Programme Proposal
(May 2018 – April 2019)

I.   Context & Rationale

Civil society engagement of the effective development cooperation (EDC) agenda is relevant today, more than ever. Civil society has achieved incremental policy gains in the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD) of the 2016 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation High Level Ministerial Meeting (GPEDC HLM2) specifically in the commitment to address closing/shrinking civic spaces and promotion of private sector accountability. This remains to the level of norm-setting at global level. Repression of basic freedoms, ineffective practices in development cooperation, and unethical business practice remains prevalent. The challenge of implementing the commitments of the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD) into reality remains to be an important work for all development stakeholders.

On a broader policy context, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require the transformation of development cooperation strategies and systems in all countries to be implemented successfully.[1] There is ongoing work on monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda 2030. In 2017, the first wave of Voluntary National Reporting (VNR) commenced. Since its conception, an annual monitoring of initiatives at the country level has been planned to feed into the development of the new Global Sustainable Development Report in 2019. This three-year stocktaking report will be launched during the 2019 High Level Political Forum (HLPF), which may possibly run simultaneously with the GPEDC HLM/SLM.

In response, GPEDC is currently laying the ground for translation of commitments to action, much of it geared to impact at country level. In 2017, the Steering Committee (SC), the Joint Support Team (JST), and other state and non-state actors commenced planning for concrete interventions through the organisation of the four (4) working groups namely: (a) country level effectiveness, (b) monitoring of EDC for Agenda 2030, (c) knowledge sharing, and (d) private sector. The implementation of these plans will take on full gear in 2018 despite uneven levels of development in planning in each working group. Simultaneously, the 3rd Monitoring Round (3MR) of the ten (10) framework indicators commences its activities in the second semester of 2018. All these are building up towards the 3rd GPEDC HLM or a smaller Senior Level Meeting (SLM) in 2019.

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[1] 2016 Development Cooperation Forum Policy Briefs, UN DCF March 2016, No. 16

CPDE sees these processes as opportunities for civil society to deepen its engagement of the EDC agenda. Engaging the country pilot studies of working group 1 (country level effectiveness), the deep dive case of working group 4 (private sector), the 3MR and the VNR are identified as priorities.

To do this effectively, CPDE constituencies (i.e., global region and sector formations) need to be able to lead in locating the relevance of their issues within the EDC agenda, given their specific regional and/or sectoral realities. What is seen also as an equal priority to engagement at country level is the consolidation of the constituencies and clearer articulation of their issues.

Civil society advocacy for effective development cooperation is germane to ensure that the voices of the marginalised people are taken on board. This includes ensuring (1) that EDC principles are integrated to monitoring the progress of implementing the SDGs Agenda 2030 and (2) that the NOD commitments translate to a clear roadmap for their effective implementation to achieve the SDGs.

Two (2) concurrent programmes of CPDE strive to work around the dynamic and changing development landscape. CPDE plans its interventions strategically in these policy arenas. These programmes culminate its implementation in 2018 – i.e., (a) the bridge fund programme entitled Sustaining Civil Society Advocacy on Effective Development Cooperation culminating on April 2018 and (b) the European Commission-Sida funded Action entitled Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post 2015 culminating on December 2018. A significant decrease in funding for CPDE is foreseen by May 2018 given that the bridge fund, which is already an extension of the multi-donor programme that culminated in March 2017, comprised 50% of the platform's source of funding for 2016 and 2017.

Most of CPDE donors want to peruse the results of the external evaluation of the programme before considering providing new funding. While the external evaluation is scheduled to be conducted in 2018, Sida has opened to consider funding CPDE for another year.

It is in this regard that a funding proposal is being developed for a one-year period of May 2018 until April 2019. As CPDE strives to sustain its momentum in advocating for EDC at the global level, it is poised to lay the groundwork for establishing the basis of its advocacy through socialising the EDC principles to the realities of the people in countries.

To further describe this purpose, this programme proposal details the objectives, activities, outputs, and required financial resource that aid in the platform's advocacy engagement in the countries, the GPEDC, the Agenda 2030, and other relevant policy arenas like the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF), and the European Union Policy Forum for Development (EU PFD).

II. Programme Design

A. Programme Objectives

General:
To promote development effectiveness in development cooperation policy and development partnerships grounded in peoples' realities and realisation of human rights.

