly, UN - High Level Panel, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee, and Post -2015 processes.

2.1 Results and Impact Achieved

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

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

1. Policy and Advocacy Engagement

a. Ensuring Meaningful Policy and Advocacy Engagements

The Policy Advocacy Working Group of CPDE steers key policy discussions that will feed in the engagement of platform representatives in the relevant policy arenas such as the GPEDC, UN Post 2015, FfD, and UN DCF among others. Members provide inputs to room documents that will bear the key positions of CPDE with regard the issue of development cooperation, sustainable development, and global partnerships. On more specific topics, five Working Groups provide guidance and outputs on relevant themes and issues including: Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA), CSO Development Effectiveness (DE) and Enabling Environment (EE), South-South Cooperation and Post-2015 (SDGs).

In 2015, CPDE raised its political profile as the primary civil society stakeholder on effective development cooperation agenda, as well as on broader development issues or processes such as the UN post 2015 agenda, FfD, and CSO Enabling Environment. And, CPDE's participation influenced these global processes through a strong call for accountability and inclusiveness in decision-making.

Engaging the GPEDC through the Steering Committee (SC) The GPEDC SC is the main policy guidance and coordination body of the partnership; therefore, the CPDE policy advocacy focuses on its work streams and meetings. In light of the new structure within the SC – i.e., having two CSO seats composed of the CPDE and trade union representatives – the CSO Partnership was able to establish stronger base for influencing policy discussions within the GPEDC. This allowed the CSOs to engage meaningfully and influence effectively the preparations for the Second High Level Ministerial Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya late in 2016. Such preparations and the linkage of the Global Partnership in defining the “how” of the Post 2015 agenda were the focus of the two SC meetings that were held in The Hague, Netherlands and Mexico City, Mexico this year.

In The Hague, Netherlands, the meeting focused on the possible link and contributions of the Global Partnership to the Post 2015 agenda, its priorities in the run up to the Second High Level Ministerial Meeting, and its work in the global monitoring framework.

In linking its work and contributions to the post 2015 development agenda, the GPEDC highlighted its multi-stakeholder, multi-actor nature and its ability to cover both the financial and non-financial means of development cooperation. Among these capacities highlighted included its (1) leadership role in global partnerships, (2) capacity to integrate effectiveness agenda into other development agenda, (3) capacity to support and monitor accountability of stakeholders to previous development commitments, (4) capacity to support knowledge sharing and generation of best practices on key development issues, and (5) capacity to organize side events and policy fora for policy exchanges. While a few ideas from SC members emerged regarding the priorities like differences in approaches to countries, human rights and inclusiveness, members agreed that these are

complementary. But, the SC deemed it necessary to make use of entry points to the post 2015 processes, raised the importance of establishing links to other development actors in the post 2015 agenda, including the UNDCF, the facilitators of the FfD, and the UNSG's partnership facility. The GPEDC envisioned the role of its Global Monitoring Framework as a mechanism to feed in country level grounded realities in the implementation of the UN SDGs post 2015. The indicators monitored in this process could serve as the evidence base for tallying the progress in the implementation of the SDGs. It was for this reason that the CSO Partnership deemed it necessary to engage meaningfully in the monitoring process, most especially in contributing to Indicator 2 (enabling environment), as country level data would be used in shaping the indicators as basis for SDGs implementation.

Aside from discussing the linkage between the GPEDC and the Post 2015, priorities in the run up to the HLM2 became an important agenda of these meetings. The five (5) priority areas identified included: (a) progress since Busan and inclusive development with a stronger focus on fragile states; (b) domestic resource mobilization, (c) development cooperation in MICs, (d) SSC and knowledge sharing, and (e) partnership with the private sector. CPDE submitted a feedback addressing the gaps in the conception of four out of five (4 of 5) priority areas – i.e., ensuring multi-dimensional perspective on each theme.

The last SC meeting for 2015 happened in Mexico City where important discussions on the HLM2 agenda, 2MR, and next SC meeting took place. Highlighting inclusive development in the negotiations prior to the SC meeting in Mexico, CPDE's position was taken on board (See Annex B.2). The discussion on the 2MR highlighted the importance of the participation of all SC Co-Chairs in the process as it would pose legitimacy and credibility to the exercise. In the previous meeting in The Hague, Mexican Co-Chair announced their non-participation in the 2MR exercise given that their context was rather different from others – i.e., being both a recipient and donor country. Additionally, CPDE pointed out the need for civil society to participate not only on monitoring indicator 2 (enabling environment), but also to provide contributions across all indicators of the monitoring framework. Finally, as regards co-organizing an SC meeting with other non-executive members of the SC, CPDE was able to gain support of the Trade Unions, but had yet to gain some buy in from governments. With all these outcomes in terms of the engagement in the SC meeting in Mexico, CPDE and other SC members were surprised with the pronouncement of the Netherlands Co-Chair as regards the downplaying of the GPEDC's mandate to being the monitoring for learning hub. This posed the need to continue pushing for monitoring and accountability as the priority of the Global Partnership.

Participating in the GPEDC Planning Workshop In finding ways to synergize the work between the Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs), namely the former Busan Building Blocks (BBs), and the Voluntary Initiatives of the Mexico HLM, the Planning Workshop (WS) was held in Brussels, Belgium in January 2015. Coming from the SC Meeting in Netherlands, the expectation was that GPIs would deliver concrete actions and deliverables by the HLM2. At the same time, as delegates at the WS and within the CPDE flagged, the sheer number of the GPIs and the challenge to build synergies under the GPEDC priority areas would pose operational difficulties.

The WS was structured along the GPEDC priority themes and addressed the operationalization of the Draft Framework of Activities, relating to linkages with the Post 2015 agenda, stakeholder engagement and improving communication, outreach activities, integrating the Partnership Initiatives fully in the GPEDC architecture, as well as monitoring, in the light of Post 2015 requirements.

The outcome document of the Workshop predominantly only featured the recommendations issued during the event, but did not entail concrete actions or commitments. The follow-up hence remained on a voluntary basis and would be supported by the JST. On the other hand, the GPEDC Draft Framework of Activities had been updated following the WS and would continue evolving as activities reached their objectives and new actions were planned. It built the most comprehensive database of GPEDC member activities to date (including those of the CPDE) and was structured along the main themes, which allowed for better overview and outreach in view of potential cooperation between stakeholders.

CPDE, in a pre-meeting to the WS, discussed these issues and the need to coordinate closely with Voluntary Initiative 12 (VI-12) of the Task Team and follow up on the CPDE GPI (VI-6). Aside from these, the CSO Partnership discussed how it would establish synergies with the projects of the Trade Unions and other VIs and contributions to the BBs that were aligned with CPDE policy advocacy goals.

Contributing to the GPEDC Global Monitoring Framework In ensuring that the Second Monitoring Round would be guided accordingly, the GPEDC formed the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) which would serve as the structure overseeing the progress of work being conducted by the JST in terms of the Global Monitoring Framework. CPDE was able to forward a representative in the MAG, who was also selected as the MAG Chair. Due to this development, CPDE set up a working structure within the platform which would provide the CSO representative inputs on influencing the outcomes of the discussions regarding the monitoring work of the GPEDC.

Late in the year, the GPEDC released a list of countries that would participate in the 2MR. These countries cut across all global regions, and 55 of the 80 participating countries had a CPDE structure which could readily engage the process. These 55 CPDE member organizations were submitted to the JST to become country focal points for the 2MR. Alongside these developments in the monitoring exercise of the Global Partnership, regional workshops in Africa, LAC, Asia, and Pacific were conducted to re-orient the participants to the Global Monitoring Framework and introduce the process for the 2MR. CPDE ensured that CSO representatives were present in these workshops.

