SUSTAINING CIVIL SOCIETY ADVOCACY ON EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

PROGRAMME REPORT
April 2017 – April 2018

Project Information

Name of financial management CSO and implementing CSOs

Financial Management Organisation
> IBON International

Implementing Organisations
> ACT Alliance
> ActionAid Italia
> Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)
> Asia-Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)
> Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN)
> Asociación de Redes de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales del Paraguay (POJUAJU)
> Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)
> Federetia Organizatiilor Neguvernamentale pentru Dezvoltare din Romania (FOND Romania)
> Indigenous People's Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL)
> International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
> National Association of Youth Organisations (NAYO)
> Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO)
> People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)
> Programme on Women's Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)
> Reality of Aid Africa Network (RoA-Africa)
> Reality of Aid Network (RoA)
> Reality of Aid Network – Asia-Pacific (RoA-AP)

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1.0 Introduction and Overview
1.1 Overview of Achievements

- *General introduction to the programme and overview of achievements*

To ensure civil society organisations (CSOs) fulfil their roles meaningfully in the various development cooperation policy arenas at all levels, CPDE implemented a 13-month bridge fund programme financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). This programme aimed to ensure continuity of CPDE's work in (1) sustaining momentum for civil society advocacy on effective development cooperation, (2) ensuring that such advocacy resonates at the country level, and (3) further strengthening and consolidating the CSO Partnership.

Sustaining the advocacy work on effective development cooperation (EDC) was important in light of:
- the need to ensure progress of GPEDC's work on development cooperation through the workstreams on various priority themes,
- the annual monitoring of Agenda 2030 implementation at the country level through the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs),
- the European Union's development consensus,
- the slow progress in realising the 0.7% Gross National Income (GNI) official development assistance (ODA) contribution of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries, and,
- the continuous dominance of the Private Sector's (PS) role in financing development and leveraging these through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Development Financing Institutions (DFIs) in the discourse.

These are some of the key issues that provided the external context where CPDE operated in 2017.

Alongside these institutional contexts were a number of development issues that, in one way or another, influenced the actions of CPDE in relation to the programme.

- Development aggression, in forms of security threats, political killings, and terrorist tagging, increased toward human rights activists and defenders in countries like the Philippines and Bolivia.
- Conflict in the Middle East countries continued to threaten the lives of many rendering the normative operations of institutions irregular (e.g., schools, businesses, etc.). This provided the backdrop for DAC members of the

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to redefine ODA for security and humanitarian purposes.[1]

- Increased attention to South-South Cooperation (SSC) in recent years.[2] The UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF) took the discourse on SSC and its role as an alternative form of partnership in development cooperation in its High Level Symposium in Buenos Aires, Argentina in late 2017.

The above underlines the relevance of sustained CSO advocacy in universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). This programme report details the achievements and emerging outcomes of the programme implementation in terms of advancing this advocacy at the global, regional, and country levels. This also highlights the activities and outputs in universalising effective development cooperation. Specifically, this report aims to demonstrate progress made against the following programme objectives:

1. Renew effective development cooperation advocacy at the country level;
2. Sustain momentum of effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies; and
3. Consolidate and further strengthen the platform.

Table 1 below presents a summary of results. A more detailed discussion of these results will be presented in the succeeding parts of this report.

Table 1. Summary of Results and Outcomes vis-à-vis Programme Objectives

Programme Objective	Actual Programme Outcomes/Results
1. Renew effective development cooperation advocacy at the country level	Local CSO-led initiatives in forty-four (44) countries aimed at renewal of commitments on EDC. Specifically, • 21 countries advanced the discourse on the core business of Paris, Accra, Busan, Mexico, and Nairobi. • 14 countries worked on developing country compacts on development effectiveness (DE) and accountability. • 13 countries addressed the issue of closing/shrinking civic spaces through capacity building activities, policy development, and national multi-stakeholder engagement.
2. Sustain momentum of effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies	GPEDC time-bound action plans on upholding internationally agreed aid and development effectiveness (ADE) commitments were developed with CSO contributions/leadership in the work streams (WS). Integration of core EDC principles in various development cooperation policy arenas. Specifically,

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[1] See 2017 OECD-DAC Casebook on Conflict, Peace, and Security Activities.
[2] See 2018 CPDE Policy Research on Operationalizing People-Oriented South-South Development Cooperation.

Programme Objective	Actual Programme Outcomes/Results
	• Co-leading the work on GPEDC WS 1 (development cooperation at the country level) and GPEDC WS 4 (private sector accountability) and influencing the work planning of WS 2 (effectiveness of the 2030 Agenda) and WS 3 (knowledge sharing); • Influencing the policy discussions on the DAC-CSO Reference Group; and • Engaging the Task Team on CSO DE and EE to influence framework of TT's strategic goal, country work in relation to GPEDC MR, and SDG reorientation. Progress in advancing the discourse of core EDC priority themes among its constituencies and other actors. Particularly, • Engaging the CPDE members in sharpening policy positions on PS accountability in development through development of a policy research and conduct of a policy conference; • Monitoring the implementation of an HRBA framework in SSC and advocating this through engagement in key milestones (e.g., UN DCF High Level Symposium, HLPF, and the Global South-South Development Expo); • Leading module development process for Indicator 2 on EE for the revision of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework • Contributing in the review of the GPEDC monitoring indicators • Socialising the issue of countries in situations of conflict and fragility to CPDE members, most especially the socio-political implications of redefining ODA for humanitarian and fragile country securitisation purposes.
3. Consolidate and further strengthen the platform	Improved platform processes and procedures through the conduct of Global Council (GC), Coordination Committee (CC), and All Secretariat meetings. These meetings led to: • Constituencies reflecting on the resonance of the EDC agenda in their specific contexts; • Integration of these reflections in the development of a new medium-term programme proposal; and, • Development of new protocols for ensuring compliance to the programme cycle. Sharpened the key advocacy positions of CPDE on specific themes (e.g., CSO DE and EE) - informing contributions to the 3rd Monitoring Round (3MR) of the GPEDC.

1.2 **Context of Implementation**

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

A renewal of commitments upholding the development cooperation principles – i.e., transparency and accountability, country ownership, results-focused development, and inclusive development partnerships – was a promising re-start for the GPEDC to sustain success of previous High-Level Forums (HLF) on aid and development effectiveness since 2002 (Rome). A2030 took on full gear with 43 countries participating in the monitoring of the SDGs implementation in their respective countries (e.g., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Guatemala, India, Kenya, and Sweden among others), begging the question if, indeed, resources had been channelled towards addressing key issues of social inequality, poverty, health, and conflict. CSOs working at global, regional, national, and sectoral levels need to sustain advocacy work on effective development cooperation and how this informs the means of implementation of the SDGs.

A story of 'decline' and 'redefinition' shaped the development cooperation discourse in 2017. Many applauded the increase, despite constant stagnation, of net ODA contributions of DAC countries at the end of 2016 due to in-donor spending on refugee costs. However, such contribution decreased to 0.310% of GNI at the end of 2017 from 0.320% in 2016.[3] The steady stagnation of net ODA contribution since the 2000s could be an alarming case of backtracking from the commitments of previous high-level forums on aid effectiveness. This instance paved the way for development cooperation policy institutions to redefine official development assistance. The OECD already initiated a process of redefining ODA to expand coverage of costs to address development issues with a simultaneous push for the PS to finance development initiatives. This resulted in dilution of donor countries' reporting that included costs formerly not classified as ODA – e.g., peace and security contributions and refugee costs.[4] The Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) was one example of ODA redefinition - i.e., an effort of the OECD to align its development finance monitoring framework to the UN Agenda 2030.[5]

Another continuing story is the dominance of the role of the PS in aid delivery. Despite the shift in discourse from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness, donor governments escalated the push for the role of the business sector in financing development initiatives.[6]

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[3] See OECD Data on Net ODA: https://data.oecd.org/oda/net-oda.htm.
[4] Development Cooperation Directorate. (2018). *Official Development Assistance Briefer*. OECD.
[5] OECD-DAC. ____. *TOSSD: A New Statistical Measure for the SDG Era*.
[6] Perreira, Javier. (2016). *The development effectiveness of DFI's support to the private sector with ODA funds*. International Trade Union Confederation-CPDE.

Development finance institutions (DFIs) were used as channels in order to deliver such support. Issues of accountability and transparency remained, especially when private financing blended with public funds. This trend was upheld in the 3rd Financing for Development Forum (FfD3) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia which bore the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA). The continuous reference of key UN, GPEDC, and EU official documents on this policy agenda, putting the PS in the centre, poses a challenge for CSOs to intensify the call for accountability and regulation of the PS initiatives in development and the role of the State as duty bearer using a human rights-based approach.

