



CPDE Newsletter

MAY to AUG 2021

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CPDE calls for effective Covid response, enabling environment for CSOs at UN HLPF



The continuing COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts remain the key context for the 2021 United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). While civil society organisations (CSOs) often stand in the front lines of pandemic response and despite challenges, CPDE and its members remain steadfast in efforts to contribute to the advancement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as enshrined in the Agenda 2030.

The Ministerial Declaration paints an urgent picture of the challenge before us. However, we see a gap between the evidence presented at the HLPF, especially the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR), and the reality on the ground based on the evidence gathered by our members. Our findings show that out of the 45 countries covered by the CPDE study, only 46.7% found that budget allocations were aligned to the SDGs; only 60.0% found information on SDG implementation publicly accessible; and only 6.7% had access to funding for increased stakeholder engagement. This differs greatly from the rosy pictures governments often portray during the VNR presentations at the HLPF.

Towards an effective COVID-19 response

While the Ministerial Declaration contains a recognition of the importance of addressing the pandemic and its associated challenges, CPDE is concerned that such recognition does not translate to adequate commitments to address the urgent need for free and equitable access to COVID-19 related technologies and health care services. Our platform reminds that the persistence of COVID-19, the insufficient responses across countries, and the lack of genuine multi-stakeholder collaboration, risks back rolling earlier successes of the SDGs.

We call on governments to implement a COVID-19 response based on global solidarity and ensure that COVID-19 vaccines and medical products are available to everyone worldwide. Intellectual property rights should be suspended temporarily for this purpose, so that production technology



and know-how can be shared widely. CPDE emphasises that social and economic recovery efforts must consider the highly uneven impact of the pandemic on different sectors and actors in the economy if they are to be effective. These efforts should prioritise women and all sectors that do not have social protection. Economic stimulus must reach micro, small, and medium enterprises first before big business.

Transparency and accountability in Covid-19-related actions of governments and donors is needed to ensure an inclusive response. It is also important to ensure that civil society knowledge, expertise, and initiative are put to use to address the pandemic. It is therefore critical that governments stop using pandemic containment as a pretext for monitoring and suppressing political dissent.

SDGs off-track and under further threat

We provide testimony that poverty rates have increased, reversing the trend of poverty reduction for the first time in decades. We share the concern that the goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 is slipping from our reach, along with the principle of leaving no one behind in our efforts to generate inclusive, sustainable development for all.

The recognition that “the world is a long way off from achieving the goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions as well as from achieving responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels” must be supported by action at all levels to reverse the trend of shrinking and closing civic space all over the world. While we support the emphasis placed on inclusive development grounded in the realisation of Human Rights for all, this sentiment must extend beyond international declarations and be bolstered at the country and local levels.

We welcome the declaration reaffirming commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism, and solidarity, particularly in line with accelerating multi-stakeholder partnerships that are grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of Effective Development Cooperation. We welcome and highlight the reaffirmation of “strong political commitment to create an enabling environment at all levels,” mentioned in particular relation to Goal 9 to facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries. However, this should not be limited to Goal 9, but a commitment to be applied across all goals. Along this line we reiterate that there is no enabling environment without structured, transparent, and accountable civil society engagement, particularly of marginalised communities, rural peoples,

Image by Patrick Meinardt





Business-as-usual approaches were insufficient prior to the pandemic, and more so as the world battles multiple crises while trying to get the SDGs on track.

indigenous peoples, people, and cultures affected by such development endeavours.

Business-as-usual approaches were insufficient prior to the pandemic, and more so as the world battles multiple crises while trying to get the SDGs on track. We must emphasise the importance of civil society engagement in the 2030 Agenda implementation by formalising and institutionalising CSOs' participation in governance structures. This requires supporting and strengthening civil society participation through enabling laws, mechanisms, resources, and capacity development for civil society, especially those from marginalised groups – workers, including those in the informal sector, as well as rural communities and indigenous peoples.

Development financing that meets country needs

We highlight the Ministerial Declaration's call to urge developed countries to fulfil their ODA commitments to developing countries and to scale up those efforts to play a meaningful role in eradicating poverty and inequality. We support the urgency to scale up means of implementation for developing countries by mobilising resources for addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the COVID-19 recovery process and overall implementation of the SDGs.