Aside from these introductory workshops of the JST, CPDE also organized a number of initiatives to clarify the process with the national focal points and to level off on the expectations in terms of outputs and inputs that would be submitted for the Global Monitoring Progress Report. These initiatives included (1) a webinar on the global monitoring framework and (2) a global training of country focal points. As mentioned previously, the webinar served as an introductory crash course to the global monitoring framework and process. Meanwhile, the global training in Nairobi, Kenya early January focused, on the other hand, on orienting the country focal points to the data gathering tools and imparting skills required in order to address the data needs of the tools. At the end of the training, each country focal point was requested to establish a work plan until March 31, 2016 which is the culmination of the data gathering and national validation phase of the 2MR.

The 2MR will culminate in October 2016, months prior to the HLM2, and CPDE is keen to monitor the process and input to the Global Monitoring Progress Report which will be launched in the HLM2.

Engaging the Building Blocks Engaging the Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) CPDE also led the Global Partnership Initiatives on Campaigning for Effective Development and the CSO Enabling Environment Framework in collaboration with the Task Team for Enabling Environment and CSO Development Effectiveness. In this role, CPDE consistently called for an institutionalized policy space for civil

society in global development fora, as well as for stronger political will in favor of an environment that truly contributed to maximizing CSOs' contribution to development.

Other Global Partnership Initiatives where CPDE proactively engaged, either globally or through its members, included the Partnership for Climate Finance and Development; the Big Development Data Shift led by CIVICUS; the civil society platform of the Fragile States Building Block (CSPPS); the Collaboration to strengthen Civil Society-led South-South Cooperation through evidence and experience sharing; and the Network of Southern Think Tanks (NEST).

Engaging the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment There were two Task Team meetings that happened in 2015 – i.e., in Paris (April) and Stockholm (October). The discussions in these meetings revolved around the need to clarify TT outputs in time for the HLM2 in Nairobi. Part of the proposed outputs was: (1) Guidelines for monitoring the work on Indicator 2, (2) Stock-take of Indicator 2 monitoring, and (3) Multi-stakeholder initiatives study. Each of these outputs was envisioned to contribute to the entire 2MR process of the GPEDC, most especially the country level cases that would feed in the Global Monitoring Progress Report. Another study focusing on contributions to the 2MR – i.e., a separate study from the MSH initiatives study – was conceptualized in order to complement the outcomes of the monitoring exercise. CPDE suggested that the TT should partner with the CSO Partnership regarding this study which would basically focus on country level case studies. However, the TT had reservations in privileging CPDE with this given the diverse membership of the TT.

In terms of plans for the HLM2, the TT discussed about the possibility of pushing for a separate amphitheater session where the principles of development effectiveness and enabling environment could be integrated. Initially, the TT was thinking about engaging the plenary session on innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships and inclusive development. But other options would be explored in order to ensure a meaningful HLM2 engagement for the body.

Participating in the Busan Global Implementation Forum The GPEDC organized the 2nd Busan Forum in November 2015 where a strong CPDE representation was mobilized in order to influence the outcomes of the discussions and organize a side event (See Annex B.6 for the Concept Note). The Forum primarily focused on the reflections and buzz group sessions around the First Round of Monitoring indicators, preparations for the 2MR and other relevant thematic issues on private sector and climate finance among others. CPDE representatives highly participated in the buzz group sessions and integrated the key demands of CPDE into these discussions – i.e., messages on accountability, inclusivity, and HRBA. But more importantly, it was during this Forum where the Kenyan representative, host to the HLM2 in 2016, sounded off the ideas of a negotiated HLM2 outcome document and a review of the GPEDC mandate. This posed the need for CPDE to regroup and plan carefully its engagement in the HLM2 – i.e., ensuring that civil society inputs would be negotiated and integrated in the final outcome document of the policy milestone.

Special Issues and Emerging Themes: Post-2015 Agenda In what probably would be considered as the most important milestone for the year which was basically pertaining to the adoption of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the UN, CPDE strengthened its policy advocacy work in all policy arenas available that would influence the outcomes of these processes (See Annex C.2 for the Implementation Strategy). Aside from influencing policy discussions in the GPEDC which attempted to link its work – i.e., through the Global Monitoring process and its partnership with the UNDCF – in the post 2015 development agenda, CPDE ensured that

development effectiveness principles would be integrated in the negotiations on the Means of Implementation (MOIs) of the Goals. It was for this reason that CPDE resources for the engagement in this policy arena were available.

In influencing the outcomes of discussions, CPDE ensured its representation in the intergovernmental negotiations (IGNs) that took place in the premises of the UN Headquarters in New York. Additionally, CPDE was also able to pose its positions in the interactive dialogues on six (6) thematic sessions of the UNGA namely: (1) ending poverty and hunger, (2) tackling inequalities, (3) fostering sustainable economic growth, (4) climate change, (5) building accountable, effective institutions, and (6) strengthening global partnerships for development. CPDE representatives pushed for a transformative development agenda ensuring the integration of a rights based framework for development, enabling environment for CSOs in light of the shrinking spaces in multi-stakeholder dialogues for development policy formulation, common but differentiated responsibilities in the important discussions on climate, sustainable economic growth, accountability and legally binding policies for the regulation of private sector actions, and inclusive nature of partnerships for development. In so doing, CPDE attempted to address issues of inequality, marginalization, and exclusive forms of partnerships that only posed detriment to the people. Assessing that there had been some weak formulation in terms of the outcome documents for the related activities – e.g., the 3rd Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa, the IGN sessions in New York, and the UN General Assembly Summit in New York where the formal adoption of the 17 Goals and 169 targets was announced to the public – CPDE released statements (See Annex C.9 for CPDE Statement on Agenda 2030) highlighting the lack of strong reinforcing language on a rights based framework for development and undermining the need for a multi-stakeholder body ensuring the effectiveness in financing development. While there seemed to be a strong civil society representation in these activities, it remained to be a struggle to push for an acceptable compromise that would address the key demands of CSOs, most especially in the outcome documents (See Annex C.5 & C.6 for Comments on the Post 2015 Outcome Document zero and final drafts respectively).

Aside from representation in the post 2015 processes, CPDE also organized a number of side events alongside the activities of the UN. There was a side event co-organized with the Canada, UN-NGLS, and the People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty focusing on the potential for institutionalizing CSO participation at all relevant levels of governance in the post 2015 agenda at all levels – global, regional, and national. Another side event was organized during the 3rd IGN session, and this focused on strengthening civil society organizations engagement in the High Level Political Forum and beyond. It facilitated an informal exchange of best practices and lessons learned in institutionalized participation of CSOs in development policy making among key development actors to the post 2015 agenda. This opened the discussions for the need to institutionalize CSO participation in the monitoring and review of the SDGs and its MOIs. Another side event was held during the HLPF itself (alongside the 7th IGN session). This focused on the need for integrating right to development in the post 2015 agenda. This opened the discussions around the need for mechanisms in addressing issues of inequality and accountability of all development actors in effective development. Finally, during the UNGA Adoption Meeting, CPDE also co-organized a side event entitled "Dialogues for Justice, Public Interest, and the Common Good". This side event opened the discussions of just wages, environmental degradation, international trade, state repression and militarization, privatization, and land and resource grabbing. It focused on highlighting the perspective from the sidelines and the frontlines – i.e., people that were most affected by the unjust conditions of the development.