Upholding the core commitments of Rome, Paris, Accra, and Busan is fundamental for the EDC advocacy, together with the NOD of the GPEDC HLM2. CSO positions, won and integrated, in these policy agreements set out important starting points for CSOs to ensure that the GPEDC and stakeholders in the Partnership translate these commitments to action. In early 2017, the GPEDC created the various work streams, namely: (1) enhancing support to effective development cooperation at country level, (2) unlocking potential to effectiveness and updated monitoring for 2030, (3) sharing knowledge to scale up innovative development solutions, and (4) scaling up private sector engagement leveraged through development cooperation. These work streams aimed to advance the NOD commitments and develop a political roadmap that would demonstrate development results, most especially at the country level. It was expected that the work of these work streams would be on full gear in mid-2018. Another facet of the NOD commitment was the re-affirmation of the role of CSOs as development actors in their own right. Such recognition would also highlight the value of inclusiveness in the Global Partnership. Since the Mexico HLM1, there were discussions on the creation of a Non-Executive Co-chair (NECC) seat in the leadership of the GPEDC, and the NOD recognised this agenda. Progress on selecting an NECC had been slow until early 2018, and more work needs to be done in order to make the Partnership truly inclusive.

Beyond these policy arenas were the continuing peoples' struggles amid conflict, migration, and shrinking and closing civic spaces in many countries. The on-going war in the Arab region caused donor governments to channel their resources toward humanitarian and reconstruction purposes, albeit lack of careful studies on the impact of 'doing more harm than good.'[7] The heightening refugee crisis in Canada and many parts of Europe resulted from cross border and forced migration out of countries implementing ultranationalist policies and led to increased discrimination based on identity. At the extreme is the continuous political killings and terrorist tagging of many governments, like the Philippines, to human rights activists and advocates. The trend of shrinking and closing civic spaces limits the exercise of civic and political rights to peaceful assembly, association, and freedom of expression. Thus, the advocacy for enabling environment for CSOs became more pertinent as many governments continue to curtail people's freedom to democratic participation in development.

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[7] ____. (2010). *Building Peaceful States and Societies*. Department for International Development: UK.

CPDE consolidated and adapted its advocacy to its environment. Responding to the implementation of its three-year strategic plan, the CPDE CC and GC crafted its policy directions for 2017 (Annex A). This set out the short-term targets and trajectories of advocacy along the thematic areas that CPDE works on. This guided constituency planning of activities to clearly contribute in making progress towards CPDE's strategic objectives on core business and its five (5) advocacy themes.

CPDE conducted activities and crafted policy positions to advance its strategic objectives. The outcomes of this guided advocacy and the corresponding activities of constituencies are the highlights of this Programme Report. The report describes the results of activities and engagements vis-à-vis programme objectives and policy directions. It also highlights some of the unplanned results that CPDE gained in the year.

2.0 Results and Impact Achieved

2.1 Results and impact achieved during the reporting period in relation to the programme framework

The overarching goal for 2017 was to sustain the momentum of civil society advocacy on effective development cooperation. The reporting on results of the programme objectives is complemented with a reporting on the results vis-à-vis the 2017 policy objectives and indicators of success.

PO1. Renewing effective development cooperation advocacy at the country level

As the discourse in Agenda 2030, GPEDC, and other development cooperation policy arenas emphasise the need to demonstrate progress of development on the ground, CPDE strengthened its country initiatives. Support for ground-up country work of the platform finally commenced late in 2017. The discussion around the rationale and modalities for engaging national organisations in the country work took a year to finalise. The framework emphasised advocacy work in advancing the discourse of EDC, CSO DE and Accountability, and Enabling Environment in the country. The framework also enabled the country CSOs to independently lead the planning and implementation of the actions. With this support, CPDE was able to demonstrate results in supporting capacity to empower CSOs to advance EDC advocacy.

Table 2 provides a summary of the achievement of the programme objectives and the outputs produced for this purpose.

Table 2. Summary of Results and Outputs for Programme Objective 1

Programme Objective	Indicator[8]	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
1. Renew effective development cooperation advocacy at the country level	1.1 CPDE's country work is operationalised.	44 country actions led to the renewal of commitments on EDC. Specifically, • 21 countries advanced the discourse on the core business of Paris, Accra, Busan, Mexico, and Nairobi. • 13 countries addressed the looming issue of shrinking civic spaces through capacity building activities, policy development, and national multi-stakeholder engagement.	44 country advocacy and/or capacity development plans were produced. 44 national reports renewing EDC advocacy at country level were produced.
	1.2 At least fifteen (15) countries have developed roadmaps to country compacts on CSO effectiveness and accountability.	• 14[9] countries developed roadmaps for national compacts on development effectiveness (DE) and accountability.	14 plans for DE and accountability compacts produced.

The succeeding portion describes briefly the activities that contributed to the results and outputs above.

PO 1.1 Operationalisation of CPDE's country work

The localisation of effective development cooperation principles is key in ensuring that these principles are expressed in concrete practices and realities that
(i)   empower CSOs to realise and assert their roles as key development actors and

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[8] Indicators are derived from the 2017 CPDE Policy Directions.
[9] Two (2) country compact initiatives were developed as an initiative of the CSO DE WG.

(ii) can influence development cooperation processes and country development in general.

In order to do so, CSOs working in the country level are mobilised and supported with the skills, knowledge and opportunities to articulate their specific positions on the unfinished business of aid and development effectiveness (ADE) as well as the means of implementation (MOI) of Agenda 2030. Translating CPDE's work at country level is vital since it is here where:

(i) the real impact of civil society organisations is most evident in the lives and conditions of the poor and marginalised;
(ii) governments are shaping legal, regulatory and policy regimes affecting CSOs as development actors; and,
(iii) the most direct multi-stakeholder dialogues can be influenced and challenged to allow CSO participation and inclusion of citizens inputs.

In the past years, CPDE developed mechanisms and modalities to guide the implementation of its country mandate. For instance, platform processes were designed to help constituencies incorporate country work in their plans; efforts in increasing capacities for mobilisation, awareness-raising, and monitoring of country-level CSOs were also improved through trainings, forums, and other related exercises, and a country focus document to guide the responsibilities, accountabilities, and ways of working for country work was also produced to guide the overall conduct of CPDE work.

This year, CPDE supported 44 country level actions through a call for proposals. These actions were implemented across Latin America and Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Pacific and Middle East and North Africa. In particular the country focus framework aimed to:
1. Establish linkages and translation of CPDE advocacy priorities in resonance to constituency issues, most especially at the country level;
2. Provide spaces for CSOs to forge multi-sectoral alliances and partnerships that will address national issues;
3. Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues aimed at contributing to the universal application of EDC principles and the implementation of the sustainable development goals at the country-level;
4. Advocate for the institutionalised participation of CSOs in official processes and spaces to push for civil society agenda in development

Table 3 shows the scope of CPDE-supported country initiatives in 44 countries.

Table 3. Scope of CPDE`'s country work

Lot 1. Core Business: Unfinished EDC commitments and Agenda 2030

• Initiatives that will aim at continuing the discussion and monitoring the fulfilment of unfinished EDC commitments • Actions that will support efforts aimed at better public understanding, planning, and implementation of Agenda 2030 in the country • Actions that will tackle country issues based on the EDC/ A2030/ Human Rights-Based Approach to Development framework
Lot 2. Country compacts for CSO Development Effectiveness
• Actions that will result into country compacts for CSO Development Effectiveness. A country compact is an agreement negotiated by CSOs who pledge to implement commitments made on the issue of development effectiveness • Actions that will advance, promote and implement the Istanbul Principles (IP) on CSO Development Effectiveness
Lot 3. Advocacy on CSO Enabling Environment
• Initiatives that will focus on the linkages between CSO enabling environment issues and maximising efforts by various CSOs to contribute to Agenda 2030 and the country priorities for SDGs • Actions that will advance the calls for an enabling environment for civil society, consistent with the International Framework on CSO Development Effectiveness, HRBA, Busan Partnership Document and other related documents

Twenty-one (21) country level initiatives were done for continuing the discussion and monitoring of EDC commitments, improving civil society understanding and building capacity to engage Agenda 2030, and assert the application of EDC framework within the Agenda 2030 and beyond. Actions were carried out by country CSOs in Canada, Dominican Republic, State of Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, Mozambique, Togo, Malawi, Niger, Gabon, Rwanda, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Armenia, Venezuela, New Zealand and Australia. Majority of the activities carried out comprised of national level CSO workshops and consultations to establish mechanisms and strengthen civil society capacity to participate and put forward inputs to the Agenda 2030 process. Trainings or capacity building activities to develop skills of civil society organisations in monitoring the commitments and implementation of Agenda 2030 were also carried out in Venezuela, Egypt, Togo, Niger, Gabon, Rwanda, and Kyrgyzstan. Among the notable actions were the multi-stakeholder consultations, forum and workshops convened and organised by CSO partners in Canada, Dominican Republic, and the State of Palestine to produce inputs for the voluntary national reviews (VNRs) conducted by their respective governments. These interactions were empowering for the civil society and fostered stronger government and civil society partnership on the VNR monitoring in these countries.