Integrated National Financing Frameworks can serve a valuable purpose as long as they are viewed through, promote, and respect the effectiveness principles. We share the concern that compounding debt burdens might cripple economic recovery and therefore encourage initiatives aimed to reduce or completely remove debt burdens in countries most in need. We welcome the recognition that South-South and Triangular Cooperation can and must make important contributions to the implementation of Agenda 2030, but also that there is a need to improve effectiveness of these cooperation modalities. We also note the reference to processes underway to modernise ODA and in particular the proposal for a new measure on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development. Along this line, we wish to place strong emphasis on the affirmation "that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made."

With these references in the Ministerial Declaration, CPDE emphasises the democratic ownership of the agenda and the need to translate the 2030 Agenda into local plans, programs, and monitoring efforts together with civil society, and to ensure that local priorities inform national plans and the VNR process.

Governments must review and align national and local budgets according to the country's SDG strategy and priorities, by implementing participatory budget processes that will make sure the needs of local communities are heard. In reporting progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda, the links between specific policies and programs, budget allocations, and results must be explicitly and clearly mapped out. Systemic barriers to the SDGs at the international level, such as unjust trade and investment treaties, tax competition, and financial deregulation must be fully understood and addressed.

Finally, we reiterate with great emphasis the need to scale up solidarity and urge States to translate the contents of the Ministerial Declaration into real world country-level implementation.#



A call for international solidarity to support the Afghan people's quest for justice, peace and development

CPDE statement on the recent developments in Afghanistan

On August 15, 2021, the world witnessed devastating developments in the ongoing civil war in Afghanistan. Taliban forces have recaptured Afghanistan's seat of power after the withdrawal of the United States forces, which marks the 'end' of its decades-long occupation. As a result, thousands of Afghans rushed to flee the country, while others have sought refuge in neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Iran. The untold costs will be laid bare in the decades to come.

History of conflict and instability

The US and its Western allies invaded the country after the 9/11 attacks on the pretext of a war on terror and aggression. Following the war, the US installed a transition government and introduced its notions of 'democracy' to an otherwise deeply conservative society. Since then, millions in official development assistance (ODA) have poured into the country to support its reconstruction and nation-building. However, much of this ODA was used for militarism by the transition government and its allies, instead of addressing poverty and exclusion aggravated by the ongoing war. The US alone reportedly spent US\$2 trillion in Afghanistan, mainly for its military campaign in the region.

Desire for genuine development

Today, Afghanistan ranks 169th out of 189 countries and territories on the UN Human Development Index, and is one of the world's top producers of opium. Almost half of the Afghan population live below the poverty line (Asian Development Bank, 2020), while foreign contractors ferried oil from the country, officials pocketed government funds, and local warlords presided over the growing opium trade. At this juncture, the increasing costs of militarism and war have forced the US to enter into a peace agreement with the Taliban. However, the haphazard implementation put millions of Afghans – especially the women and girls – at risk.

Afghanistan's experience shows the continuing folly of promoting development that is not anchored on just peace and people's rights and aspirations. The absence of due consideration

to principles of effective development cooperation: democratic ownership built on the people's will and interests, transparency, accountability, and shared responsibility, inclusive partnership for development, and a focus on results, in development efforts during occupation has brought the situation where it is today.

Call for international solidarity centred on human rights-based approach (HRBA)
The people of Afghanistan need international solidarity. The international community, including all development actors, must mobilise resources and enable mechanisms in support of the Afghan people suffering from this humanitarian crisis.

CPDE welcomes the United Nations Secretary-General's call for all States not to abandon the Afghan people and to use all means within the bounds of international human rights norms and standards to stop the atrocities. We call on the UN and all States to guarantee the rights of all Afghan citizens.

We demand accountability from the US and urge other States, particularly those who took part in this occupation, to take reparative measures as a matter of moral responsibility. This should include the opening of their borders to the vulnerable people of Afghanistan seeking sanctuary. Concretely, we recommend swift changes on immigration programmes to accommodate all refugees left vulnerable by this development.

We call on States to provide humanitarian assistance guided by the principles of solidarity, non-conditionality, and international protection aligned with human rights frameworks.