In identifying the Financing for Development as an important arena where CPDE should also be engaging in, the platform set up a structure and developed a position paper (See Annex C. 3) that would facilitate discussions and solicit inputs from key members following the process in establishing CSO positions and key demands in the engagement to the 3rd Conference on Financing for Development in Addis, Ababa. In the FfD3 Conference, CPDE ensured that CSO participation would be present and push for development effectiveness principles, particularly rights based approaches to financing development and just financial systems for effective development. Although the civil society called for these demands in the margins of the Conference, the outcome remained unfavorable for CSOs as the decision-making body for financing development remained to be composed of experts on the field and excluded non-state actors; thus, priming the role of private sector in development without legally binding agreements to regulate its actions.

Other Global Policy and Advocacy Areas Policy and advocacy engagement to the UN-DCF also continued through the participation of CSO representatives in DCF organized events. Identified as another key policy arena for engagement, CPDE organized a working structure that would provide inputs on key civil society positions to the CSO representatives who would participate in the DCF activities. In the DCF Symposium in Korea in April 2015, the CPDE established an informal delegation as part of the larger CSO group and prepared key positions tailored to the CPDE focus areas to be released at the event. These positions called for the DCF to: (1) play a greater role in the monitoring of the commitments that would be taken this year by the international community; (2) uphold the principles of a just and fair development cooperation where all development actors could play their part on equal footing in the light of different responsibilities and capacities; (3) promote development cooperation that can match the needs of the people and the planet, grounded in effectiveness principles implemented as a single set of mutually reinforcing elements for all forms of development finance and interventions based on inclusive, multi-stakeholder ways of working; (4) ensure that the final outcome document of the FfD3 conference in Addis Ababa is grounded in the effectiveness principles and is inline with agreed international commitments on human rights, decent work, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and disability; and (5) redouble efforts to live up to what was agreed in Monterrey, Paris, Accra, Busan, and Mexico City, and highlight the unfinished business of the effectiveness agenda in the FfD outcome with agreed follow up action.

The CPDE also sent delegates to the EU Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD), which made use of the policy documents and briefings produced by the CPDE WG's and Global Secretariat. The focus of the PFD on the private sector and CSO EE is an important balancing act that needs to be followed through active participation. And, in the recent PFD Global Assembly and Task Team Meeting (to which CPDE has strong representation and is a co-chair to the process), there was a discussion on how the PFD would be evaluated, given there came the demand to revisit the mandate and charters of the platform as many other stakeholders were frustrated at the lack of policy influencing capacity of the PFD.

The CPDE also reached out to the OECD - Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in an effort to establish closer ties. While an informal observer seat was exceptionally granted at the DAC Senior High Level Meeting, the CPDE requests for an observer seat were not yet seriously considered. The Trade Unions as part of the CPDE have a seat at DAC meetings through the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), and report back to the CPDE. However, as the DAC frequently discusses GPEDC related issues and will take major decisions on Financing for Development (FfD), strengthened monitoring and potential engagement should be pursued. At the same time, the CPDE facilitated member-led

meetings with the DAC (ITUC-TUAC, Reality of Aid, Concord) that proved to be useful and might lead to similar meetings and/ or the granular opening of the DAC.

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

In Europe, engagement with the European Commission regarding the Financing for Development was made. In such action, CONCORD facilitated and coordinated European civil society organizations in formulating the positions to be put forward to the EU member states in engaging the FfD3 conference in Addis Ababa. An achievement of this regional engagement was the inclusion of the civil society position in the Key Asks to the EU position of member states' re-commitment to of 0.7 GNI in their official development assistance. Aside from this inclusion to the EU key asks, it facilitated a strategic partnership with key development stakeholders in the region and opportunities for policy influencing such as the Codev and Luxembourg delegation in New York for the UN activities.

In North America, CCIC continued its engagement to the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD) – now renamed to Global Action 2015. The particular focus of this engagement was influencing Global Action 2015's International Development and Humanitarian Assistance Civil Society Partnership Policy. Meetings with the government officials fostered positive relationships with a range of policy staff at both bureaucratic and political levels. With the openness of the government staff to civil society positions, this fostered awareness raising among state actors on the key demands of CSOs in terms of effective development. In order to complement such engagement, CCIC published Milestones to Measure Progress (See Annex D.1) which fundamentally influenced the shaping of the Partnership Policy in Canada.

In Africa, the regional unit established the synergies of the CPDE work in the engagement to financing for development. This synergy was espoused in the Entebbe Declaration which posed the proposals for the African governments to establish a follow up mechanism to the outcomes of the FfD3 conference and CSO commitments to such follow up actions. Aside from this, countries like Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo was able to document multi-stakeholder engagements in development effectiveness. This engagement revived and revitalized the discussions on the need for a multi-stakeholder dialogue framework in the region as well as an operational plan for the implementation of Busan commitments at the national and provincial levels.

b. Establishing Basis for Policy and Advocacy Engagement

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

For the second year, the CSO EE WG endeavored to conduct country case studies on the implementation of social dialogues. Hinged on the framework of political spaces for decent work, the country case studies looked into the political and social conditions in the country that enable social dialogues to take place. It looked into the existing mechanisms through which the idea of social dialogues could be compared. This focused on three (3) countries from Africa (Ghana), Asia (Indonesia), and Latin America and the Caribbean (Uruguay). Aside from the country case studies on social dialogues, the WG also collected country case

studies to update the status of enabling environment at the national level and input to the GPEDC Global Monitoring Framework, particularly on Indicator 2 (enabling environment).

The HRBA WG also conducted a mapping of the effectiveness of development finance institutions (See Annex E.2). This report primarily explored the extent to which development effectiveness criteria had been transposed and integrated by DFIs using aid to leverage additional finance for development. Concluding that DFIs in the sample were ill equipped to manage aid flows in line with existing best practices, it forwarded policy recommendations focusing on the importance of ownership, results, and accountability.

The results of a previous research aiming to map out important elements of South-South Cooperation (SSC) including available mechanisms, policies, practices, and actors within the different regions entitled “Country Case Studies on South-South Cooperation” (See Annex E.1) was also released by the WG on SSC. Following this, research and data gathering for nine country case studies are also on-going Africa (Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa); Asia Pacific (India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan); and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba). These studies aim to contribute to an enhanced evidence-based policy engagement on SSC by CSOs and strengthen country level monitoring, most especially in light of the WG exploring policy arenas where these evidence based data could be tabled – e.g., GPI on SSC and UN DCF among other policy arenas.

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

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

Planned Outputs	Progress in Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs are aware of and are implementing the Istanbul Principles and International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness (documenting and sharing good practices and monitoring and evaluating current activities) CSOs at the regional, sub-regional, country levels and sectoral formations are doing relevant research, advocacy and mobilization efforts CSOs in at least 50 countries in all global regions and sectoral formations are participating in the CPDE CSOs are using and sharing knowledge and information in engaging the development effectiveness agenda (updated and translated documents through effective communication and knowledge sharing channels) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members from different regions (country level) and sectors consolidate in strategy meetings to define ways forward in improving their own effectiveness based on documented experiences of IP implementation. Capacity building initiatives on CSO DE, Accountability, HRBA, and monitoring implementation of EE are being organized globally, across regions (sub-regions and countries) and sectors Country level activities in 24 countries took place across different sectors and different regions on thematic issues of CSO DE and Accountability, EE, Post 2015, HRBA, and SSC. Regional constituencies produced toolkits on CSO DE and Mutual Accountability. Documents and correspondences are being translated in English, Spanish and French.