Twelve (12) country level actions for advancing, promoting, and implementing the IP on CSO Development Effectiveness were carried out by CSOs in the following countries: Nicaragua, Colombia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Kenya, Cote de Ivoire, Bangladesh, Vietnam,

Philippines, Malaysia, and Moldova to develop country compacts for CSO Development Effectiveness. The results of these actions are discussed in detail in the succeeding section.

Actions to build evidence on the legislative and regulatory frameworks that hinder an enabling environment for civil society and formulation of recommendations to reverse the trend were carried through consultation, forum, and participatory research by CSOs in 13 countries, namely: Mexico, El Salvador, Chile, Peru, Sudan, Gaza, Indonesia, Czech Republic, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovinia and Nigeria.

Notable among these actions were the efforts of DECA Equipo Pueblo in Mexico and Movimiento de ONG'S para el Desarrollo Solidario de El Salvador (MODES) in El Salvador that engaged formal policy arenas to strengthen the presence of civil society sector in designing and scaling up mechanisms for civil society participation in the national implementation of Agenda 2030. For instance, DECA Equipo Pueblo managed to secure the inclusion of civil society organizations in critical policy spaces through policy dialogues with key government agencies such as the General Directorate for Global Issues and Global Directorate for CSO Engagement in Mexico where participation of CSOs have been emphasised. Through its negotiation with the said offices, CSOs asserted the space for drafting the guidelines on civil society participation in Agenda 2030 implementation with the UNDP. The project also allowed DECA Equipo Pueblos to participate in the ECLAC Second Forum on Sustainable Development where a statement on importance of CSO space in Mexico was delivered. Also with CPDE's support to country level work, MODES drafted and presented at the Civil Society Forum for the Presentation its "Shadow Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2030 in El Salvador. A Work Plan was signed between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, the Planning and Technical Secretariat of the President's Office, and the NGO Movement for Solidary Development (MODOS) in the context of the National Sustainable Development Agenda.

PO 1.2 Development of roadmaps to country compacts on CSO effectiveness and accountability

In 2017, CPDE implemented the work on country compacts on CSO effectiveness and accountability as part of its continuing work on CSO DE through country support for EDC advocacy. The country compact serves as an agreement among development actors who pledge to implement commitments made on development effectiveness. CPDE envisioned the Compact to highlight the following:

(i)   advocacy for the universal application of EDC, anchored on the development effectiveness principles and human rights standards, at the national level;
(ii) creation of a mutually agreed framework of understanding of accountability to increase the effectiveness of development efforts at the national level, while still recognising the differences and complementarities and relative power and capacities of different stakeholders; and,

(iii) follow-up on challenges that continue to hamper the full realisation of EDC at the country level. Late in 2017, the CSO DE WG developed a framework for the country compacts that served as guide for CSOs in the development roadmaps to coming up with national accountability compacts. Since then, CSOs in 14 countries commenced the spadework, albeit in varying degrees, in terms of developing country-level compacts on CSO DE. While the work on CSO DE in some countries already started years ago, CPDE members were able to breakthrough this agenda in some countries.

The first year of country-level work on CSO DE focused on improving knowledge on their own effectiveness and accountability based on the Istanbul Principles. These initiatives are part of the Roadmaps that were developed to guide the creation of Country Compacts in the following countries:
- Latin America and the Caribbean (Nicaragua, Colombia, Bolivia)
- Africa (Cameroon, Senegal, Cote d Ivoire, Kenya)
- Asia (Bangladesh, Borneo, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, West Papua)
- Europe (Moldova)

National CSOs in Bahrain (Middle East and North Africa) faced difficulties in conducting activities due to limitations set by a national law that prohibits receiving overseas funds without government clearance. Bahrain was one of our target countries for the Compact.

At the moment, CPDE has the following initiatives as part of our current CSO DE work globally:
- Conduct of baseline studies, researches, and assessments on the current depth and scope of the IP in the countries
- Promotion, socialisation, and 'localisation' of the Istanbul Principles through capacity development initiatives for CSOs such as trainings.
- Development of tools for promoting and implementing the Principles in specific country context
- Conduct of dialogues and consultations with other stakeholders, in particular government line agencies and parliaments
- Development of CSO accountability mechanisms such as Code of Conducts and Ethics, Code of Partnership
- Consensus on outlines/Roadmaps for Country Compacts on CSO DE and Accountability
- Drafting of actual country compacts

Further, country compacts provided opportunity for inter-constituency collaboration not only with country and regional constituencies but also with sectors. For example, the initiatives in Malaysia and West Papua were co-organised with the Indigenous Peoples sector. CPDE country focal organisations spearheaded these initiatives, jointly supported by the Global Secretariat and the Working Group on CSO DE.

PO2. Sustaining effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies

EDC is a discourse of a wide variety of concerns, issues, and thematic priorities that covers a broad constituency of people. Similar with country contexts, EDC lacks mobilising potential if it lacks grounding on the people's realities – i.e., the specific EDC-related issues constituencies face and the roles that regional and sectoral organisations play in enriching the discourse. The track record of CPDE in bringing in diverse voices to development issues make the network unique and grounding the platform's EDC advocacy on constituency contexts is a paramount concern of CPDE. This year, CPDE was able to demonstrate results in different development cooperation policy arenas, developing CSO capacities for their own effectiveness, particularly in monitoring Development Partnerships (DPs) and mobilising members for regional and sectoral advocacy activities. Table 4 presents a summary of the results of the global, regional, and sectoral work of the platform and its corresponding outputs produced to advance the advocacy on EDC.

Table 4. Summary of Results and Outputs for Programme Objective 2

Programme Objective	Indicator	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
2. Sustain momentum of effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies	2.1 GPEDC time-bound action plans to ensure accountability and continuing progress on commitments made in Paris, Accra, Busan, and Nairobi are developed.	GPEDC time-bound action plans on upholding internationally agreed aid and development effectiveness (ADE) commitments were developed through CSO contributions in the planning of GPEDC work streams (WS) 1 (country effectiveness in Agenda 2030) and GPEDC WS 4 (private sector accountability).	Room documents for the GPEDC SC Meetings and WS meetings were prepared to influence the planning discussion. CPDE developed the first draft of the NECC Terms of Reference (ToR). CPDE drafted inputs to influence the GAP. CPDE continuously engaged and influenced the discussion of the TT on CSO DE & EE.
	2.2 CPDE contributes to the revision of the GPEDC	CPDE contributed significantly to the revision of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework –	Indicator 2 Module on CSO DE and EE

Programme Objective	Indicator	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
	Monitoring Framework.	i.e., particularly leading module development for Indicator 2 on EE.	
	2.3 Policy recommendations are forwarded in relation to the EU Development Consensus and HLPF.	CPDE developed policy positions on the EU development consensus and the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) highlighting key elements and principles of EDC.	CPDE Statement on the EU Development Consensus CPDE Statement on the HLPF
2. Sustain momentum of effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies	2.4 CPDE members are engaged in policy discussions on PS Accountability and Conflict and Fragility.	CPDE also made progress in advancing the discourse of core EDC priority themes among its constituencies and other actors - i.e., particularly (1) engaging the CPDE members in sharpening policy positions on PS accountability in development through development of a policy research and conduct of a policy conference and (2) Socialising the issue of countries in situations of conflict and fragility to CPDE members, most especially the socio-political implications of redefining ODA for humanitarian and fragile country securitisation purposes.	Documentation Report on the CPDE Policy Conference on PS Accountability in Development Documentation Report on the CPDE Conflict and Fragility WG meeting
	2.5 Clear policy positions on PS Accountability and Conflict and Fragility are	Evidence-based policy research on PS Accountability was developed including a CSO Charter framed on	CPDE Policy Research on Blending and ODA-use of the Private Sector

Programme Objective	Indicator	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
	developed.	DE.	
	2.6 Elements of HRBA and EDC principles are referenced in drafting SSDC monitoring and evaluation tools and accountability frameworks.	The SSC WG is currently developing a conceptual framework for monitoring and reporting SSDC in the context of HRBA and the promotion of horizontal SSDC.	Draft Conceptual Framework for Monitoring and Reporting SSDC
2. Sustain momentum of effective development cooperation advocacy among constituencies	2.7 Discussion on HRBA and EDC principles are recognised in the SSDC conference in Argentina.	CPDE advocated for HRBA in SSDC through engagement in key milestones (e.g., UN DCF High Level Symposium, HLPF, and the Global South-South Development Expo).	CSO Statement on the UN DCF Symposium on SSC

Concept Note on the SSC side event in the Global South-South Development Expo |
| | 2.8 GPEDC Guidelines on mainstreaming CSO EE at country level are developed. | CPDE influenced the work on monitoring WS 1 (country effectiveness in development cooperation) to capture an assessment of the EE condition in countries. | Inputs to the WS 1 country pilot studies |
| | 2.9 GPEDC and other platforms take concrete measures to address shrinking civic spaces. | CPDE country members engaged governments and multilateral organisations in multi-stakeholder dialogues to discuss mechanisms for reversing the trend of shrinking civic space in countries. | National reports on multi-stakeholder dialogues for Enabling Environment |

PO 2.1 Securing GPEDC time-bound action plans on accountability and continuing progress on Paris, Accra, Busan, and Nairobi commitments

Translating commitments in the NOD into action and defending policy gains in the GPEDC entailed developing time-bound action plans that are measurable and verifiable in terms of delivering development results and impact. As a first step, the GPEDC organised work streams (sometimes referred to as strategic outputs or working groups) to actualise the programme of action. While all work streams were important undertakings for CPDE, the Platform took on the co-lead role in work stream 2, which steer the work to boost enhance effectiveness and update monitoring for 2030 Agenda. CPDE was also highly involved in the work of all the work streams – i.e., WS 1 (effective development cooperation at the country level), 2 (effectiveness of Agenda 2030 implementation), 3 (knowledge sharing), and 4 (private sector engagement in development cooperation). This engagement resulted to time-bound action plans for the NOD commitments. The Global Action Plan (GAP) for the unfinished business gained political buy-in and progress commitment to reverse shrinking civic spaces were achieved in the work stream.