We also call on States to provide humanitarian assistance guided by the principles of solidarity, non-conditionality, and international protection aligned with human rights frameworks. Support should be directed towards the people's needs – not geopolitical interests – and respond to the nexus of humanitarian aid, peace, and development. In the same vein, we call for the ramping up of funding to Afghan civil society organisations focusing on peace and humanitarian initiatives, and for a cessation of military aid that fuels war in conflict-affected areas.

The Taliban-led government should abide by their commitment to upholding Afghanistan's international human rights treaty obligations and allow the United Nations and independent international observers into the country to monitor and promote the protection of human rights.

Finally, we express solidarity with the people of Afghanistan aspiring for just peace and democracy, gender equality, and self-determination. We are one with the members of Afghan civil society in the struggle for recognition as independent development actors, and respect for human rights. We join them in demanding civic space to perform their societal roles and in calling for the protection of civilians, especially women and girls, ethnic minorities, and journalists, from violence and other harm.

Promoting peace and security in Afghanistan is the responsibility of all stakeholders. With the rest of the world, we stand for social justice and genuine reconciliation in Afghanistan. We advocate for governing institutions that will heal the wounds of their war-torn communities. May the roots of the conflict be addressed, and may they find lasting peace and progress. #

Effectiveness gaps hinder progress in sustainable development – CPDE VNR study 2021



The global civil society platform CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) has launched its study on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the national level, titled *The long road to development: How effectiveness gaps hinder progress in Agenda 2030*, last 6 July 2021.

Prepared in time for the United Nations High-Level Political Forum, the document presents the reflections and recommendations of civil society organisations (CSOs) on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level, using the lens of effective development cooperation (EDC).

Findings and analysis were based on the results of a survey conducted by CPDE from 27 March to 30 April 2021. A total of 109 CSOs from 45 countries participated, of which all but three are developing countries. CPDE has been conducting the study since 2018.

The framework of the CPDE VNR study looks into the four development effectiveness principles: ownership of development priorities by developing countries, inclusive partnership for development, a focus on results, and transparency and accountability. Overall, the results of the study show that there is progress on ownership, transparency and accountability, country results framework, and focus on results. Focus on results have the slowest progress.

The study also found that national budgets are not aligned with SDG priorities, SDG results framework were not open to the public, and governments tend to highlight achievements in their SDG reporting while leaving out their shortcomings and failures.

Moreover, most governments were not proactive in disseminating SDG information, some governments consult with CSOs in SDG discussions, but inputs from civil society do not necessarily influence the formulation and implementation of SDG policies. SDG implementation has been delayed or disrupted by the pandemic and related restrictions such as lockdowns. It did yield notable contingent benefits, such as the formation of multistakeholder partnerships and the promotion of gender equality in national development programmes.

Finally, CSO respondents identified significant gaps in SDG implementation, including the lack of resources for civil society engagement in SDG processes.

Rita Triharyani of Yogyakarta-based Yakkum Rehabilitation Centre spoke on VNR reporting in Indonesia. She shared that Indonesia's ministry of development and planning has opened an online channel for CSOs and academics to engage in. The VNR draft of Indonesia was opened to consultations. The National Statistics Department of Indonesia has helped in collecting more inclusive data in spite of the pandemic. However, CSOs are not informed on data aggregation and collection, requirements on which CSOs can participate in consultations is limiting, and only CSOs based in Jakarta are able to participate in draft report consultations due to short-notice of the draft report's launch. A limited number of organisations working with Persons with Disability engaged in this year's VNRs, despite the focus on inclusiveness.

CPDE Senior Policy and Liaison Officer Matt Simonds explained that experiences that presented as Indonesia's VNR experience reflect the same findings by the CPDE VNR 2021 Study. The same is true for Myanmar, as shared by CPDE member Local Resource Center's Nyi Nyi Aung.

He shared that Burmese civil society space is shrinking, with many CSO leaders detained or in hiding since the takeover of the military regime. The situation, he says, has made it hard to achieve the SDG targets. Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDP) camps is also made difficult by travel restrictions, and humanitarian work has become more challenging. Humanitarian aid amid the COVID-19 situation is also being hindered by the military.