2.1 Results and Impact Achieved

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

2. Outreach and Capacity Development

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

Continuous work on CSO DE and CSO Accountability The CPDE Working Group on CSO Development Effectiveness continued to lead efforts in continuing the work on CSO DE. In 2015, the WG held its first face-to-face meeting in Brussels, Belgium to provide details on the CSO DE plans which include continuing work on country-level capacity development on CSO Accountability and developing synthesis of evidence on the implementation of the Principles to complement the platform's work on CSO EE.

The platform also commemorated the first five years of the CSO DE Principles since its adoption in October 2010. To mark this, the WG conducted a learning exchange session among CSO DE practitioners and CSO facilitators in Nairobi, Kenya in December (See Annex F.1 for Documentation Report). Plans on how to increase CSO participation to the Second Monitoring Round, specifically around Indicator 2, of the GPEDC were also discussed. The WG also agreed that the Istanbul Principles Checklist, an assessment tool for gauging the implementation of IPs for individual organizations, should be redrafted and re-launched.

CSO DE at the Regions

The WG continued spearheading and providing support for country-level trainings and workshops on CSO DE. Framed at the IP and the IF, these trainings and workshops created initial plans and working groups to lead the establishment of country-specific CSO accountability mechanisms.

In Asia and Pacific, the regional secretariats coordinated with the CSO DE WG in conducting country outreach work in the region. Country-level trainings were based on the country framework paper which was produced by the WG in 2014. Trainings/workshops were also held in Bangladesh, India, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka.

CPDE members in Europe led the creation of learning space in CONCORDnet to promote the Principles and share the experiences from the implementation in European countries. CPDE member CONCORD, the European NGO confederation, conducted trainings on supporting the implementation of the Istanbul Principles. The training, which was primarily an exchange of experiences, was held in November at the CONCORD office.

The Arab NGO Network for Development, CPDE MENA regional coordination organization, led the development of a guidebook on Mutual Accountability (MA) and enabling environment (See Annex D.3), including a regional code of conduct based on the Istanbul Principles. This document was developed as a resource tool for civil society and development practitioners on the implementation of MA principles for different stakeholders, in the post-2015 development framework.

CPDE North America, through the Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC), supported the (a) finalization of a narrative toolkit, in French and English, for Canadian civil society; (b) further development of InterAction Aid Map; and (c) basic on-line directory of the international development sector in Canada, learning from InterAction's experience in developing their NGO Aid Map.

Fiji, which is part of the new CPDE Pacific region, held a national workshop on CSO Development effectiveness, CSO Accountability and HRBA in Fiji in November. The Fiji workshop was a follow-up to two (2) workshops previously convened in Fiji on the same topic. The workshop resulted to the formation of a Working Group for the compilation of a Fiji Civil Society Code of Minimum Standards.

CSO DE at the Sectors

CPDE sectors also implemented activities to further the promotion of the Principles and the CSO accountability agenda.

Faith-based organizations conducted a 'Training of Religious leaders and Youth in LAC on the Istanbul Principles for Development Effectiveness, which included 53 FBO leaders and 38 young people from 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The training focused on the meaning of these principles for the FBOs. The most important outcomes were the recognition of FBO as an actor which has the confidence of population, CSO and governments to promote development initiatives and the Principles itself. The other main outcome was the need to have a more intentional process to integrate these principles in the diaconal work of the churches, which need more active and adapted trainings.

The Youth sector also conducted a series of trainings and workshops on CSO Development Effectiveness. Being a newly integrated sector in the CPDE, the coordinating unit of the sector exerted effort in ensuring that its constituency would

be introduced deeply into the development effectiveness agenda and principles. For this year, the Africa Regional ToT on Development Effectiveness was conducted to hone the skills and technical knowledge of the facilitators about the theme, and National Workshops on CSO DE followed suit in Zimbabwe and Zambia which produced national youth action plans on implementing CSO DE.

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

Another thrust of the platform is to strengthen CSO capacities in terms of doing research, advocacy and mobilization to advance civil society issues and demands.

Regional CPDE units spearheaded capacity development initiatives around monitoring development cooperation, and enabling environment and inclusive partnerships, among others. Aside from sub-regional meetings, CPDE Asia led training workshops on monitoring development cooperation and partnerships in Bangladesh, Mongolia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Kazakhstan. These trainings established national working groups on monitoring to carry out work plans in popularizing information on DE and DC for different stakeholders. Aside from these, key issues on DC and DP were also identified to serve as topics for CSO research in the countries. MSH forums on EE were also launched in the said countries.

CPDE Asia, under the leadership of the Reality of Aid- Asia Pacific, also led the Asia Pacific Stocktaking of Progress on CSO Accountability and Enabling Environment by bringing together CSO partners, government, media, donor (EU) and international institutions to discuss the situation of CSOs in AP countries.

Two sets of country mapping exercises were launched in Africa. Country mapping on CSO DE and EE were conducted in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo to strengthen CSO commitment to work together to overcome capacity constraints and advocate for the enabling environment. Findings of the studies, alongside CSO recommendations, were presented at national validation workshops.

CPDE in Europe held its first gender training to help CSOs apply gender mainstreaming to human resources and organizational culture.

The newly formed CPDE Pacific region held an inaugural meeting in September in Papua New Guinea to stage preliminary discussions on how the Pacific CPDE platform organise itself. The inaugural came after the 'CSO Partnership Dialogue' which covered topics such as CSO Development Effectiveness, CSO Accountability, Post-2015 agenda, Gender Equality, Climate Change and West Papua.

CPDE Rural and Indigenous Peoples sectors conducted regional forums on the issue of Public-Private Partnerships and how this undermines indigenous peoples' rights, and rural and agricultural development. The said forums were held in Manila, Philippines for Asia, and El Salvador for LAC. These forums produced statements committed to continue actions to re-establish the people's control over resources; prioritize the use of land and water resources for agricultural needs to meet domestic food needs; boost institutional and financial support for sustainable forms of agriculture; build food and grain reserves at the national and regional level; and increase public investment in agriculture and rural development.

ITUC, which leads CPDE Labor sector, conducted two seminars on development cooperation for trade unions. One was held in Brazil for LAC, and the other in Africa. CPDE South Asia Feminist Group held an activity in Sri Lanka to identify priority issues for engagement for the feminist groups in the sub-region namely livelihood and social security. It was also used to introduce CPDE agenda to feminist groups.

Prior to the FfD3 Conference in Addis Ababa, the CPDE FBO sector hosted strategy meetings for FfD and a TOT for faith leaders and FBO development organizations. Participants discussed DE policy and advocacy agenda vis-à-vis post-2015, GPEDC and FfD. Using the Istanbul Principles, participants animated the thematic areas of development effectiveness, namely gender, HRBA, accountability and reporting and political processes at the multilateral level.

CPDE WG on South-South Cooperation, led by ROA Global, brought together policymakers from the South, development partners and civil society to discuss framework for SSC monitoring and identify ways of implementation. The two-day Technical Workshop was conducted in the Philippines.

e. Expanding Membership and Strengthening Internal Participation

Developing platform protocols Already on the second year of its full implementation, the CPDE has continued developing mechanisms and improving its structures to ensure effectiveness of its work. In 2015, the platform institutionalized a number of protocols primarily to support the operations of its units.

A large, complex platform that it is, CPDE recognizes the importance of cooperation, coordination, communication, integration and inclusiveness within and among its units. A Protocol on the Ways of Working was adopted to strengthen synergies between all the units of CPDE to work individually in achieving their mandates, and also with other units to attain the collective goals of the platform.