CPDE as a member of GPEDC's Steering Committee is actively involved in shaping the deliverables of WS1. The WS aims to (1) study country experiences in implementing effective development co-operation principles and (2) efforts to strengthen impacts of all types of resources and partners for sustainable development. GPEDC would employ a targeted approach in measuring the impacts of effective development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the achievement of national development priorities in several pilot countries. CPDE lobbied for the inclusion of the commitment to 'reverse the trend of shrinking civic space' to realign the workplan of the WS with the objectives of the 2017-2018 GPEDC Programme of Work and the NOD. CPDE also worked together with other stakeholders to develop the criteria to be used in selecting the pilot countries. CPDE informed the criterion on EE to examine the conditions of civic spaces in countries. CPDE was also tapped to recommend a list of countries for a mapping of countries that can be included in the pilot exercise.

The work on WS2 needed clarification with regard to its complementarity with the other GPEDC workstreams, programme of work, and other initiatives, particularly the monitoring round. _CPDE worked closely with the JST to ensure a clear mandate of the WS to implement its main deliverable – the Global Action Plan (GAP). CPDE was instrumental in organising two (2) sub-groups within workstream – i.e., to (1) develop the GAP, and (2) take stock of the best practices and lessons learned on implementing DE. CPDE led the work on developing the roadmap for the GAP. The SC broadly supported such roadmap which put emphasis on addressing the unfinished business of previous high-level forums on aid effectiveness. Shaping the GAP and moving the work forward is a continuing undertaking for CPDE in the absence of appropriate support from the JST.

CPDE's participation in the WS3 also emphasised the need to clarify the mandate of the workstream. CPDE participated in the Needs Assessment Survey, which highlighted the necessity to go beyond the inactive repository of knowledge and information and become a platform for strengthening the linkage of the GPEDC's work on the ground. CPDE is

currently an active member of the WS and contributes to on-going discussions particularly on (1) drafting the technical TOR for the Knowledge-Sharing Platform, (2) exploring a partnership with the World Bank's Global Delivery Initiative which is an existing knowledge sharing platform, and (3) developing a broader Partnership-Building Strategy within the Global Partnership.

WS4 engagement was related with the realignment of its work to the NOD commitments CPDE ensured that the WS remained to be embedded on the GPEDC's mandate of implementing EDC with the unfinished business at the core of its framework. To do this, CPDE emphasized the need to recall commitments in the NOD that were left out in the development of the concept note, namely: (1) the adoption of transparent and accountable management systems of public and private funds, and an accounting for the social, environmental, and economic impacts of its value chain[10] and (2) the mandate of complementing development cooperation with 'trust-building and responsible business consistent with internationally-agreed labour and environmental standards'[11]. The WS initiative on the deep dive cases is a continuing work for CPDE, which already set initial efforts of coordinating the CSO respondents for the study.

The WS is a working structure in the GPEDC where CPDE advocated for the operationalisation of the NOD commitments, at the technical level. This facilitates the more political engagement in the GPEDC Steering Committee (SC) to influence its decision-making function.

A connected process in the GPEDC is the discussions in the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment. The TT on CSO DE & EE convened twice in the period to take stock of the progress in implementing the DE and EE commitments of various stakeholders particularly those that are privy to the GPEDC monitoring work.

The first meeting happened in Paris, France on April 5-6, 2017. This meeting was an updating and reporting of the work that had been carried out in relation to the HLM2 engagement in Nairobi and other GPEDC engagements of the TT members. The discussions centered on the parallel session in the HLM2 that the TT organised in relation to DE and EE. It was reiterated that the HLM2 was generally a success due to the renewed commitments of stakeholders not to backtrack from previous EDC and ADE commitments. The NOD espoused these successes and gains from the HLM2 engagement. Additionally, the IDG updated on the reduced funding that many recipient countries had been experiencing. The TT had yet to resolve this issue, but this would be discussed among donor country governments. The TT partner country co-chair was also replaced, and the change was yet to be finalised by the scheduled meeting. The TT also participated in the

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[10] See NOD § 12.
[11] See NOD § 16.

CPDE event *Istanbul Principles @ 7* in Bangkok, Thailand. They were among those development actors who renewed commitments to uphold the IP. It was also reported that the GPI 2 was the new TT GPI. This would aim to contribute to the GPEDC monitoring work, particularly on Indicator 2 framework refinement. Later in 2016, the TT also had plans to engage the countries. In this meeting, discussion on country level engagement zeroed in on the Indicator 2 monitoring work. But, it was also raised that the TT would need to reassess its value added in engaging the countries. Finally, in the midst of the global, regional, and national development community's attention to the SDG implementation, the TT also found the need to update its reorientation on the SDG and find its linkage in the GPEDC work that it intended to work on. It was agreed that TT should conduct a mapping of actors that they could collaborate with to move this work forward.

The second meeting in Brussels, Belgium on November 8-9, 2017 was a more specific meeting targeted at discussing the issues that were not tackled in the previous meeting. The two-day meeting focused on establishing the ground on achieving the strategic goal of the TT. This goal was to advance CSO DE and EE through monitoring the implementation of Indicator 2 in the GPEDC MR and the engagement in the GPEDC, SDGs, and country level. The Theory of Change (TOC) would be developed in order to document the strategy of the TT in working on the advocacy themes of DE and EE at all levels and within the GPEDC.

Beyond global policy processes, CPDE regional and sectoral constituencies also advocated for implementation of the EDC commitments in policy arenas they engage in. Efforts largely focused on monitoring relevant development cooperation policy processes and holding stakeholders accountable for the internationally agreed commitments on ADE and development cooperation. Below are some of the regional and sectoral initiatives:

- The Asia region engaged the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (APDEF) alongside the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Knowledge Exchange held in Manila, Philippines. CPDE in Asia, coordinated by the Reality of Aid Asia-Pacific, spearheaded the delegation in stressing the importance of EDC principles in this policy process. Contribution to the lesson learning session from the HLPF engagements, 2nd Monitoring Round (2MR), and expectation check for the 3MR was integrated in the knowledge exchange activity.

- CPDE members from Asia developed a critique on ADB's development effectiveness. The publication entitled *ADB: Mi(shaping) Development Cooperation and Effectiveness in Asia Pacific: A CSO Review of ADB's Development Effectiveness* (See Annex B.2) focused on the sub-regional cases and analysed the trends in the implementation of development projects and ODA use. Framing the review on the human rights-based approach to development, the assessment focused on the policies of ADB and noted how influential multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international financing institutions (IFIs) are in leveraging public

finance (ODA) from donor governments to attract private financing. The review also noted some significant progress in implementing DE in the ADB processes. However, more needs to be done in terms of integrating people's interests in governance and performing more effective mechanisms of checks and balances on the private sector role in development.

- Co-organising the 2017 International Civil Society Week in Fiji, the Pacific Islands Association of NGO (PIANGO), boosted the profile of CPDE and its work on EDC. CPDE members from the region were part of the 700 delegates from 104 countries that participated. The event served as a venue to emphasise CPDE's work on accountability and promote the need for monitoring the development effectiveness of global development cooperation policy processes.

- The ICSO constituency engaged the Financing for Development Forum late in March 2018. This engagement moved further the discourse of the EDC principles in the FfD, most especially in emphasising the need for the accountability of the private sector in development.

The CPDE Policy Research on the Implementation of HRBA in Development Partnerships[12] assessed how EDC commitments were anchored on the protection of basic human and individual rights to civil and political participation. In the lens of HRBA, state actors are held duty bound to these commitments as all actors ensure accountability mechanisms. This featured fourteen (14) case studies from different CPDE member organisations who also had work on HRBA in twenty-five (25) different countries around the world. The 14 case studies emphasised the lack of mechanisms to allow for the implementation of an HRBA to development in specific countries like China, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, and Mozambique among others.