Specifics:
1. Strengthen core EDC advocacy grounded in realities and issues of constituencies and countries in preparation for 2019 SLM/HLM;
2. Advocate for effectiveness of development cooperation actors based on HRBA;
3. Sustain momentum of platform work on CSO development effectiveness and enabling environment; and,
4. Support the restructure of GPEDC towards more meaningful multi-stakeholder partnership

B. Activities

In order to support the abovementioned objectives, the programme of work revolves around four (4) key focus areas, aligned with the objectives: (a) groundwork for core advocacy, (b) advocacy for effectiveness of development cooperation actors based on HRBA that constitutes international human rights standards and principles, including women's rights, (c) sustained work on CSO development effectiveness and enabling environment, and (d) GPEDC engagement as a multi-stakeholder platform. These advocacy focus areas are detailed below.

1. Strengthening core EDC advocacy grounded in realities and issues of constituencies and countries in preparation for 2019 SLM/HLM

CPDE has made efforts to link the platform's advocacy for effective development cooperation (EDC) to its constituencies' experienced realities. However, previous meetings of the Global Council and All Secretariats indicate a common challenge many members face in concretising EDC discourse/agenda to the issues they face day-to-day. As we gear up for the next key advocacy milestone, CPDE will seek to clarify the linkages and ground its advocacies in order to broaden ownership and consequently increase the momentum of its advocacies thru the following activities:

1.1 Constituency consultations

While members continue to regard their engagement of the EDC agenda thru CPDE as relevant, the governance bodies reckon that we can optimise priorities and impact if constituencies are able to crystallise how the EDC principles and commitments respond to constituency realities and

advocacies. This is the aim of the constituency consultations – i.e., provide a space for members to (1) discuss and ground[2] the EDC principles and commitments around the issues that are relevant to their respective contexts[3] and (2) identify relevant regional/sectoral development cooperation policy arenas or partnerships where they can advance the discourse on EDC. Constituency specific position papers on EDC will be the corresponding output for this activity, and a synthesis of this output shall be used for advocacy on priority areas.

CPDE sees the relevance of strategy meetings in developing clear, coherent, and concise policy positions. However, advocacy work needs to go beyond global strategies if it aims to produce impact at all levels. Aside from internally looking into possible constituency entry points and approaches to promote human rights including gender equality in the EDC agenda, constituency consultations and strategy meetings are conceived to be meetings that aim ideally to: (a) explore constituency issues or advocacies that are linked to the EDC agenda and can benefit from linkages with the CPDE global advocacy, (b) develop policy positions on these issues applying the EDC lens, (c) scope the advocacy-policy arenas where these positions can be advanced, and (d) identify strategies and mechanisms for the constituency members to advance the positions in these arenas. The advocacy activities are initial measures to implement the strategies and mechanisms in the different policy arenas where the constituency can push for reforms at their level.

1.2 Country work

Country work has been conducted around the platform's different thematic advocacies. These activities have already spanned across 82 countries with activities such as policy research initiatives, capacity development, and multi-stakeholder engagements. In the past, country work had been largely time-bound specific initiatives and sporadic – i.e., often unable to establish impact and record progress in terms of platform's thematic advocacies. The closest effort that coherently linked country work to a global advocacy initiative was the organised CPDE country engagement in the GPEDC Second Monitoring Round (2MR) in 2016. The lessons of this process are taken forward in this proposal.

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[2] Grounding refers to 2 concerns: (a) the expressed concern among members that CPDE's current EDC (global) advocacy does not resonate with constituency contexts. If this is so, this is a major hindrance to members implementing the platform mission of '*promoting development effectiveness in our work and in the work of others*'. 'Grounding' the agenda to constituency issues foreseeably increases capacity to promote DE more effectively; and (b) the need to implement and sustain implementation at 'ground' or country level. The expected outcome of this is our advocacy outcomes is brought closer to those whose lives are impacted on by development cooperation.

[3] Constituencies will be guided by the Strategic Plan in ensuring alignment and focus. The only new theme in the proposal is the engagement of DFIs - the rationale for this was thoroughly deliberated in the CC.