One of the primary concerns of the platform is to have broad and inclusive participation of a range of CSOs from around the world particularly in including new countries and sectors. A protocol on Criteria, Process and Mechanisms (CPM) for new constituencies was developed to outline the steps and prerequisites for recognising new constituencies within the platform.

A protocol for selecting CPDE institutional representatives was also instituted by the CC to set forth a good governance practice in ensuring a democratic process for selecting official representatives to carry the agenda of the CPDE.

Pacific recognized as a new region After years of lobbying for a region independent from Asia, the GC recognized the Pacific as the newest region of the platform. The GC, during its June 2015 meeting also promised to support the follow-through processes for the Pacific. At present, the Pacific already identified its own structure which included a regional representative and sub-regional and sectoral representatives. The Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO) was identified as regional secretariat and had since been supporting the operations of the CPDE in the region.

Migrants/diaspora started process of inclusion Following the decision of the Global Council in 2014, the GS organized the CPDE Global Migrants/ Diaspora Meeting on 8 to 9 October 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey. The said meeting, which was held days before the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), was a step towards the consolidation and integration of the constituency into the CPDE. The meeting gathered 18 participants from 17 organizations from all global regions, as well as international migrants organizations and advocates.

At the end of the two-day meeting, the participants agreed on the migrants' agenda within the CPDE, as well as an action plan for the consolidation and integration of the constituency. In summary, the plan could be grouped into capacity development, research and policy discussions and outreach and expansion efforts. An interim coordinating group (ICG) was also formed to implement the plans and

liaise with the GS. The 9-person ICG is composed of (1) seven regional representatives, (2) one representative from global organizations and (3) one representative from the CPDE CC. The ICG will serve its mandate based on the agreed terms of reference until the migrants/ diaspora organizations become fully integrated within the platform.

Current initiatives. The CC and GC are currently in discussion of a framework that shall guide the implementation of the country focus mandate of the platform. The country focus document will strike a balance on the programmatic deliverables and political imperatives of the platform. The document will serve as reference for CPDE's work at both the global and country levels.

CPDE is also developing a database of all its members through an inventory process that shall review its current list, as well as the membership to its mailing lists. A guideline for membership and a membership data sheet were also developed for membership consolidation.

f. Establishing Internal Communications and Knowledge Sharing Mechanisms

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

Building on past initiatives to ensure synergy of activities, the Global Secretariat started monthly release of the Global Council e-Bulletin in August. The e-Bulletin is mainly an internal communication material to inform the GC on the development of work in the different CPDE units. Aside from notifying the GC on the trends and key issues to watch out in the different policy arenas we engage in, it also fostered synergies between all units to solicit support for planned initiatives and actions. A communications protocol was also put in place to guide internal communications and information exchange within the platform.

Aside from the regular e-bulletins to make internal communications more effective, the Communications unit commissioned the redesigning of the website to make it more robust and effective in communicating initiatives and messages of the platform. In redesigning the website, the unit also prioritized the population of the redesigned website with up-to-date content – e.g., policy, communications, and program references/materials which constituencies would find useful in promoting CPDE to the wider public.

As a perennial undertaking of the Communications unit, the development of the intranet facility remained to be of prime importance not for them but also for the entire platform. The intranet was envisioned to resolve issues on volume of emails and real time coordination among relevant platform members. So far, the intranet had been set up with an interface of features which the constituencies would be navigating in order to set up meetings, initiatives, or online discussions. The next steps for the development of the facility include (1) the pilot testing of the initial interface in order to assess the functionality of the software, (2) the launching of the facility to the platform, and (3) the dissemination of an instructional manual to the platform members. The progression of these next steps would be the priority for Year 3.

At the global level, social media had been another channel that was continuously explored in conveying CPDE key messages to its target audience. These had been useful particularly in steering discussions around the issue of development effectiveness and accountability as what happened during CPDE's participation in the EDD15 and FfD3 Conference. Currently, use of these media also provided opportunities to start discussions with external partners, governments, private

institutions and other stakeholders, which hopefully would further spark and sustain interest of members in following aid and development effectiveness issues.

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

3. Program and Platform Consolidation and Management

g. Planning, Fundraising, and Program Management

Program management activities for 2015 centered around managing implementation issues of the program. Some of these issues included the need to level off on constituencies' level of ambition vis-à-vis funding level for the year. Another aspect of the program work that needed attention during the period was the emphasis on conducting country work among the members, most especially in the global regions. And in ensuring that activities of the members were aligned with the program objectives of the Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development, the GS devised a monitoring tool that attempted to address the data needs for reporting progress in terms of the overall and immediate objectives of the Campaign.

Fundraising had been another priority in terms of program work to respond to constituency call to raise the level of ambition of the work and the resources to support it. For this year, the negotiations with European Commission continued, and this merited the necessity to produce a full grant application that would be submitted to the Commission by December 2015. The GS drafted the Action entitled Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post 2015 which was submitted with IBON International acting as the main applicant and fifteen (15) co-applicants representing CPDE's geographical and sectoral constituencies – i.e., with the exemption of the North America region due to eligibility policies of the Commission on who could stand as co-applicants to the Action. Appraisal to the full grant application is expected to come in early in 2016. In line with this, CPDE approached Sida as regards co-financing 20% of the EC Action given that the Commission would only cover 80% of the total proposed budget. The GS is in constant negotiation with Sida and awaits its appraisal.

Additionally, the FinCom had regular monthly meetings that primarily discussed the financial report for each month and the progress, for instance, in disbursement and expenditure of the year.

h. External Communications and Platform Image Development

In order to bolster further the presence and image of the CSO Partnership not only in formal policy and advocacy engagement spaces but also in actual events and milestones where it can reach out to as many CSOs as possible, CPDE produced materials that introduced not only the immensity of its structure, but the advocacy and program work that the platform engages in. These products were produced with the hope of engaging as many CSOs and other development stakeholders in the development effectiveness discussions. The Communications Committee, together with the Communications unit of the GS, worked together in ensuring that these outputs are up-to-date and soundly informative for the public to digest.

One of these products was the Year 1 Report to the Public. The first of its kind, CPDE members and donors alike realized the importance of such material in informing the public of the 2014 activities that CPDE engaged in, its advocacies and engagements at all levels of development, and its capacity building initiatives to educate and raise the awareness of other CSOs on the key demands and positions of CPDE in relation to on-going international fora discussing development issues relevant to their conditions and similar cause.

Somewhat similar to the Report to the Public, the Communications unit also produced the CPDE at a Glance. This material focused on introducing the platform to the CSO community and increasing CPDE's visibility and profile to other development stakeholders. As an introductory material, CPDE at a Glance presented the strategic and immediate objectives of the platform, its program, and the organizational structure implementing the plans of action relevant to the objective.

Complementing the Glance material, introductory videos of CPDE were also produced during the year. These introductory videos highlighted the organizational structure and CSO Key Asks in introducing CPDE to its target audience. This became useful during the EDD15 engagement of the platform where a village stand was set up primarily to reach out to a diverse set of audience the European Development Days generally attracted every year.