PO 2.2 Contributing to the revision of the Monitoring Framework

The work on monitoring to demonstrate results at all levels is one of the most important works in pushing the EDC agenda. Years back, CPDE nominated a CSO representative, Brian Tomlinson, to be part of the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) and eventually evolved as its Chair. The Group is a technical experts panel responsible for advising the SC on matters concerning the monitoring work of the Global Partnership. CPDE took most interest in influencing the review of Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment), which CPDE led since the first monitoring round. After two monitoring rounds, the GPEDC SC was keen to improve the monitoring and implementation of Indicator 2 at the country level, most

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[12] This is an output for the European Commission project co-financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) found in this link. This has complemented the work of CPDE in monitoring the implementation of commitments from previous HLFs in Paris, Accra, and Busan.

especially as civic spaces continued to shrink in the context of development cooperation.[13] CPDE welcomed the keenness to revise the monitoring framework through leading the development of a four-module assessment of Indicator 2 covering CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment (See Annex C.1). This output for refining the monitoring framework of Indicator 2 was discussed in the Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting in Paris, France on July 17-19, 2017. The TWG, a group of CSO experts working on the development theme of enabling environment, ensured that the scale could effectively measure the implementation of an enabling environment for CSOs and how it could foster positive conditions for the practice of CSO's development effectiveness. The experts group also charted the roadmap for an effective engagement in the 3MR – i.e., planning the capacity building activities and technical support the country focal points would require. The report of this TWG is found in Annex C.2.

Following the TWG meeting was the training of the 3MR country focal points. To meaningfully engage the process at country level, CPDE needs to ensure that the capacities of the 3MR country focal points could respond to the requirements of the engagement. The global training of 3MR country focal points was conducted on two rounds in Nairobi, Kenya on January 30 to February 1, 2018 and in Paris, France on March 18-20, 2018 with a select 15 and 10 country focal points respectively. Participants were oriented to the refined monitoring framework of Indicator 2. The meeting also utilised the presence of select country focal points to pilot test the tool and adjust specific components of the scale accordingly in order to gather quality data from countries. The CPDE regional coordinators provided support in carefully screening the applicants and recommending the focal points. Annexes C.3 and C.4 contain the report from the Nairobi and Paris trainings, respectively.

While there is a focus on Indicator 2 at the moment, CPDE plans to engage other development indicators (particularly 1, 3, 4a, 7, 8, 9, and 10). As CPDE aims for a comprehensive assessment of implementation of development cooperation commitments, it would require the Platform to go beyond monitoring Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment). CPDE would commence planning its engagement in the other indicators during the second phase of the CPDE Task Force on meeting mid 2018.

PO 2.3 Influencing policy outcomes in the EU Development Consensus

Beyond influencing the outcomes of the GPEDC processes, CPDE also engaged the EU Policy Forum on Development (EU PFD), the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), UN Financing for Development (UN FfD), and the UN Development Cooperation Forum (UN DCF). The EDC principles were advanced in the discourse of these policy arenas.

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[13] ____. (2016). *Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2016 Progress Report.* Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The EU PFD discussed development cooperation at the regional level through the EU Development Consensus[14]. The document reiterated the NOD commitment to uphold an enabling environment for CSOs and reversing the tide of shrinking civic spaces. CPDE released a statement in response to the EU Development Consensus (Annex E.2). This statement emphasised the need to concretise these commitments on principles and mechanisms and deliver operational output in moving forward the progress from this foundational document. This was advanced further in the CPDE engagement to the 2017 European Development Days (EDD17) where a policy forum and village stand emphasised similar points of developing concrete time-bound action plans for implementing the EU Development Consensus. In these engagements, CPDE was able to highlight the value of accountability when legally binding mechanisms are instituted to monitor the progress in implementing these commitments at the regional and global levels.

As the EU increased efforts in engaging CSOs at the regional and global levels, similar efforts commenced with the OECD-DAC. The recent DAC-CSO dialogue was clear about the intention to better integrate CSOs in the discussions of the DAC – i.e., most especially concerning the issues of ODA, enabling environment for CSOs, peace and security, in donor refugee costs, blended finance, and private sector instruments among other themes. The advocacy at the moment, however, would be securing concrete actions to establish these mechanisms for more effective CSO participation in the DAC dialogues. The influence of CSOs were yet to be evident in this policy arena given that the expansion of spaces to address issues on EDC had just opened up recently. There is hope that opening of space for dialogue with CSOs in the DAC will provide a venue for meaningful dialogue between donors and CSOs on development cooperation. A feedback report from the DAC-CSO dialogue (See Annex E.3) was submitted to CPDE for reference.

PO 2.4 Developing clear policy positions and engaging platform members in policy discussions on PS Accountability and Conflict and Fragility

Based on analysis of the development context, CPDE decided to scale up advocacy work on private sector accountability and countries in conflict and fragile contexts. The direction was to further socialise the issues to the CPDE constituencies and polish/craft policy positions on the issues. CPDE mandated its two WGs (i.e., Private Sector and Conflict and Fragility) to spearhead this effort. This resulted to a number of activities where the CPDE constituencies were provided the space to engage the issues – i.e., (1) the Global Policy Conference on Private Sector Accountability in Berlin, Germany, (2) the publication of Country Case Studies on the Impact of Blended Finance and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), and (3) the Strategy Meeting of the Conflict and Fragility Working Group.

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[14] The EU Development Consensus is a set of principles and mechanisms that the EU commits to implement in its development policies and programmes responding to the 2030 Agenda.

The Global Policy Conference was held in Berlin, Germany on October 2017 prior to the 5th Global Council Meeting, engaging the GC members on the issue. The CPDE policy conference was designed to discuss critical trends in development cooperation and at the same time, review and report on progress on CPDE's advocacy on two fronts: (1) Private Sector in Development Finance; and (2) Engagement with GPEDC. The 5th GC meeting documentation report detailed the proceedings of this conference (See Annex G.6).

Country case studies on the impact of blended financing and DFIs were conducted in the year (See Annex E.1). The PS WG commissioned three (3) country case studies from Cameroon, Philippines, and Chile. All case studies pointed to a lack of accountability mechanisms for checking on the impacts of private sector activities in delivering development results. It also explored the mandate of DFIs and the manner by which these institutions could be held accountable. The findings of the studies would feed into the development of a CSO Charter on PS Accountability in 2018. This would likewise inform the policy positions that CPDE would be forwarding in its engagement in various development cooperation policy arenas.

A relatively new development theme for CPDE would be the issue of countries in conflict and fragile contexts. CPDE found the need to explore and discuss the theme given the prevalence of interstate conflicts and civil wars in many countries of the Arab, LAC, and Asia regions. Such wars posed serious detriments to the lives of many people – e.g., the Assad in Syria, the Israel-Palestine conflict for the Gaza strip, the ISIS-initiated violent conflict between the Maute group and Armed Forces of the Philippine, and the civil war in Colombia among others. These wars were felt issues that impeded various social, economic, and political processes in the regions and forced many developed nations to invest in reconstruction efforts and peace and security assistance to concerned governments. The Conflict and Fragility WG defined where the entry points of engagement would be in terms of development cooperation. This zeroed in on the need to monitor the securitisation of aid and its impact on achieving genuine peace and security results in the countries. The WG discussions could be found in the documentation report of the meeting (See Annex E.2), which described the highlights of their two-day strategy meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. The development of an engagement strategy is a continuing work for the WG in 2018.

PO 2.5 Defining and engaging key policy arenas for engagement to integrate human rights-based approaches and EDC principles in global SSDC discourse

In engaging the SSC theme, CPDE aimed to map out the policy arenas and possible entry points for advocacy on HRBA and EDC principles. Foremost, the SSC WG set out some indicators to measure the success in achieving the objectives of engagement on the relevant issues concerning SSC. Some of these include the (1) referencing of HRBA and EDC principles in the drafting of global SSDC monitoring frameworks, (2) recognition of

these principles in the discussions leading up to the SSDC conference in Argentina, and (3) documentation of cases highlighting the implementation of these principles in specific contexts/locales. The WG demonstrated a high level of success in delivering results for these indicators, and the challenge now is to move forward from these gains, most especially in the SSC Forum early in 2019.

In response to the first indicator, the SSC WG addressed the current gaps in monitoring the effectiveness of SSDC. An even greater gap remains in terms of mapping out existing monitoring tools for implementing SSDC at all levels. At the current rate of SSC implementation at the regional and national levels, the huge amount of cash flow from one country to the other necessitated the task of monitoring the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation. In 2013 alone, global investment from SSC accounted for USD 759B, which comprised 52% of global foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.[15] However, the discourse on SSC had been reduced to technical cooperation and had minimally touched on the effectiveness of development cooperation. Given the lack of effective mechanisms to monitor this, the SSC WG developed an initial conceptual framework on SSDC anchoring the concept on HRBA. This draft (See Annex E.3) set out the operational definitions of SSDC and the benefits of addressing these in national development priorities. HRBA was the main focus for measuring the impact of SSDC when monitoring the SSDC initiatives of Southern partners. Further, it provided practical approaches to mainstream HRBA in monitoring SSDC at the country and regional levels. Primary principles that should guide SSDC and specific performance indicators were initially developed. This output would aid the engagement of CPDE in the upcoming UN High Level Symposium on SSC in 2019 where commitments made from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) would be reviewed. It is the aim of the SSC WG, guided by the developed SSDC conceptual framework, to influence the development of future global monitoring frameworks for SSDC implementation.