In 2018, CPDE's country work has been in full gear with attempts to coherently link initiatives to the overall platform framework as espoused in the three-year Strategic Plan. Country work focused on advancing the thematic issues of CSO Development Effectiveness (CSO DE), Enabling Environment (EE), and the core EDC business of Paris, Accra, Busan, and Nairobi. CPDE engaged with 45 countries across regions (See Annex A for List of Countries) ensuring inclusiveness of participation (i.e., multi-sectoral in scope). Learning from these activities in the previous years of implementation, CPDE aims to keep sustain on-going country work focused on advancing the EDC agenda of the platform. In line with this objective, the country work will aim to build on the progress of implementation in the previous country call for proposals in 2017. This responds to the assessment that aims to improve coherence and continuity of CPDE's country work.

Aside from this initiative, CPDE will also focus on effectively engagement of the 3MR of the GPEDC and annual VNRs of the Agenda 2030, including developing a Civil Society Report on Development Cooperation in 2019 that clear builds upon country evidence from these the two processes. The CPDE country processes will also meaningfully input to into the development of the GPEDC Global Monitoring Report and the Global Sustainable Development Report respectively, expected to be launched in the GPEDC SLM/HLM and the HLPF in 2019.

CPDE will also seek to support national CSOs in its engagement of the country pilots and deep dive cases of GPEDC's working group on EDC at country level (WG 1) and on private sector in development (WG 4).

1.3 Engagement of GPEDC and other relevant global policy arenas

While GPEDC remains as primary advocacy arena, CPDE will continue to engageengagepolicy arenas relevant to development cooperation. These includes the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and Financing for Development (FfD), the EU Policy Forum on Development (EU PFD), and the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). The engagement of all relevant policy arenas is important if civil society is to universalise EDC principles (especially in the context of Agenda 2030) beyond the purview of the Global Partnership. The continuous advancement of the EDC discourse in these development cooperation policy arenas make it necessary for the platform to engage these institutions meaningfully. CPDE will strive to continue to achieve positive policy outcomes and influence global policy discourse by bringing civil society positions through continuous pro-active participation in advocacy arenas at all levels.

CPDE's primary advocacy arena remains to be the GPEDC, in which it continues to be the exclusive CSO representation, together with trade unions. The GPEDC is currently aiming to implement the NOD

commitments through the working groups (WG). The WG on enhanced support to EDC at country level (WG 1) and the WG on private sector in development (WG 4) are WGs that are particularly relevant to CPDE. Further, CPDE is co-leading on (WG 2) on enhancing monitoring of EDC for A2030. The engagement of CPDE members will be critical in articulating peoples' issues and realities in these initiatives.

Aside from the work on the WGs, the work on ensuring that civil society positions are heard in the GPEDC SC meetings continues through membership on the SC and possible selection of the CSO constituency as the representative of non-executives in the GPEDC leadership. As the monitoring work of GPEDC enters its third iteration, the framework setting and decision making in the GPEDC SC will be vital in giving direction to the mandate of the partnership. Thus, continued engagement will be vital. The CPDE Programme is also recognised as a Global Partnership Initiative (GPI) 1.

Finally, the OECD-DAC, EU PFD, FfD, and UN DCF are poised to discuss, among other areas, how effective development cooperation will be financed for greater impact. The discourse on engaging the private sector in financing SDGs and the effectiveness of the aid architecture are critical themes in charting how development cooperation resources can genuinely address the protection and advancement of human rights; the SDGs; peace and security issues for all countries, taking into account the issues and experiences of the marginalised groups including women in conflict and fragile contexts. Within this discourse, ODA remains highly relevant, with CSOs calling for real progress in the implementation of development effectiveness principles by all stakeholders, including provider and recipient governments, as well as the achievement of the UN target of 0.7% of GNI for ODA.

2. Advocate for effectiveness of development cooperation actors based on HRBA

The current three-year strategic plan of CPDE identifies the specific advocacy themes that the platform and its members would need to work on to ensure the achievement of the universal application of EDC principles. Five (5) advocacy themes are emphasised, namely: (a) Private sector accountability, (b) South-South Cooperation, (c) CSO Development Effectiveness, (d) Enabling Environment for CSOs, and (e) Development effectiveness in countries in conflict and fragile contexts. In 2017, programming directions focused on advancing work for these advocacy themes. The alignment of constituency activities in these advocacy themes proved to be a positive note towards advancing EDC principles in the different development policy arenas in which CPDE engaged. In the gap year, CPDE will seek to strengthen its advocacies for effectiveness of development actors through:

2.1 Policy Conference

Halfway through the Strategic Plan, CPDE will review its policy objectives and revise (when necessary) based on what we have learned in the course of implementation and based on the consolidation of the results of the constituency consultations. The Policy Conference will be an integral part of the Strategic Plan review (further detailed in 3.1) and may also cover emerging advocacy targets including development-financing institutions (DFIs).