Aside from these main communication materials produced, a number of communication products were also produced by packaging policy researches and papers into simpler forms which can be easily appreciated and readily digested by a widely diverse audience. Brochures, handouts, tarpaulins, and print messages were used to increase awareness among internal and external stakeholders about the advocacies of the platform. The CSO Key Asks, for one, was embedded in small everyday items such as luggage tags, shirts, button pins and notebooks to help popularize what they represent. These items are being made available in platform activities organized in regions and sectors for members to use and give to their contacts when participating in multi-stakeholder activities. They were also mass distributed in a number of events such as the GPEDC Planning Workshop in Brussels, the GPEDC Global Busan Forum in Seoul, the FfD3 Conference in Addis Ababa, COP 21 in Paris, and the Civil Society Week in Stockholm to spread the name and message of the CPDE.

Social media presence was somewhat amplified in the second year with the regular participation of the platform in twitter chats that discussed relevant issues in key milestones like the inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues during the EDD15 and the integration of development effectiveness principles in the FfD3. CPDE's Twitter account increased following by 48% (2,112 followers) with an estimated reach of 16,500 individuals and is followed by prominent accounts such as GPEDC, UN ESCAP, UN ECOSOC, and the UN ECOSOC President among others. The CPDE Facebook page also increased following with 805 likes (or 36% increase from 2014) There is also high engagement rate as observed from increasing number of comments and shares. Aside from daily updates from important global engagements, CPDE social media channels are also becoming an informal reporting space for sectors, regions and sub-regions as seen in the case of CAMEXCA, Rural Sector, and Europe. The CPDE Youtube page reached 1,864 views owing to the six (6) video outputs produced in 2015 mostly interviews with CSOs and allied stakeholders in various internal events as well as those organized by the GPEDC and OECD, among others.

The Global Secretariat continues to maintain a good working relationship with the Joint Support Team - Communications Group of the GPEDC, constantly

coordinating on relevant events and activities. Some weaknesses in media relations still persist but are being addressed by building up a list of professional journalists which can be tapped by the platform in cases when it might be necessary.

i. Coordination and Platform Consolidation

In 2015, meaningful participation of the CPDE members was strengthened through ensuring efficient and effective coordination and consolidation work in the Platform. Different channels at various levels were utilized to improve communications, consultations, coordination, and consolidation of members and platform action.

Within the period, two (2) Coordination Committee meetings were organized (April, Incheon and June, Brussels) while the Global Council was held back-to-back with the CC meeting in June in Brussels. These consolidation meetings were organized in order to plan the strategy of engagement to the different policy arenas that CPDE engaged in. During the Global Council meeting, on the other hand, the inclusion of the Youth sector was formalized. Additionally, the Pacific sub-region was elevated to a “region” status after careful deliberations on the importance of establishing the geographical unit.

Aside from these global meetings, the Co-Chairs and the Secretariat had regular monthly meetings in order to oversee the implementation of the tasks that needed to be accomplished, update the Co-chairs of the current progress of program implementation, and resolve pending issues that needed co-chair intervention.

Throughout the year, the Global Secretariat ensured timely release and facilitation of information sharing among the members of the GC and CC through the maintenance of the mailing lists and hosting conference calls. The Global Council e-Bulletin was also launched during the second half of 2015 as a communication aide for the GC members to share information, bridge information gap, and strengthen coordination among CPDE units.

CPDE also worked on improving its accountability mechanism. By the end of the year, the CSO Partnership completed the formation of its new Independent Accountability Committee (IAC), as guided by the results of the Internal Accountability Review. The IAC is now working to ensure that all units within the CPDE observe all aspects of accountability and transparency in the fulfillment of the platform’s mandate and overall vision-mission.

In its meeting in June, the GC underscored the importance of conducting a Strategic Planning (SP) exercise to guide the Platform in reviewing its mandate and engagements. The process commenced at the second half of 2015 when the GS together with the Core Group, of which members came from the CC, worked with the external consultant to design the strategic planning process. A face-to-face meeting of the Core Group members and the external consultants was held in October in Sweden, and a survey was launched as part of the process to which the Global Council members, as well as external partners, were approached to input. The results of the survey were presented in the face-to-face SP Workshop held in Brussels in January 2016. This put forth the recommendations concerning the platform’s ways of working, communications work, and focus on policy engagement and advocacy at different levels of development.

In terms of representation and engagement, CPDE sustained its engagements in various policy and advocacy forums. In 2015, it formalized its membership in the Steering Committee of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and successfully selected its representative to governing structure, through a Selection Process that was put in place by the GC. The Platform worked with other CSOs in relating with IATI.

Monitoring of Country Level Activities

Regions	Priority Countries	2014	2015
Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghana 2. Zambia 3. Zimbabwe 4. Uganda 5. Burundi 6. Burkina Faso 7. Gabon 8. Congo Brazaville 9. Togo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benin 2. Burundi 3. Cameroon 4. Congo 5. Congo Brazaville 6. Gabon 7. Ghana 8. Ivory Coast 9. Kenya 10. Mozambique 11. Nigeria 12. Uganda 13. Zambia 14. Zimbabwe 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cameroon 2. Rwanda 3. Congo 4. Burundi 5. Nigeria 6. Ghana
Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India 2. Tajikistan 3. Indonesia 4. Kyrgyzstan 5. Bangladesh 6. Mongolia 7. Myanmar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bangladesh 2. Cambodia 3. India 4. Indonesia 5. Kyrgyzstan 6. Laos 7. Myanmar 8. Mongolia 9. Pakistan 10. Philippines 11. Tajikistan 12. Vietnam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kyrgyzstan 2. Sri Lanka 3. Bangladesh 4. Mongolia 5. Vietnam 6. Kazakhstan 7. India 8. Indonesia
Pacific	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiji 2. Tonga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiji 2. Tonga 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiji 2. Tonga
Europe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Georgia 2. Armenia 3. Croatia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albania 2. Austria 3. Belgium 4. Croatia 5. Czech Republic 6. Germany 7. Serbia 8. Spain 9. Ukraine 	
Latin America and the Caribbean	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecuador 2. Bolivia 3. Brazil 4. Chile 5. Guatemala 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Argentina 2. Bolivia 3. Chile 4. Colombia 5. Jamaica 6. Brazil 7. Ecuador 8. Guatemala 9. Mexico 10. Nicaragua 11. Paraguay 12. Peru 13. St. Lucia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Argentina 2. Brazil 3. Cuba 4. Uruguay
Middle East and North Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt 2. Tunisia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt 2. Morocco 3. Lebanon 4. Palestine 5. Tunisia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt 2. Iraq 3. Tunisia
North America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada

2.2 Planned Results Not Achieved

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

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

Policy and Advocacy Engagement

In order to support the platform's engagements in multi-stakeholder dialogues, the WG on CSO EE planned to produce country case studies on the state of enabling environment and social dialogues. However, due to the urgent necessity to respond to the Second Monitoring Round of the GPEDC – i.e., including the process of preparing the country focal points for the actual research activity to be conducted to supply sound and appropriate country conditions to the Global Monitoring Framework – CPDE regrouped in order to bring forth the necessary skills training and introduction to the research methodology and tools to be used for the 2MR. This led to the deferment of the publication of the country case studies on CSO EE and social dialogues of the WG. Albeit an extended period of implementation and data gathering on the abovementioned activities, the CSO EE WG still committed to publish these studies for Year 2.

The HRBA WG also initially planned to focus on gathering evidences of the impact of private sector activities on human rights. This was redesigned to focus more specifically on the impact of finance development institutions (FDIs) in labor rights. Such move was accordingly made in order to build on the previous research initiative done in 2014, which typically had the same framework of analysis.

The same is true for the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, which committed to deliver country case studies on the effectiveness of aid in agriculture. Due to difficulty in gathering appropriate country level data on the focus of the research, the implementation had to be extended in order to give more time for the sector to scope for possible countries where data would justifiably reflect the conditions requested for by the framework of analysis.