The second indicator was also achieved in terms of CPDE's engagement in the different SSC milestones for 2017. A delegation was sent to the UN DCF High Level Symposium on September 6-8, 2017 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A side event on HRBA highlighted good practices in implementing HRBA in SSDC. Various development actors from civil society, government, and multilateral organisations participated in this stock-taking/lesson learning exercise and discussed the value of HRBA in SSDC, and a CSO Statement on the DCF (See Annex E.4) was released in relation to its outcomes. Aside from this, the discourse on anchoring SSDC in the HRBA and EDC principles was introduced in the side event and exhibit (See Concept Note as Annex E.5) on November 27-30 in Antalya, Turkey during the Global South-South Development Expo.

PO 2.6 Addressing closing and shrinking spaces for CSOs through advocacy and multi-stakeholder engagements

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[15] _____. (2018). *Towards SSC HRBA Monitoring Framework*. CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness.

Multilateral commitments[16] had been made to reverse the trend of shrinking civic spaces for CSOs. If CSOs are to fully realise their role as independent development actors in their own right, governments, multilateral organisations, and global partnerships have to foster the conditions that would allow this to happen. However, most countries and development partnerships still fell short in realising these commitments. CSO participation in national governance and policy-making processes are more tokenistic than significant. Worse, many CSO leaders, human rights defenders and activists are threatened, harassed, even executed. These pose serious limitations on CSOs who call for their governments' accountability.

The GPEDC also integrated enabling environment in the first work stream on enhancing support for effective development cooperation at the country level. The pilot country studies of this work stream included a monitoring of the conditions of enabling environment in the focus countries of the study. These country case studies would inform GPEDC's policy making . CPDE inputs (See Annex E.6) to the work stream's plan were forwarded.

Besides the global level initiatives advocating for positive conditions to fully realise CSO participation in development cooperation policy processes, some efforts at the country level were also initiated. These initiatives were documented in the CPDE country level work on enabling environment, which specifically focused its efforts at reversing the trend of shrinking civic spaces in countries. Below are some of these initiatives:

- Indonesian CSOs, NGOs, social movements, and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) were successful in galvanising a stronger Mass Organisation (Ormas) Law in the country. Previously, the iteration of the Ormas Law worked to the detriment of civil society advocating for human rights and exercising their civil and political rights to engage in mobilisations that called for the accountability of its government (i.e., especially in the national and community levels). The multi-stakeholder dialogue organised by INDIES, CPDE's focal organisation in Indonesia, engaged CSOs, NGOs, social movements, and government officials to discuss how the Ormas Law could foster more positive conditions for civil society to exercise their political rights to assembly and freedom of expression in the country and at the community level.

- A multi-stakeholder dialogue resulted to a drafting of specific guidelines for CSOs to engage in development cooperation policy spaces in Mexico. This multi-stakeholder dialogue gathered Mexican CSOs, government officials, and UN representatives and discussed the parameters of the guidelines through which

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[16] Refer to the Busan Outcome Document of the HLF-4, the Mexico Communiqué of the HLM1, the Nairobi Outcome Document of the HLM2, and EU Development Consensus referred to in p. 15.

CSOs could effectively utilise the policy space and resources to implement and monitor the SDGs, represent marginalised groups and ensure that their interests were advanced in the process. The process was yet to culminate in this success as the Mexico VNR would hopefully include CSO inputs into the report.

- The engagement of Partners Albania in their government to increase the effectiveness of fiscal laws in the country that would basically impact on the resource flow and project management between Albanian CSOs and donors. Given this challenge, CSOs called for the regulation of legal frameworks on tax treatment and reporting procedures to foster positive working conditions for civil society. This multi-stakeholder dialogue and capacity development activity led to the review of these frameworks where CSOs could influence for a more reasonable fiscal treatment on civil society.

PO3. Consolidating and further strengthening the platform

The development landscape and the development cooperation policy processes within this impacts on CPDE's advocacy work at all levels. CPDE keeps abreast with developments to ensure that its positions and approaches best fit the different development cooperation policy arenas it engages in. To do this, it is imperative for CPDE to consolidate and further strengthen its working structures and ensure effective participation and mobilisation of all its members in order to do effective advocacy across different levels. Some of these activities and corresponding outputs are described in summary in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of Results and Outputs for Programme Objective 3

Programme Objective	Indicators	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
3. Consolidate and further strengthen the platform	3.1 Relevant structures meet and discuss important development themes and contribute to the shaping and polishing of advocacy positions.	- CPDE created spaces for its members to further improve platform processes and procedures through the conduct of Global Council (GC), Coordination Committee (CC), and All Secretariat meetings. Specifically, these meetings resulted to: • A reflection on the resonance of the EDC agenda in the specific constituency contexts; • The finalisation of the	Documentation reports for each meeting are circulated to relevant bodies and published in the website. CPDE drafted and implemented new policies/protocols to improve ways of working in the platform (e.g., Compliance

Programme Objective	Indicators	Results Achieved	Outputs Produced
		framework for country work; • A discussion on the CPDE strategic plan review and Fiscal Sponsor assessment; • The selection of two new co-chairs; • The integration of these reflections in the development of a new medium-term programme proposal; • The development of new protocols for ensuring compliance to the programme cycle; and • A reflection on the minimum requirements for CPDE's accountability and transparency.	Measures Policy, Service Level Agreement, Accountability Policy). CPDE drafted framework and supported country work.
	3.2 The communications work of the platform is amplified and able linked with CPDE policy-advocacy work.	- CPDE boosted social media presence during key milestones in development cooperation policy processes (e.g., UN DCF, HLPF, EDD, etc.).	CPDE produced communication materials (e.g., social media post cards, infographics, and memes) and platform merchandise to promote branding.

PO 3.1 Consensus building on policy positions on key advocacy themes of the platform

The different platform structures – i.e., working groups, task forces, unit secretariats, Coordination Committee, and the Global Council – generally communicate online

allowing immediate discussion and decision making despite distance and time differences of members. Major concerns and platform issues are usually tabled in the regular face-to-face meetings of the different structures. In 2017, CPDE held the 5th Global Council Meeting in Berlin, Germany, the 12th and 13th Coordination Committee Meetings in Berlin, Germany and Rome, Italy respectively, the Co-chairs and Global Secretariat Retreat in Rome, Italy, and the 2nd All Secretariat Meeting (ASM) in Hong Kong. All these meetings responded to key issues and proposed solutions to address its response to the external context and adjustments needed in platform operations. Members were able to plan the strategy for effective engagement in the key milestones of 2017.

The 12th CC and 5th GC Meetings were held in Berlin, Germany on October 2017. Preparatory meetings were held before the main GC meeting, and the purpose of these meetings were to strategise on facilitating the important discussions of the GC meeting. VENRO invited CPDE to attend its Expert Meeting on Development Effectiveness entitled The Effectiveness and Impact of Private Sector in Development. This workshop sought to discuss the challenges in effective development by priming the participation of the private sector in achieving development goals.

A day before the GC meeting, the 12th CC meeting was held to sum up the issues before and develop recommendations for presentation to the GC members. Aside from preparing for the GC Meeting, CC members provided feedback on important matters such as updates on CPDE's engagement in the GPEDC and other policy arenas, implementation of policy objectives of working groups, Independent Accountability Committee (IAC) report (See Annex F.3), and the selection process for the new CPDE Co-chairs. The CC also endorsed and approved the agreements from the 2017 ASM. Important recommendations included the need to complement the CPDE Compliance Measures Policy with a Service Level Agreement on Administrative Procedures and Processes within the GS (See Annex F.4) and implement immediately country work based on the Country Focus Framework Document (See Annex F.5). A CC debrief was also held after the GC meeting for evaluation and discussion of matters arising from the GC Meeting. The agreements from the CC and GC meetings are summarised in the Documentation Report (See Annex F.6). One of the main achievements of the 5th GC Meeting was the selection of two (2) new co-chairs, namely: (i) Beverly Longid from the Indigenous Peoples sector and (ii) Monica Novillo from the Feminist Group. They took on the platform governance and communications and internal engagement functions of co-chairmanship respectively.