CPDE's study puts forward the following recommendations to promote meaningful progress in Agenda 2030:

- Duty-bearers must cooperate with civil society in translating the 2030 Agenda into local plans, programmes, and monitoring efforts.
- The national SDG review processes must be open to the public, and information dissemination is conducted in a proactive manner that connects with citizens, not just technical experts.
- Ensure civil society engagement in the 2030 Agenda implementation by formalising and institutionalising CSO participation in governance structures.
- Respect and protect the rights of all citizens to conduct their independent monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda, including those who may be critical of state policies and programmes.
- Map out the links between specific policies, programmes, and budget allocations with results when reporting progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
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The study may be accessed via <https://csopartnership.org/research-studies/.#>



FEMINIST GROUP

CPDE webinar presents feminist lens on development cooperation



The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) – Feminist Group held a webinar titled, “Development effectiveness from women’s rights and gender equality perspectives” last 14 July 2021.

Through the event, the constituency aimed to strengthen and deepen feminist lenses in order to make development cooperation work more effective. Speakers include:

- **Nurgul Dzhanaeva**, Global Coordinator of the CPDE Feminist Group, Forum of Women’s NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
- **Rosa Belen Aguirregomezhorta**, CPDE FG Europe, Centro de Estudios e Investigacionsobre Mujeres, Spain
- **Monica Novillo**, CPDE Feminist Group Latin America and Caribbean, Coordinadora dela Mujer, Bolivia – A Development Effectiveness: Women’s Organizations Story
- **Valentina Bodrug**, CPDE FG Europe, Gender Centru Platform, Moldova – Get to Know Your Target – Take Action: Engage!
- **Nevine Ebeid**, CPDE FG Middle East and Africa, New Women Foundation, Egypt - Advocating Towards A Feminist Approach to Development Effectiveness. A Call to Action: Your Journey Begins Now!
- **Patricia Blankson Akakpo**, CPDE FG Africa, Network for Women’s Rights in Ghana – Women, development effectiveness and COVID – Feminist Group Response
- **Shanta Laxmi Shrestha**, CPDE FG Asia, Beyond Beijing Committee – FG and its engagement in Generation Equality Action Coalitions.#



CPDE Rural Sector leads workshop on sustainable food systems



The CPDE – Rural Sector led a two-day workshop titled, “Women are #Hungry4Change: Rural Women’s Workshop on Just, Healthy, Equitable and Sustainable Food Systems” last 18 and 20 August 2021.

The event aimed to build unities and solidarity among rural women across the globe as part of the Global People’s Summit for Just, Equitable, Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems (GPS), a counter-summit to the corporate-led UN Food Systems Summit criticised by people’s movements and civil society organisations (CSOs).

It ended with the participants' consensus on policy demands and action plans to mobilise rural women in realising just, equitable, healthy, and sustainable food systems. Watch the livestream via <https://bit.ly/2YKG1ql>. #

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

CPDE Indigenous Peoples' sector launches Indigenous Voices



In time for the August celebration of International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous People’s Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation has launched an online conversation titled *Indigenous Voices*.

The programme will feature Indigenous Peoples leaders and advocates, artists, groups, communities, and activists to share stories, and their advocacy and campaigns for land, life, culture and rights.

To recommend future guests, send a message to IPMSDL's social media, or email info@ipmsdl.org.#

CPDE and Reality of Aid Asia Pacific holds regional launch of Reality of Aid Report 2020/2021