2.2 Campaign planning and advocacy activities around priority themes

The outcome of the Policy Conference will be translated into concrete advocacy campaign plans and activities along the lines of the core business (EDC) and other advocacy priorities.

The following are foreseeable examples of how such advocacy plans and activities will be concretised:

- South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC) will be scaled up in terms of platform advocacy in light of key engagement milestones, particularly the 2nd High Level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation in March 2019, which will also mark the 40th anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The platform will contribute substantially to plans and messages developed with other CSOs in relation to this engagement. Policy materials promoting human rights-based approaches and horizontality in SSDC will be developed in the lead up to the high level gathering.

- In light of continuing conflicts and civil wars in different parts of the world, most especially in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Asia, campaigning for HRBA and EDC principles in country contexts of conflict and fragility will be vital. As ODA funded initiatives for rehabilitation and reconstruction relief increase, these have included the increasing presence of military and paramilitary personnel in developing countries in the regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia[4]. Broadening ODA-eligible costs for security issues and peace building have highlighted this trend and interest of governments to increase their spending for military interventions for civilian security in countries in conflict and fragile contexts with ODA resources.[5] CPDE's work on conflict and fragility in this context will focus on these areas, linking HRBA and the differentiated impacts on women safety and livelihoods, and women as collateral damage through the lens ofof effective development cooperation in this advocacy theme.

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[4] 2017 OECD-DAC Casebook on Conflict, Peace, and Security Activities.
[5] https://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/resources/331/gsdpaper.pdf

2.3 Engagement with Development Financing Institutions

In the 2017 meeting of all secretariat coordinators, the need to engage development-financing institutions (DFIs) arose. This arose from the discussion on importance of scaling up platform's work on private sector accountability. Aside from the fact that these DFIs are actors in the development cooperation arena, it is through these institutions where interventions of the private sector in development are finance/co-financed. The likes of the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are some of the DFIs that champion private sector participation in development. DFIs are main drivers of development finance whose policies, especially in development cooperation, directly impact on partner countries and people. This necessitates an HRBA lens to ensure accountability. Given this emerging focus on the platform's EDC advocacy, the engagement of DFIs will initially focus on developing policy positions incorporating members' perspectives on the issue and information, education, and communication materials popularising these positions. This will ensure that CPDE contributes to existing work on DFIs within and outside the platform.

3. Sustain momentum of platform work on CSO development effectiveness

In the past two years, significant advances in the platform work on CSO development effectiveness were made. Engagements in official development processes resulted in a reaffirmation of commitments on implementing the Istanbul Principles on CSO Development Effectiveness (IP) and the Siem Reap International Framework on CSO Development Effectiveness (IF). These milestones for addressing CSO development effectiveness included (1) the successful GPEDC 2MR engagement that highlighted country reports on Indicator 2's module on CSO DE and its improvement in the monitoring framework for 3MR (2) a stocktaking exercise of the IP seven years since their inauguration in 2010. CPDE Sectors have also conducted activities that custom-fit the IPs into their sectoral context. Coming out of the stocktake is the Bangkok Unity Statement. CPDE would be building the DE program reflecting the commitments in this Statement Platform members are planning further advancement of work on CSO development effectiveness.

3.1 Strategic Plan Review

Key to promoting effectiveness of CSOs will be to ensure that CPDE itself is effective in its chosen mandate. As previously mentioned, CPDE is midway through the implementation of its current three-year strategic plan. While the advocacy engagements of the platform continue, it needs to keep abreast with the pace of the changing development landscape. CPDE aims to ensure that it is able to deliver on the various advocacy themes with continued relevance to the latest trends in the development landscape. In this light, a review of the strategic plan will be organised in order to

assess progress in implementation and chart strategies based on learning moving forward.

3.2 Country Compacts

As the CSO DE work of CPDE moves to the creation of national compacts that review the accountability of actors and CSOs in development, charting a roadmap of increased attention to the IPs becomes a priority for the platform. CSOs have utilised the IP in a number of occasions to assess their own development effectiveness. This framework has helped CSOs in ensuring that CSO development initiatives are anchored on principles of HRBA, democratic ownership, mutual accountability, and results.. Seven years later, the work on CSO DE has been utilised primarily as a capacity development tool for civil society. To push the agenda forward, Country Compacts will aim to ground the implementation of the IPs at country level and promote the recognition of CSOs as development actors in their own right to other local stakeholders.