Following the agreements and recommendations from the Berlin meetings, the CC convened in Rome, Italy on March 2018 to further flesh out the work that would need to be carried out. Prior to the 13th CC meeting was the retreat of the Co-chairs and the GS. This process unpacked challenges related to CPDE's relevance, governance, and membership engagement. In clarifying CPDE's relevance, the participants recommended to:

- strengthen engagement in other policy arenas to address issues around singular focus on GPEDC,
- domesticise global policy advocacy agenda at the country level,
- politicise and refine key messages at all levels to address issue of weak linkage and increase relevance to national level activities,
- review the functionality and capacity of membership and existing structures to address issue of weak linkage,
- develop messages on aid quantity and development financing to address issue of shrinking relevance of aid, and,
- develop and update key message on aid and development cooperation to respond to the current trends and political climate.

In terms of governance, the participants recommended to:
- continuously engage and implement the IAC recommendations – i.e., including the development of a CPDE Transparency and Accountability Policy (See Annex F.7) – with leadership of the Task Force on Accountability,
- review the protocols and processes for decision-making,
- develop recommendations for improving these protocols, and
- facilitate the optimum engagement of GC-CC members in decision-making and governance processes through briefers, online tools, introductory videos, and clarification of roles and responsibilities.

Membership engagement concerns were also discussed and it was recommended to:
- better articulate and communicate advocacies and history of CPDE to members,
- the CPDE leadership to participate in constituency activities,
- conduct of activities that would highlight constituency work,
- identify constituency concerns on membership engagement through the ASM.
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These and more detailed discussions on the retreat can be found in the Documentation Report (See Annex F.8).

The recommendations from the Co-chairs and GS retreat were presented and endorsed in the 13th CC Meeting. The agreements can be found in the Documentation Report (See Annex F.9).

The CC also discussed the policy priorities for 2018. The core business and each advocacy themes were discussed, and participants aimed to identify focus on each advocacy theme. For core business, monitoring on the implementation of EDC commitments would be the primary concern. Some discussion on the relevance of development financing institutions (DFIs) was brought up, and debate on holding DFIs accountable for their development initiatives and its effectiveness ensued. The relevance of DFIs in the private sector issue was also discussed – i.e., emphasising how the private sector would only be a single actor in the effectiveness of DFIs. It was clarified that accountability of the private sector would

be one thing to advocate for and another thing to hold the public sector (to which DFIs belong to) accountable for their EDC commitments. A trend observed was the leveraging of public financing to encourage more private sector investments in development cooperation, in an effort to compensate for stagnating ODA levels.

On other advocacy themes:

- Participants emphasised the need to clarify the focus on SSDC and the mechanisms to mainstream HRBA in this development theme. Some CC members argued that political buy-in would need to be established among major SSC actors, like China, if the principles of HRBA and horizontality would be integrated to this theme.
- The CSO EE theme remained to be focused on the GPEDC monitoring work; meanwhile, other CC members raised the importance of reversing the trend of shrinking and closing civic spaces in countries.
- The CSO DE work would continue its work on developing country roadmaps for national compacts on accountability, but it was also recommended for the WG to find mechanisms in bringing the work beyond further internalising the Istanbul Principles (IP) and International Framework on CSO Development Effectiveness (IF) to CSOs and their networks. The challenge was basically to find an external advocacy for CSO DE.
- participants provided guidance to the Conflict and Fragility WG in identifying the advocacy entry point for CPDE in this development theme. Militarisation was the initial focus of the EDC advocacy, but it was suggested for the WG to explore on the issue of securitisation of aid and how it would impact on development cooperation at the global level and countries in conflict and fragile context, most especially.

The advocacy themes defined in this meeting provided a spring board for discussing the short-term programme *Grounding Effective Development Cooperation and Development Partnerships on People's Realities and Realisation of their Rights* (See Annex F.10).

At the end of the CC meeting, it was agreed that the CC should lead the process of reviewing two important issues in managing CPDE advocacy and programme, namely: (a) review the Strategic Plan and (b) the conduct internal assessment of Fiscal Sponsor. Midway to its implementation, the CC would like to revisit if expectations set out in the Strategic Plan remained consistent with the current developments in the development cooperation discourse. Besides this, the CC also noted the importance of assessing the level of ambition vis-à-vis actual progress in implementing the plan. The aim of the review happening late 2018 would be to define clear advocacy change objectives that CPDE could demonstrate results by 2019. On another note, the programme cycle culminated in April 2018, and the CC would like to assess the fiscal management of IBON International. Task Forces were organised to spearhead the work on these important matters.

PO 3.2 Amplifying communications work and linking it with CPDE policy-advocacy work

In 2017, the main objective of CPDE communications work (See Annex G.1 CPDE Communications Plan) was to develop an effective linkage between policy and advocacy work. Specifically, providing support to the CPDE representatives in advocacy engagements was the main objective of CPDE communications team. The assumption is that advocacy messages and key policy positions coursed through various social media and communication channels could help amplify CPDE positions in these key policy milestones. In line with this objective and approach, the CPDE communications team produced various materials and outsourced some of the key deliverables.

In 2017, communication materials like infographics, social media cards, memes, and videos were produced to emphasise CPDE positions on the discussions in the HLPF, the OECD-DAC Meeting, the GPEDC SC engagement, the EDD, and the FfD Forum[17]. Members also expressed their views and opinions on the outcomes of the policy processes through blogs– e.g., EDD 2017, and the OECD-DAC. In these advocacy opportunities, CPDE's Social Media Plan (See Annex G.2) provided guidance on using the platform's existing online channels to widen its base of support.

The engagement of the EDD17 had the objective of introducing the concept of universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). The village stand highlighted this advocacy and presented introductory videos defining uEDC. The village stand highlighted this advocacy with visuals, collaterals, discussions and learning videos on uEDC. The roundtable session highlighted the deviation of EU's stated alignment to the principles of effective development cooperation versus its practice as seen in the increasing integration of economic and security interests as seen in its revised EU Development Consensus.

Besides supporting the policy and advocacy work of the platform, the communications work also amplified positions on advocacy themes through the development of short information materials introducing specific concepts and development themes to the wider public. Fact sheets on HRBA, Conflict and Fragility, and the GPEDC work streams were developed as a response to the expressed need of members for conceptual clarities on emerging issues.

Highlighting platform and constituency advocacy was done through the monthly e-bulletins. These e-bulletins highlighted the engagements of constituencies in the development cooperation policy arenas. This gained traction from a number of stakeholders, most especially among donors and other CSOs who followed the advocacy work of CPDE through the years. The e-bulletins served as their source of information of

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[17] See Annex H1.1 for the full list of communications products in support of global policy engagements

other stakeholders on what the CPDE is, what it works on, and how it functions. It also served as a source of good practices for other CSOs and propelled local advocacy to global advocacy recognition. In this reporting period, CPDE produced eleven (11) e-bulletins highlighting constituency efforts at advancing the EDC agenda[18].

With online media being the more active channel for CPDE to advance its policy positions, periodic monitoring of quantitative metrics would matter in establishing the platform's reach and visibility. At the end of April 2018, CPDE increased its [Twitter](#) followers by 156 percent from 1,410 followers to 3,601 followers. [Facebook](#) audiences have also increased by 541 percent from 654 followers to 4,186. Both social media channels served as online platforms for engaging global actors, amplifying CPDE's positions, and updating global development cooperation actors, decisionmakers, CSOs, and other influencers of the development cooperation agenda. It has also been a tool to reach an even broader public. Analysing the quantitative metrics is a continuing work for CPDE in order to inform the necessary adjustments it had to make in relation to supporting the advocacy through communications work. Generally, the increase in communications outputs aided in emphasising the CPDE positions on the EDC agenda and make known its advocacy for uEDC.

2.2 Planned Results Not Achieved

Given that the platform's core work is advocacy, the hard work of CPDE and its members engaged in development cooperation policy arenas is just one of the variables that determine the intended outcomes. Gaps in meeting the objectives set are expected, despite careful and strategic planning. These gaps are measured in this report in terms of the policy objectives set out for the year. While the programme goals serve to support these policy objectives, this provide actual measures to claim the achievements of the advocacy the programme aimed to support. Consequently, these gaps imply the need to sustain the momentum gained from the policy outcomes mentioned previously and set out clear targets for the next phase of the advocacy work.

In the work on CPDE's core business, it set out the need to engage the refining of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework. The overarching work of the core business to hold the major stakeholders accountable for their EDC commitments should cover the totality of the monitoring framework. CPDE led the revision of the Indicator 2 framework as indicated previously. However, it fell short in engaging the other indicators of the framework. Upon initial review of the scope of each indicator, CPDE found the necessity to directly engage work around Indicators 1 (results focus), 3 (quality of public-private dialogue), 4 (transparent information on development cooperation), 7 (mutual accountability), 8 (transparent country systems), 9 (quality of country systems), and 10 (untying aid). Indicator 2 was prioritised given political investment and previous work that the platform

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[18] See Annex H1.2 for the complete list of e-bulletins.

had accorded to this theme. This level of investment and previous work is not sustained in other indicators. The WGs on CSO DE and EE will convene in mid-2018 to discuss this strategy and move the process forward in terms of influencing the other indicators of the GPEDC Monitoring work beyond the enabling environment indicator.