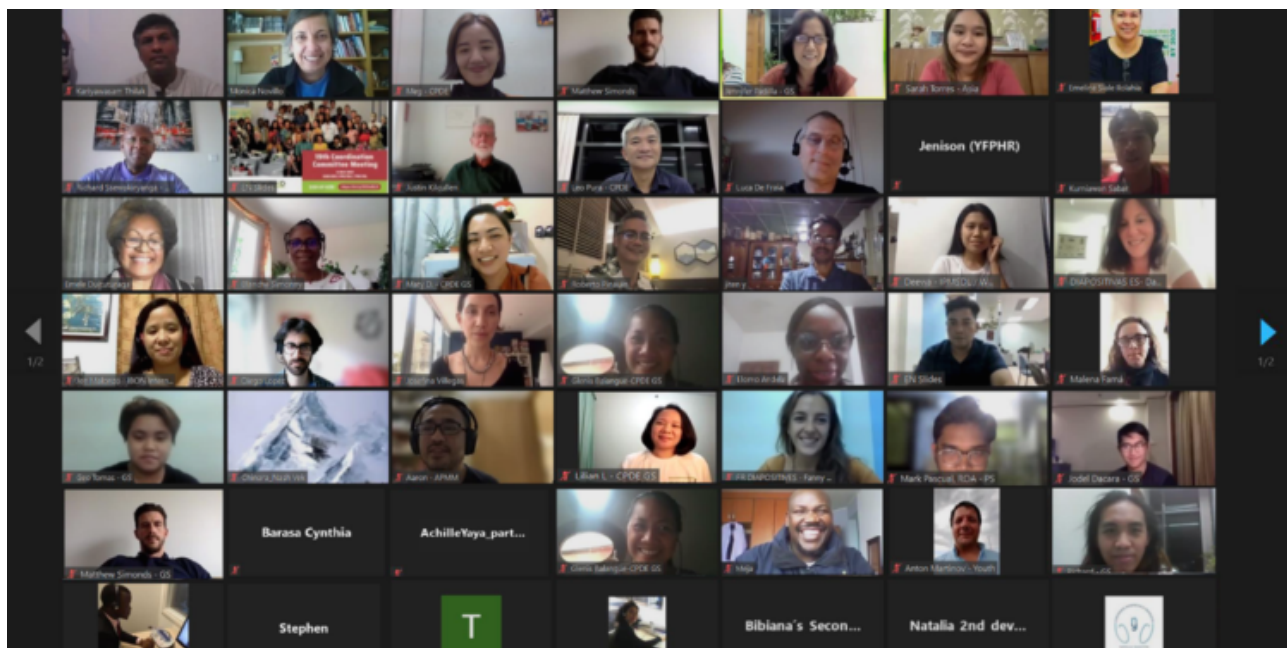
The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness and the Reality of Aid Asia Pacific held the regional launch of Reality of Aid Report 2020/2021 last 31 August 2021.

With the theme “Aid in the context of conflict, fragility and the climate emergency, the report especially tackles the Triple Nexus, delving on how humanitarian action, development and peace efforts intersect to improve development interventions, especially in conflict affected and fragile states.

Speakers for the event, which highlighted reports from the Asia Pacific, included:

- **Rodolfo Lahoy Jr.** of IBON International, “Donor interests over effective development cooperation? Usaid and the “triple nexus” approach in the Philippines”
- **Firas Jaber** of **مرصد السياسات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية**-Social and Economic Policies Monitor, “Vision on social protection systems and social security in Palestine”
- **Jiten Yumnam** of Centre for Research and Advocacy, Manipur – CRAM, “Climate change and development cooperation in South Asia”
- **Mara Bonacci** of AID/WATCH, “A Pacific Compact”
- **Akio Takayanagi** of Japan NGO for International Cooperation (JANIC), “Increases in Japan’s ODA/GNI ratio: Should we celebrate it?”

The report is available via: <https://realityofaid.org/roa-report-2020-2021/#>



CPDE holds 19th Coordination Committee Meeting

CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) has successfully conducted its 19th Coordination Committee meeting last 6 July 2021.

Every semester, the Coordination Committee gathers coordinators from each of the CPDE's 14 constituencies: six regions (Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean), and eight sectors (Rural, Feminist Group, Indigenous Peoples, Faith-Based Organisations, International Civil Society Organisations, Youth, Labour, and Migrants and Diaspora).

The 19th Coordination Committee meeting was opened by Marita Gonzalez, CPDE Co-Chair, who spoke on the platform hurdling many challenges, like the rest of the world. She then introduced the members of the Independent Accountability Committee (IAC), Emele Duituturaga, Jan Dereymaeker, Elomo Andela, Anibal Cabrera, noting their work in ensuring transparency and accountability in CPDE work.

The policy and advocacy session, led by Co-Chair Richard Ssewakiryanga, detailed the achievements of CPDE in the last six months while also charting the milestones ahead. Presentations and updates were provided by Matt Simonds and Vitalice Meja, along with inputs and feedback from Luca De Fraia, Diego Lopez, and Georgina Muñoz.

During the first half of this year, CPDE hosted a successful webinar on the results of its multistakeholder study on the effectiveness of Covid response, engage in the Action Area 2.4 or the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) workstream on CSO partnerships, and organized 15 CSOs on the GPEDC monitoring consultations. CPDE has also made progress on the development of a policy instrument on Enabling Civil Society at the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC).