3.3 Istanbul Principles (IP) and CSOs in Development Partnerships

The growing relevance of development partnerships (DPs) are seen as a vital mechanism for achieving the SDGs, and monitoring DPs in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and other EDC commitments can be more effective. The structure, purposes and conditions of such partnerships affect the capacities of CSOs to be true to IPs. It is with this thinking that the advocacy on IP is expanded to also look how they can be promoted in different DPs. In order to frame this initiative, scoping advocacy engagements in relation to relevant DPs will be conducted and strategies for promotion will be crafted.

3.3. Actions on Closing Civic Spaces

CPDE will bring renewed attention and priority to actions aimed at reversing the trend of closing and shrinking of civic spaces. A very important focus for CPDE's work on this area will be through engagement at the country level in the implementation of Indicator 2 in 3MR. Despite commitments in Mexico and Nairobi by governments, this trend remains unabated, significantly hindering growing numbers of CSOs as effective development actors and their participation in multi-stakeholder policy dialogue across countries in both the South and the North[6] With the platform's advocacy for inclusive partnerships, enabling environment is one important theme to ensure that such partnerships are achieved. In this vein, CPDE will develop actions that work closely with the implementation of 3MR, deepening dialogue and advocacy at the country level with the outcomes of this MR following the monitoring process, draw

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[6] See summary of findings in the CPDE Global Synthesis Research entitled *State of Development Cooperation: Checking the Core of Effectiveness* (2016:20-21).

out critical messages for advocacy at the global level based on country evidence, and strongly highlighting these concerns and issues in the lead up to the HLPF in July of 2019. These actions aim to advance the reversal of the global trend on closing civic spaces.

4. Continued GPEDC engagement as a multi-stakeholder platform

In 2011, the HLF-4 legitimised the important role of CSOs as independent actors in development. This recognition and commitment to uphold the principle of inclusive partnerships in development was documented in the Busan Outcome Document. As previously mentioned, GPEDC remains to be CPDE's primary advocacy arena. This year, a particular thrust would be to provide support to the non-executive co-chair (NECC) in order to help realise the GPEDC's commitment to be truly multi-stakeholder.

4.1 Support for the NECC

In 2012, two (2) seats were allotted for CSO participation in the GPEDC SC, namely: (1) the CSOs through CPDE and (2) the Trade Union (TU). In 2014, discussions around the need to include non-executive members of the GPEDC in the platform's leadership came up. The discussions extended until the HLM2 when a clear mandate was established to develop the terms of reference of the NECC. This NECC will be chosen from among all the non-executive members of the GPEDC SC, namely: (1) CSOs, (2) foundations and philanthropy, and (3) private sector. In 2017, shaping the scope of work and responsibilities of the NECC was a main engagement point for CPDE.

As the responsibilities of the NECC shape up, non-executives agreed that civil society will nominate its first Co-Chair in the GPEDC leadership. In this light, work to ensure that all administrative and policy support to the NECC is vital. The expectation that NECC will coordinate all the non-executive members of the GPEDC SC makes the support for the NECC critical. This includes the necessity to steer discussions among the non-executives, to facilitate decision-making and consensus building, and to contribute leadership with other Co-Chairs for the GPEDC and the SC.

II. Implementation Strategies

In order to achieve the objectives set out in the previous section of this proposal, the following strategies will guide the implementation of the activities.

1. Policy Development

Policy related activities guarantee the articulation of CSO positions on the thematic issues and the development policy arenas that the platform engages. The core of the platform's policy development activities for 2018 is

providing inputs and developing civil society reports responding to the global development reports that the GPEDC and the Agenda 2030 institutions will be developing respectively. Aside from these areas, policy products on various thematic advocacies will be developed to ensure that country evidence is available in time for CPDE's engagement on the issues of private sector accountability, conflict and fragility, SSC, CSO development effectiveness and CSO enabling environment and EDC in DFIs ensuring the integration of HRBA and gender perspective.