Capacity Building and Outreach

The European region had to postpone the implementation of their learning exchange activity on Istanbul Principles due to the heightened security measures undertaken in order to protect the citizens from terrorist attacks in Brussels. In relation to this, the Global Strategic Planning Workshop of the platform was also postponed to January 2016 which gave more ample time for the exercise to yield more sound and relevant results which the platform would benefit from in trying to establish a more robust programming for the coming year.

While the systematization of the work between and among implementing units had been addressed through the institutionalization of the protocol on ways of working, such systematization in implementing country work had been stalled. Due to varying perspective in implementing country work in their respective constituencies and the varying contexts through which such implementation would be embedded, the governance structures of CPDE hardly reached consensus on how to effectively conduct country work. While an effort of systematizing this aspect of platform work had been present through a consultation paper, this hardly reached endorsement for implementation due to contentions on the general conditions of the protocol. Thus, this resulted to further

disparity of constituency led country initiatives. This will be posed a primary priority for 2016. Such systematization is essential in order to ensure coherence of country work under the program.

The promise to conduct outreach work to a number of sectors (PWD, Migrants/Diaspora, and other thematic major groups) had been limited to only the consolidation of the Migrants/Diaspora sector. In discussing matters concerning the outreach to new sectors, CPDE reviewed its priorities between membership expansion and membership consolidation and mobilization. The platform will prioritize in reviewing the capacity and impact of further expanding the organization to a number of sectors where the issue of development effectiveness is deemed relevant.

In terms of knowledge and information sharing within the platform, there is the ADE Mapping Project and the development of an intranet facility. The platform has continuously sought for better ways of communicating internally for its operations and externally for messaging and sharing ground realities to its target audience. And one of the platforms that it looked into was the new media and information communication technology (ICT). While the platform faced challenges in ensuring that these mechanisms were fully functioning, this would be the priority of the platform in 2016 as it could enhance participation and mobilization of members in further discussing the issues related to aid and development effectiveness, for instance, and developing an effective platform for internal platform communication.

2.3 Unplanned Results

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

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

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

In particular about the platform's engagement in the 2MR, it yielded initiatives and interest in engaging work on development effectiveness from among the country CSO members of the platform. Likewise, such interest from members of the country resulted to a webinar and a global training that developed the capacities of these CSOs in conducting the research work for the monitoring of progress in indicators included in the Global Monitoring Framework of the GPEDC. Due to this, priorities for 2016 had been channeled to supporting the country work for the 2MR and ensuring that country reports are available to reflect the data required to reflect realities from the ground.

The CSO Partnership was able to establish closer ties with OECD – Development Assistance Committee (DAC) where it was even exceptionally granted an informal observer seat at the DAC Senior High Level Meeting. Since the DAC frequently discusses GPEDC related issues and will take major decisions on Financing for Development (FfD), CPDE was able to pursue strengthened monitoring and engagement in the process. At the same time, the CPDE facilitated member-led meetings with the DAC (ITUC-TUAC, Reality

of Aid, Concord) that proved to be useful and might lead to similar meetings and/ or the granular opening of the DAC.

CPDE was also able to respond to two critical issues – i.e., heightened migration crisis brought by the conflicts and economical issues in Syria (See Annex A.2 for the CPDE Statement on the Syrian Crisis) and the much coveted climate talks in Paris in December – the COP 21 (See Annex A.3 for the CPDE Statement on the Paris Agreement/COP21).

The Platform, being a champion of development effectiveness with human rights at its core forwarded its call for a human rights approach for development and denounced attacks and violations to peoples' rights. We also pushed that the development cooperation and aid be used for peoples development rather than financing the war of aggression that worsens inequality among people.

As for COP 21, the Platform called for accountability among the governments to fulfill their responsibilities to provide adequate funding to tackle world's global challenges including climate change, while we commit to monitor new forms of development financing and ODA restricting.

Finally, another unplanned result was the effectiveness of the regular publication of the e-bulletin. This not only posed considerable increase in membership mobilization in terms of informing the GS and the platform with the initiatives of a geographic region or sectoral formation, but also it revitalized the membership to provide inputs to prime themselves as achieving concrete results for the addressing of program objectives.

2.4 Emerging and Potential Challenges and Risks

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

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

One potential risk for the platform lies in its engagement in the GPEDC. Pronounced in the SC Meeting in Mexico City, one of the Co-Chairs indicated the process of reviewing the mandate of the Global Partnership as a learning hub for monitoring indicators for development. Such dilution of the GPEDC's mandate in ensuring effective development cooperation poses challenges in facing head on the relevant issues that will require a legitimate global partnership where accountability of stakeholders may be ensured. In sensing this dilemma in the engagement to the GPEDC, CPDE will continue to push for accountability and monitoring as the primary concern of the Global Partnership.

Additionally, given the multitude of interrelated global development processes – i.e., the GPEDC on development cooperation and the FfD as the MOI of the SDGs among others – CPDE engagement to the GPEDC has necessitated a more strategic planning and advocacy. In the light of all the processes – e.g., AAAA and SDGs – posing impact on implementing effective development cooperation at all levels, this leads to questions as regards GPEDC's approach to addressing these challenges. Likewise, it poses serious challenges to the CSO Partnership in relation to its engagement strategy in the GPEDC particularly and the other policy forums generally.

While the external context continues to pose challenges and risks to the platform, there are also internal challenges and risks that need to be addressed. Despite formulating protocols in ways of working, reorganizing the structure and membership of working and reference groups, and installing a Membership Engagement Officer, sustaining the interest

of members in terms of participation in important platform discussions remains to be a challenge. However, it has recognized the highly technical nature of the discourse around development cooperation – i.e., posing challenges in ascertaining the linkage to the social realities of these issues on the ground. In an attempt to address this challenge, CPDE has thought about universalizing the discussion on effective development cooperation to surface the linkage of the issues on the ground – i.e., discussions that resonate with the daily lives of the people who are most vulnerable to the actions concerning development.

Finally, in an effort to address the funding constraints in order to implement more activities of constituencies, more deepened and strengthened engagement in the GPEDC, A2030, and the DPs will become more possible with the possible funding from the European Commission. Expected to come in early in 2016, the CPDE-EC Action focuses on monitoring development partnerships and capacity building of constituencies at the global and regional levels.

2.5 Other remarks and Work Plan for upcoming year

- **Work plan for upcoming year**

In the culminating year of the program Civil Society Continuing Campaign for Effective Development, this runs parallel with the HLM2 year of the GPEDC, the first year of implementing the new SDGs for A2030, and the possible commencement of the EC Action. Work for the coming year will be focused on the following aspects: (1) Policy Engagement and Advocacy, (2) Membership Engagement and Capacity Development, (3) Platform Coordination and Consolidation, (4) Strategic and Political Communications, and (5) Program Management.

Policy Engagement and Advocacy. Noting that the key milestone for the year is the HLM2, efforts on moving the work forward in terms of policy engagement and advocacy will be channelled to respond to this milestone. A number of policy and action researches on CSO DE, CSO EE, HRBA, Inclusive Partnerships, and Development Cooperation will be conducted in order to establish evidence base in engaging the negotiations of outcomes for the HLM2. The organization of a simultaneous but interrelated Civil Society, Women's, and Youth Forums will be of prime importance in order to ensure synergy in messaging. Ad hoc structures for the HLM2 engagement will also be formed in order to cover the appropriate preparations required in line with CSOs' engagement in the HLM2.