Finally, the platform was able to forward messaging and/or representation in key milestones such as the UN Development Cooperation Forum and the European Development Days, as well as the Financing for Development review forum and OECD DAC-CSO dialogue through its members.



The policy session also covered the upcoming milestones: the GPEDC Steering Committee on 7 to 8 July, 2021, the UN General Assembly, the UN High-Level Political Forum, and the Busan Partnership Forum linked with the GPEDC steering committee meeting. The CC also noted the need for more inclusivity in CPDE policy work, especially through expanded translation and interpretation efforts.

Justin Kilcullen then facilitated the session on CPDE's program and finance, which featured the presentation of the 2020 Report and 2021 plans by Leo Pura and the 2021 finance update by Maria Teresa Dominong.

The session started with the screening of the CPDE 2020 Report to the Public video. The 2020 report discussed CPDE's accomplishments regarding all four imperatives: country level mechanisms, CSO DE principles, EDC application in crisis situation, and platform operations.

The discussion on the 2021 plans presented the European Commission Implementation Plan (EC) with activities predicated on improving engagements of CPDE members in development partnerships and increasing support of other development actors to civil society and its positions. The Swedish International Development Agency Implementation Plan (SIDA) focused on activities that forwarded the domestication of the EDC Agenda, CSO Development Effectiveness, and EDC in nexus issues.

Finally, during the governance section chaired by Monica Novillo, CPDE Network Manager Jennifer Padilla reported on the All Secretariats' Meeting, and outlined the upcoming activities and efforts around policy, communications, capacity development and coordination, country work, and membership.

Discussions on the Co-Chairs selection started with a proposal on behalf of the steering committee for another extension of the current Co-Chairs' terms, based on the effectiveness of the current dynamic, and the difficulties posed by the pandemic on electing new ones. The body agreed to retain the current set of Co-Chairs and to extend their term for an additional year for the last time.

Besides the abovementioned co-chairs and presentors, the 19th CPDE Coordination Committee Meeting was attended by Emeline Siale (Pacific), Blanche Simonny Abegue (Africa), Izabella Toth (Europe), Malena Fama (LAC), Thilak Kariwayasam (Asia), Chinara Aitbaeva (Asia), Aaron Ceradoy (Migrants), Diego Lopez (Labour), Kurniawan Sabar (Rural), Jiten Yumnam (Indigenous Peoples), Luca De Fraia (ICSOs), and Jenison Urikhimbam (Youth), along with Ex-Officio members Vitalice Meja and Jennifer Malonzo, and regional and sectoral secretariat members Mark Pascual (Task Force on Private Sector Engagement), Sarah Torres (Asia), Cynthia Barasa (Africa), and Anton Martinov (Youth).#

CPDE All Secretariats' Meeting 2021 heralds improved ways of working



Following an All Secretariats' Meeting (ASM) held 28 June, 30 June, and 2 July 2021, the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) envisions improved ways of working within and among its constituencies.

CPDE is an open platform that unites civil society organisations (CSOs) from around the world on the issue of effective development cooperation (EDC). It engages CSOs from six regions (Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean), and eight sectors (Rural, Feminist Group, Indigenous Peoples, Faith-Based Organisations, International Civil Society Organisations, Youth, Labour, and Migrants and Diaspora). It also hosts four task forces: Climate Finance, Conflict and Fragility, CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment, and Private Sector Engagement. Each of these regions, sectors, and task forces is represented by a secretariat in the CPDE General Assembly.

Through the activity, held remotely due to the pandemic, CPDE sought to provide updates on key development cooperation and development effectiveness policy issues, understand the situation of its regional and sectoral constituencies and task forces, and review past agreements. Moreover, it aimed to provide the secretariats a space to reflect on means to enhance network coordination, internal and external communications, and capacity development in order to deliver on programme commitments.

Among the notable agreements reached were the development of constituency-level policy objectives tailored to specific contexts, the conduct of bilateral discussions to address membership issues, creation of more mechanisms for information exchange, facilitate collaboration among members for capacity development, and the engagement of all secretariats to implement CPDE's growing country work.#

CPDE advances effective climate finance architecture at European Development Days



At the European Development Days (EDD) held 15 to 16 June 2021, the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness presented its advocacy for effective climate finance, through a stand titled **Advancing Effective Climate Finance Architecture: Engagements and grassroots practices for democratic ownership, coherence, predictability and transparency based on principles of climate justice, human rights, and ecological balance.**

Organised by the European Commission, the EDD is a participatory event that gathers development actors to exchange ideas and experiences around the world's most pressing challenges. This year, it featured the theme, "The Green Deal for a Sustainable Future."