2. Advocacy Planning

The development of policy products is but a first step in the platform's advocacy work. Following the principle of evidence-based advocacy planning and engagement, the policy products developed will inform the directions of the advocacy campaigns. CPDE will be planning a coherent strategy taking up the thematic issues that it engages. Both the global and constituency units will benefit from this strategy as efforts in making advocacy coherent and resonant with ground realities are paramount concerns and comparative advantages for the platform. The objective is to ensure that the political direction of advocacy for the different themes and approaches, such as HRBA and gender perspective, with the EDC agenda in constituencies is coherent. Furthermore, the advocacy planning sessions shall feed into the new three-year programme proposal of the platform.

3. Networking and Partnership Building

As the platform strives to ensure inclusiveness and participation of a broadest possible community of civil society organizations in platform activities, it will continue to strengthen its network and partnerships to truly represent all CSOs in important development policy arenas. In this programme, the platform will continue to establish the grounds and sustain momentum of work on making the effective development cooperation agenda resonant with its constituencies, most especially at the country level. It will continuously work on proving the relevance of its work at the grassroots and national level through its advocacy planning activities and implementation of platform protocols (See Annex B for Protocols on Ways of Working and Annex C for Implementing Country Focus).

4. Concurrent Programme Implementation

The implementation of the EC Action Enhancing Civil Society Role in Development Partnerships Post 2015 culminates on December 2018. This will be beneficial for the platform as the culmination of this Action and the development of a new programme proposal coincides in one year. While ensuring the complementarity of the processes and outputs in this concurrent set up, CPDE also notes the different focus of these programmes. The EC Action will continue to provide programme support to constituencies in the form of (1) compensation for coordination work, (2) endline research

on CSO DE and Accountability and Institutionalising CSO participation, and (3) capacity development activities for monitoring the progress in outcomes of the different regional observatorios and sectoral efforts in advancing advocacy for CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability. Aside from these programme deliverables, the EC Action, like this programme, will provide support for advocacy engagement in the Global Partnership and Agenda 2030 activities.

5. Interactive and Multimedia Communication

Collaborative work through electronic communication will help maintain momentum between meetings, enabling collaboration, and informing the members of updates on platform activities. Using its functional intranet facility and other multimedia communication channels (e.g., social media accounts and website), this will further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination work, joint planning, and task allocation. This will allow real time updates to members and enrichment of online discussions and consensus building processes. Based on an assessment of the communications tools and mechanisms that CPDE has, communications is key to improve the collaborative work in the network. Not only to make the work of CPDE more visible, but also to use as an effective policy advocacy instrument. It will also contribute in ensuring CPDE is more accountable and transparent, aligning CPDE work with the Istanbul Principles and the CSO commitments on DE

III.   Working Arrangements

With the established platform structures already in place, the working arrangements for implementing this programme is easier to identify. Despite the strategic plan being reviewed, the primary working structures are the main implementers of this programme. The responsibilities of these structures are described below.

1. **Global Council (GC).** The GC will be the highest governing body of the CPDE. It will be the main decision-making body in terms of discussing and moving platform policy development and advocacy engagement. It will perform the following basic requirements: (1) facilitate information exchange within CPDE; (2) ensure accountability of CC; (3) oversee policy and advocacy aspects and areas of work of the CPDE; (4) review and approve global policy and advocacy strategies; and (5) confirm the nominations of new constituencies and focal persons of the members of the CC and selection of Co-chairs.

2. **Coordination Committee (CC).** The CC will conduct the day-to-day work of the GC. It will be composed of representatives from each of the regions and sectoral groups and headed by the Co-chairs. The CC will (1) represent the CPDE at the level of the GPEDC, Agenda 2030, and UN DCF among other policy arenas; (2) conduct global advocacy on the core

business; (3) monitor and evaluate progress of implementing commitments to the core business; (4) facilitate policy development as necessary; (5) consult with the GC and Working Groups; (6) provide guidance on the activities of Working Groups on the five thematic areas; (7) reach out to communicate with the broader membership of the CPDE; (8) oversee the support of functions, the day-to-day activities and financial management; (9) facilitate fundraising activities of the platform; and (10) ensure accountability of all processes in the CPDE.