Additionally, as the need for a new Global Advocacy Strategy surfaces to become a priority for the year, CPDE will engage in a Global Advocacy Strategic Planning. This planning session will enjoin all constituencies to contribute to the process of drafting a more robust Advocacy Strategy for the platform and CSO Key Asks that will be forwarded in the engagement in the HLM2.

Finally, as it feeds into the evidence basing of the GPEDC for the HLM2, engagement in the 2MR will be vital, most especially among participating countries. Country support to consolidate the work of the national platforms will be earmarked to ensure that reports will reflect the realities on the ground.

Membership Engagement and Capacity Development. In order to ensure that members will effectively engage the HLM2, CPDE, through the GS and the Outreach Committee, will implement a membership mobilization strategy that will encourage members to contribute to the processes on the run up to the Nairobi. Additionally, providing technical and financial support to participating countries of the 2MR will strengthen country work. The GS will monitor the outputs of countries in order to ensure that the development effectiveness principles are guiding the framework of analysis of each country report.

Under the EC Action, a number of capacity development initiatives will also be implemented in 2016. This includes a Global and Regional Skills Training on Observatorio

and monitoring DPs, which aims to scope the advocacies of the constituencies with respect to the context that they operate in. Aside from a skills training on policy monitoring, Global and Sectoral Skills Training on Effective Development Work will also be conducted. These trainings particularly focus on the implementation of Istanbul Principles and CSO Development Effectiveness within sectors. As an output, sectors are expected to produce guidelines on how ensure effective development embedded on the IP and IF.

As part of celebrating the inauguration of the Istanbul Principles, CPDE will organize the 1st Global Week on Development Effectiveness. This aims to document good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the IP and upscaling the discourse on DE to Accountability.

The publication of monthly e-bulletins will also continue in 2016.

Platform Coordination and Consolidation. The effective coordination and smooth facilitation of the processes will be vital most especially in light of the HLM year. The Coordination Committee will be meeting twice this year in order to ensure that: (1) a new multi-donor program proposal will be drafted before year end, (2) a coherent advocacy strategy will be in place in time for the HLM2, and (3) preparations for the HLM2 engagement will be in place. Furthermore, one Global Council meeting will be organized in order to ensure that all platform members are on the same page in terms of its engagement in the HLM2. Such consolidation will solely be for this purpose and levelling off the constituencies to the key messages that will be brought forth in Nairobi.

Aside from these platform consolidation meetings, the Independent Accountability Committee will also be kick-starting its work in ensuring that accountability and activities of CSOs are aligned with development effectiveness principles and the founding values of the platform. The IAC will be invited in some of the consolidation meetings to observe the proceedings and dynamics of the platform members in events of prime importance. Their report on observations will be vital in further developing the work of the membership in development cooperation and effectiveness.

Strategic and Political Communications. In ensuring a more strategic and political communications work of the platform, a Communications Campaign on Accountability is being planned in order to provide leverage in engaging the HLM2. This will entail solicitation of inputs not only from among the CPDE membership, but also to the wider development policy audience – i.e., including donors, parliamentarians, and the private sector. Such campaign hopes to build the image of the CSO Partnership to a number of key stakeholders to development at all levels of engagement.

The development of the intranet facility will also be a priority for the year. In so doing, the establishment of the intranet facility will enable members to more effectively and efficiently share information between and among relevant members of the platform. This will also allow for up-to-date debates and dialogues among members as regards thematic issues which could bolster the grounding and logic of policy positions.

Database management is also vital in a platform with diverse membership. It is for this reason that the succeeding year will be introduced with the outsourcing of an external consultant on knowledge management. This way, the platform ensures the proper documentation and management of its archives which can be a vital instrument for future policy engagement and advocacy.

Finally, social media and mainstream media relations will be developed more strategically. Hiring of journalists and mainstream media personalities to enhance platform image will be explored in ensuring success in this line of communications work.

Program Management. Already in its culminating year for the Continuing Campaign, CPDE will channel its efforts in ensuring program completion by year-end. At the same time, it will prioritize establishing a new multi-donor program proposal that will complement the EC Action and follow through the achievements made in this Continuing Campaign. In ensuring that program completion will be grounded on the impacts of intervention, CPDE will conduct end-line surveys that will follow through the baseline information established during the first year of program implementation. An end-line Perception Survey coupled with a qualitative assessment of communications work will be conducted. Same is true with the conduct of an end-line survey on the Organizational Capacity Assessment which builds on the baseline information and aims to track progress on CSO capacity after the intervention of the program. Another end-line survey to be conducted is the state of CSO DE, EE, and Development Cooperation at all levels through the conduct of a Synthesizing Research. This research, aside from establishing end-line information to the program, will also inform the engagement of CPDE in the HLM2 through its strong evidence base at the country level.

Additionally, the year will be challenging as the platform ushers in the implementation of the EC Action. The GS in coordination with the Finance Committee will ensure synergies in managing the two concurrent programs of the platform. This will entail closer monitoring of progress in achieving results unique to each program but still complementary to each other.

3.0 Concluding Remarks

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

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

In its culminating year, CPDE will now have to ensure that the intended results of the program will be achieved through the interventions and prioritization of constituency activities. This should be aligned with achieving the program objectives of the Continuing Campaign while still maintaining the genuine and unique dynamics of members and their respective contexts.

Finally, the European Commission Action has already been approved and commenced implementation since January 2016. Synergies in implementing the programs will be vital for CPDE to ensure complementarity of the results from both programs.

LIST OF ANNEXES*

A Policy and Advocacy Documents

- 1 Global Advocacy Strategy (Draft)
- 2 CPDE Statement on the Syrian Crisis
- 3 CPDE Statement on the Paris Agreement/COP 21

B GPEDC Advocacy Related Documents

- 1 CPDE Messages GPEDC SC Meeting I Mexico City, Mexico
- 2 CPDE Co-chairs Letter to the GPEDC Co-chairs
- 3 CPDE Comments to the Joint GPEDC-DCF Action Plan
- 4 CPDE Statement at the Busan Implementation Forum
- 5 Concept Note for CPDE side event at the Busan Implementation Forum

C Post 2015 Advocacy Documents

- 1 UN DCF Engagement Options Paper (Draft)
- 2 CPDE Post 2015 Position/Implementation Strategy Paper (Draft)
- 3 CPDE Financing for Development Position Paper
- 4 CPDE Comments to the Financing for Development Outcome Document through the Rapid Response Group (RRG)
- 5 CPDE Comments on the Post 2015 Outcome Document zero draft
- 6 CPDE Comments on the Post 2015 Outcome Document final draft
- 7 Post 2015 Outcome Document and the CPDE Key Asks (Draft)
- 8 CPDE Comments to the European Commission Communication on the Post 2015 Agenda
- 9 Policy Brief on Enhancing the Development Effectiveness of the Post 2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

D CPDE Regional Units Publication and Releases

- 1 DFATD's International Development & Humanitarian Civil Society Partnership Policy: Milestones to Measure Progress
- 2 Canadian Perspectives on the 2030 Agenda
- 3 Mutual Accountability Manual (Middle East and North Africa region)

E CPDE Working Group Publication and Releases

- 1 Country Case Studies on South-South Cooperation
- 2 The Development Effectiveness of Development Finance Institutions' Support to the Private Sector with Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds

F Global Level Initiatives and Activities

- 1 Documentation Report on CSO Development Effectiveness Learning Exchange Workshop
- 2 3rd Global Council Documentation Report
- 3 Coordination Committee Minutes of the Meeting

*documents can be found [here](#)