The concept behind CPDE's stand draws from the pledges made by civil society, donors, developing countries, and international organisations ten years ago at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea in 2011, to work together to promote coherence and collaboration in climate finance.

CPDE argued that the global climate finance architecture remains challenged, citing lack of ownership, transparency and predictability and incoherence with internationally agreed development goals as sticky issues during negotiations and international meetings. Civil society organisations (CSOs), according to CPDE, continue to assert principles of effective development cooperation in climate finance. It notes the concerted effort by CSOs to address these outstanding issues by pushing to mobilise new and additional official development assistance (ODA) for climate finance, not only for mitigation but more importantly for adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition in developing countries.

Moreover, CSOs engage international development actors to democratise governance of climate finance by calling for proportional representation of stakeholders and by applying human rights principles. At the same time, they support the initiatives of indigenous peoples, peasant organisations, and other grassroots formations to build climate resilience and adaptability.

The first to be held virtually, this year's EDD gathered more than 19,000 participants from around the world in over 100 sessions, and 90 interactive projects stands in the Global Village. The event also featured more than 300 speakers, who especially targeted the youth in their messaging.#

PUBLICATION UPDATES

CPDE publishes overview of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks



Ambitions and concerns

Integrated National Financing Frameworks
An overview

The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness presents the *INFF: Ambitions and Concerns*, a paper that presents an overview of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF).

INFF refers to a country-owned financial framework to strengthen planning processes and support sustainable development financing at the national level. By capturing the entire range of financing instruments and policies available to countries, it offers a space where national governments can review their options to finance their own plans and align financing strategies to long-term national priorities. It can also help prioritise financing policy actions and overcome existing impediments to financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). INFFs are thus seen as the platform to operationalise the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the national level.

This document introduces the INFFs' role in financing sustainable development, as well as a civil society perspective on the instrument. It also locates the INFF in the context of Covid-19, and provides a glimpse of the INFF Knowledge Platform as well as a case study of financing sustainable development using the INFF, in Colombia. Finally, it discusses an area of concern, where country ownership might be put at risk with, for instance, the pervasive role of the international community especially the International Financing Institutions (IFIs) in the INFFs.

INFF: Ambitions and Concerns was authored by Marta Ceriani, through a project led by CPDE International CSOs sector's Luca de Fraia.

Download the document [here](#).#

SDG 8 as a New Social Contract with a job-rich recovery and resilience



The ITUC's demands for the 2021 edition of the UN's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF): *"SDG 8 as a New Social Contract for a job-rich recovery and resilience"* is now available in French and Spanish

By demonstrating key interrelations between SDG 8 and multiple targets of the 2030 Agenda, this paper sheds light on the leading role of SDG 8 in implementing recovery and acceleration strategies towards the implementation of the SDGs.

The policy recommendations presented in the paper offer a vision linking both urgent and long-term recovery measures. Furthermore, these recommendations are meant to support trade unions' engagement in advocacy.

The document is available [here](#).#

Covid-19 and inequality in the Arab region

How COVID-19 exacerbated existing socioeconomic inequalities in the Arab region – ANND

by Reality of Aid Secretariat | Aug 26, 2021 | COVID-19 Response, Development Cooperation, Development Effectiveness, RoA Asia Pacific



The coronavirus pandemic has revealed fundamental flaws in the systems of governance and the delivery of basic social services to the people around the world.

The ongoing health crisis especially exposed the weakness of healthcare systems in the Asia-Pacific. In the case of the Arab region, the unequal distribution of healthcare services is coupled with the fragility of the existing political, economic and social systems.

Read the piece from Arab NGO Network for Development [here](#).#



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We are the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, a platform that unites civil society organisations (CSOs) from around the world on the issue of effective development cooperation.

We work in 117 countries, and our members come from seven regions and eight major sectors: faith-based, feminist, indigenous peoples, international CSOs, labour, migrants, rural, and youth. Together, we strive for a more effective development, the kind that truly responds to poverty and inequality.