3. Working Groups (WGs). WGs will undertake much of the thematic work of the CSO Partnership. They will elaborate on the policy messages, elements of negotiation, information exchange, analysis and strategic responses on all the details with their own thematic area. They will work with the support of the GC and CC. The GC may also organise WGs at all levels to undertake specific tasks related to current areas of work. Some of these WGs are the following:

   a. Thematic: (a) CSO DE, (b) CSO EE, (c) Private Sector in Development, (d) South-South Cooperation, and (e) Conflict and Fragility.
   b. Functional: (a) Advocacy and Policy, (b) Membership, and (c) Programme and Finance

4. Regional Coordinating Units. Regional coordinating units (in particular, Regional Secretariats) will facilitate the work at the regional level. They will convene existing national platforms, development CSOs, and sectoral networks/groups and establish country structures, where necessary, to devise a collective lobbying and advocacy work plan. Advocacy work will be conducted in a way that will allow full country participation.

5. Sectoral Coordinating Units. Sectoral coordinating units (in particular, Sectoral focal persons/Secretariats) will facilitate the work at the sectoral level. They will convene regional and national formations, development CSOs, and other networks/groups relevant to the sector. Sectoral advocacy work is carried out through an analysis of the relevance of the EDC agenda in specific sectoral concerns.

6. Country Structures. National structures (in particular, Country focal points) will facilitate the work at the country level. They will seek to work with national CSOs and other networks/groups within the country that work on and/or has interest in the effective development cooperation agenda. CPDE will mobilise existing country structures or establish one, where necessary, to implement the programme and advocacy of the platform. The EDC agenda and country level implementation of the GPEDC and UN SDGs among other themes shall guide the advocacy work of national CPDE structures.

7. Global Secretariat (GS). The GS is mandated to coordinate and ensure execution/implementation of decisions of the platform's governance

bodies and all working structures. It is responsible for managing the programmes of the CPDE and in performing all expected administrative functions. It will be responsible for implementing planned programme cycles, developing fundraising proposals and reports, liaising with donors, preparing reports and ensuring transparent financial management.

8. **All Secretariats' Meeting (ASM).** The ASM was set up to ensure efficient and effective programme implementation. It is composed of representatives of all implementing organisations. The initial plan is to meet annually to discuss accomplishments of the previous year and agree on the implementation of plans for the coming year. A listserve for the ASM is also set-up for follow-up coordination in between meetings.

IV.   Risk Management Plan

Risks in the assumptions are enumerated below with the corresponding corrective measures to be taken in order to manage these risks.

Key Risk Factors	Corrective Measures
ODA and development cooperation can be perceived as losing its relevance in the face of new actors and financing modalities (e.g., Private Sector, BRICS, etc.)	CPDE asserts the universality of effective development cooperation principles in pursuing the SDGs. It will do so at all levels and in all relevant policy arenas that it has the capacity to engage.
The number and diversity of members of the CPDE might pose difficulty in consensus building on important issues given varying positions and perspectives.	CPDE has become a platform that thrives on diversity while achieving consensus on most important issues. The structure is designed to make sure that decisions are made at the most appropriate level. Mechanisms are in place to ensure accountability and check and balances (including an Independent Accountability Committee) to avoid conflict of interests.
The political situation of countries where CSOs may be seen as negative rather than positive actors in development	CPDE has prior experience in ensuring dialogue even in difficult conditions in country

V.   Sustainability Plan

a. **Financial sustainability:** CPDE has a finance committee that plans resource generation and exercises oversight. The platform expects to continue to attract support to its work as well as generate both financial and in-kind support from among its membership.

b. **Institutional sustainability:** CPDE has an established structure spanning global regions, sub-regions and countries as well as sectors. These constituents are continuously coached and provided resources in technical and financial terms on issues relevant to the platform. Member participation in thematic WGs draw from their own expertise and experience, making for a robust and cutting-edge discourse and analysis of complex development issues relevant to EDC agenda.

c. **Policy level sustainability:** Thematic working groups and reference groups addressing policy advocacy including lobbying continue to monitor opportunities for the promotion of CPDE's advocacies and push for change in both development policy and practice. Periodic

assessment of gains, challenges and lessons are conducted to determine ways to improve policy and advocacy work as well as to build on these for improved strategy and further achievements.

d. Environmental sustainability: CPDE endeavours to make its operations environmentally sustainable through ensuring effective use of resources, making the best use of time and resources through back-to-back meetings, and maximising electronic means of communications.

VI.   Proposed Budget

The total amount for the implementation of this activity is USD 2,540,450.00. The breakdown of budget items is as folloWG:

Item	Budget (in USD)
Core advocacy grounded on constituency issues and realities	1,470,500.00
Advocacy work on key thematic issues (SSC, PS, CSO EE and Conflict and Fragility including exploratory work on the role and possible engagement with DFIs)	327,500.00
Work on CSO Development Effectiveness	166,000.00
Support work on NECC	65,000.00
Platform Management	338,000.00
Subtotal	2,367,000.00
Fiscal Management (10%)	236,700.00
Grand Total	2,603,700.00

VII. Summary of Objectives, Activities, and Outputs

Objectives	Activities	Outputs
1. Strengthen core advocacy grounded on realities and issues of constituencies and countries in preparation for 2019 SLM/HLM	1.1 Regions & sectors ● Constituency consultations ● Advocacy activity	1.1.1 Constituency position paper on EDC
	1.2 Country ● 3MR shadow report activities (consultancy, conference, sub-grants, publication and dissemination) ● Engagement of WG 1 country pilots (meeting, support) ● Engagement of WG 4 deep dive cases (meeting, support) ● CFP Phase 2 (VNRs, EE & A2030 nexus)	1.2.1 Shadow report 1.2.2 Country plans and reports 1.2.3 Policy products
	1.3 GPEDC SC & WG, OECD DAC and HLPF Engagement ● Policy and advocacy activities	1.3.1 Room documents & other policy prods 1.3.2 IEC materials
2. Advocate for effectiveness of development cooperation actors based on HRBA	2.1 Policy Conference	2.1.1 Revised Policy Asks
	2.2 Advocacy issues (PS, SSC, Conflict & Fragility) ● Advocacy campaign planning ● Advocacy campaign activities	2.2.1 Advocacy campaign plan 2.2.2 IEC materials and activities
	2.3 Engagement with DFIs ● Knowledge sharing	2.3.1 Position paper 2.3.2 IEC materials
3. Sustain momentum of platform work on CSO effectiveness	3.1 Strategic Plan Review ● Strategic plan workshop	3.1.1 Revised strategic plan
	3.2 IPs and CSOs in Development Partnerships ● Scoping research ● Strategy meeting	3.2.1 Scoping paper 3.2.2 Strategy paper
	3.3 Closing civic spaces ● Advocacy campaign planning ● Advocacy campaign activities	3.3.1 Advocacy campaign plan 3.3.2 IEC materials
	3.4 Country Compacts ● CSO consultations ● Multi-stakeholder consultations	3.4.1 CSO roadmaps 3.4.2 Country compacts
4. Support the restructure of GPEDC towards more meaningful multi-stakeholder partnership	4.1 Non-Executive Co-Chair (NECC) ● Co-chair selection ● Administrative and policy support ● Coordination among other non-executive members	4.1.1 First NECC (CSO) 4.1.2 Policy products

VIII.   Proposed Timeline

	Activities	2018								2019			
		M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
1.1a	Region & Sector consultations				▍	▍	▍						
1.1b	Region & Sector advocacy activities							▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	
1.2a	Shadow report for 3MR												
a.1	Contracting consultant			▍									
a.2	Workshop & support grants			▍	▍								
a.3	Engagement of official process at country level	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍							
a.4	Case story writing							▍	▍	▍			
a.5	Synthesis										▍		
1.2b	WG 1 country pilots grant*												
b.1	Remote capacity development support												
b.2	Engagement												
b.3	Report writing												
1.2c	WG 4 deep dive cases*												
c.1	Remote capacity development support												
c.2	Engagement												
c.3	Report writing												
1.2d	Country call for proposals (Phase 2)												
d.1	CfP and contracting					▍							
d.2	Implementation						▍	▍	▍	▍	▍		
d.3	Report writing											▍	
1.3a	Participation in global advocacy arenas	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍
2.1a	Policy conference						▍						
2.2a	Advocacy campaign planning (PS, SSC, Conflict)						▍	▍					
2.2b	Advocacy campaign activities (PS, SSC, Conflict)							▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	▍
2.3a	DFIs												
a.1	Workshop (*in the Policy Conference, 2.1)							▍					
a.2	Knowledge sharing							▍	▍	▍			
3.1a	Strategic Plan review workshop					▍							
3.2a	IP & CSOs in DPs scoping					▍							
a.1	Strategic meeting						▍						
3.3a	Closing CSO spaces campaign planning												
a.1	Campaign activities							▍	▍	▍	▍	▍	
4.1a	NECC support												
4.2a	All Secretariat Meeting	▍											
4.3a	CC Meeting						▍					▍	
4.4a	GC Meeting						▍						

*to be determined