Despite strides in influencing the EE indicator of the GPEDC Monitoring Framework, there remained gaps in terms of responding to the trend of shrinking civic spaces beyond the work on Indicator 2. In the next programme cycle, CPDE will address this through concrete advocacy campaigns and actions that would call for the reversal of the trend.

The work on CSO DE also faced some challenges in terms of underestimating the amount of work needed in developing country compacts for accountability. The main limitation was the time constraints in the conduct of multi-stakeholder consultation which aim to level off expectations and understanding of mutual accountability for development cooperation. The country compacts will be a continuing work for CPDE .

While CPDE was successful in socialising the discourse on the accountability of the private sector in their development initiatives among the CPDE membership, clear policy positions on this advocacy theme lacked clear articulation. The PS WG was cognisant of these inputs; in fact, the CSO Charter on PS accountability could have addressed this gap. However, due to lack of time to implement the case studies that would inform the drafting of the Charter, the deliverable was pushed to 2018 when more case studies could provide the evidence base for its development.

In terms of the communications work, the planned deliverable of the intranet facility was repurposed to a knowledge repository. After an assessment of the features that CPDE would require for this, members found it only necessary for a platform where the CPDE key documents could be accessed easily. In this interest, CPDE outsourced the development of the CPDE Knowledge Repository to an external consultant who would deliver the platform by mid 2018. Currently, the repository is operating on beta mode.

2.3 Unplanned Results

Besides the expected results achieved and unachieved mentioned previously, there were also some unplanned results that CPDE contributed to producing.

Some of these are:

- **Shaping the framework of the country pilot studies for the GPEDC's WS 1 (enhancing support for effective development cooperation in countries) and taking on the leadership function in WS 2 (enhancing the effectiveness of 2030 Agenda implementation).** Unlike the originally conceived level of

participation in the WS, CPDE became more engaged as the planning for the WS 2 had taken shape in terms of ensuring that the grounding of the 2030 Agenda implementation would be on the development effectiveness principles.

- CPDE was able to **assert** itself in the CSO FfD Group **as the CSO platform with the required expertise and available resources to ensure CSO advocacy, messaging and participation on the International Development Cooperation pillar**. CSO engagement with the FfD Process is coordinated by the CSO FfD Group, which is a loose platform of organisations working on the various pillars of the FfD process. CPDE assumed the active lead role for the international development cooperation pillar. In this capacity, CPDE took an active role in drafting messaging for CSO inputs in various forms – e.g., the [CPDE Statement to the forum](#) and [reactions to the FfD Outcome document](#). There are other aspects of the FfD agenda which concern CPDE, notably on international private business and finance, and domestic resources mobilisation, but where the platform does not take the active lead role.

- CPDE was closely involved in the **organisation of the side event on private finance during the FfD Forum on April 23-24, 2018.** This allowed for CPDE to pitch in some CSO speakers who can highlight CPDE's position on private finance. There had been difficulties in co-organising the side event with the competing priorities of co-organisers, but this still gained traction among the participants which also secured participation and panel inputs from the Government of Bangladesh and the European Commission. In the end, the side event provided a space to discuss cross-cutting issues of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), the catalytic role of ODA/blended finance, and business and human rights.

- **Consensus building around EDC messages in the broad CSO position paper to the UN Regional Knowledge Exchange: Implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Manila, Philippines on October 1-4, 2017**. The aim of the conference was to cull out experience from the various sectors and most especially CSOs in the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda 2030 at various levels, but most especially at the country level. The engagement posed some positive outcomes as CPDE was able to highlight its positions on inclusive partnerships, enabling environment, and private sector in development .

- **Gains in terms increasing space for CSO engagement in the DAC.** The DAC-CSO dialogue was one of the significant strides in having CSOs recognised as a development actor in the important development cooperation discussions of the strictly donor and recipient governments meetings of the DAC. The continued engagement sparked vital discussions for a mechanism to be developed within the DAC so that OECD policies on aid could be properly informed by CSO positions.

- **Mobilising broad support against terrorist tagging in the Philippines.** One of the issues CPDE responded to in 2017-2018 was the terrorist tagging of the CPDE co-chair Beverly Longid. She was listed among the 600 activists and human rights defenders who were tagged as terrorist by the Philippine government. She is the coordinator of the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL), a global organisation working on indigenous peoples' rights around the world. The terrorist tagging was one of the recent efforts of the Philippine government to repress civil liberties in the country and emphasised the increasing trend of shrinking spaces for HR advocates and activists to practice to their civic and political rights. This increased the profile of CPDE calling upon the delisting of Beverly Longid and other activists from the terrorist book of the Philippine government.

3.0 Concluding Remarks

Overall, the programme was able to support CPDE in sustaining civil society advocacy on effective development cooperation.

In 2018, grounding the EDC advocacy will be the primary focus of the platforms engagement with members and the policy institutions.

Grounding the EDC advocacy to the constituency and country realities will be paramount in order to effectively link the global level advocacy to the social realities of the people. This can also provide more leverage for CPDE in strengthening its EDC advocacy at all levels. National advocacy plans continuing the work from the previous call for proposals will be developed and implemented to sustain the gains from the previous country actions. Country work will also be scaled up with the continuing engagement of the GPEDC 3MR and the Agenda 2030 VNRs. Besides this, CPDE will also influence the country engagements of the GPEDC which banner the enhancement of support for country level EDC and promotion of the role of the private sector in development. The work on developing national compacts on accountability will also continue.

Efforts of regions and sectors to ground their respective advocacy work on EDC will also continue. This shall translate into advocacy plans on monitoring and advocating for EDC commitments in their specific constituency contexts. Beyond the plans, regions and sectors are expected bring their message to advocacy targets in various policy institutions and/or conducting campaigns and mobilisations calling for the accountability of relevant development actors.

Work on different advocacy themes will continue as it builds further evidence base for advocacy engagement. Policy researches and actual advocacy engagement are envisioned to be steered by the different CPDE WGs to demonstrate results and advance the platform's positions on these themes. Specifically, discussions on the relevance of

DFIs and how CPDE can engage in this arena will be discussed further. CPDE will also need to establish better the relevance of bringing the Istanbul Principles in DPs and define how the IP can be utilised as an engagement tool which other development actors and policy institutions.

In the hopes of implementing a genuinely inclusive global partnership, CPDE will continue to engage the GPEDC to install a non-executive co-chair in the leadership. The functions, roles, and responsibilities will need to be ironed out to avoid diluting the leadership position into mere coordinating role, and further outreach efforts will need to be made in order to secure political buy-in on championing the NECC.

The European Commission funded and Sida co-financed action will culminate in December 2018. A new multi-year partnership with the EC is being negotiated. A new multi-year and multi-donor partnership will be proposed by CPDE to IrishAid, Austria Development Agency (ADA), Global Action Canada (GAC), and Sida after programme evaluation.

List of Annexes

Annex	Document Title
A	2017 CPDE Policy Directions
B	CPDE Room Documents for GPEDC SC Meetings 　B.1 13th GPEDC SC Meeting | Washington D.C., USA 　B.2 14th GPEDC SC Meeting | Dhaka, Bangladesh 　B.3 15th GPEDC SC Meeting | Washington D.C., USA
C	CPDE Outputs on Influencing Monitoring Framework 　C.1 Module on Indicator 2 Monitoring 　C.2 Report o the Technical Working Group Meeting 　C.3 Training Report on the 3MR Country Focal Points | Nairobi, Kenya 　C.4 Training Report on the 3MR Country Focal Points | Paris, France
D	Outputs on Influencing Other Global Policy Processes 　E.1 2017 High Level Political Forum Statement 　E.2 Statement on EU Development Consensus
E	Outputs for Engaging Advocacy Themes 　F.1 Country Case Studies on the Impact of Blended Finance and Development Financing Institutions 　F.2 CPDE Engagement Strategy on Conflict and Fragility 　F.3 Draft Operational Framework for Monitoring South-South Development Cooperation 　F.4 CSO Statement on the 2017 Development Cooperation Forum 　F.5 CPDE Side event and exhibit Concept Note 　F.6 CPDE inputs to the GPEDC Workstream 1 Country Pilot
F	CPDE Governance Meetings Documentation & Platform Policies 　G.1 CPDE Compliance Measures Policy 　G.2 ASM Documentation Report 　G.3 2017 Independent Accountability Committee Report 　G.4 CPDE Service Level Agreement 　G.5 CPDE Country Focus Framework Document 　G.6 12th CC Meeting and 5th GC Meeting Documentation Report 　G.7 CPDE Transparency and Accountability Policy (Draft) 　G.8 CPDE Co-chairs and Global Secretariat Retreat Documentation Report 　G.9 13th CC Meeting Documentation Report 　G.10 CPDE Gap Year Programme Proposal
G	CPDE Communications Documents 　H.1 CPDE Communications Plan 　H.2 CPDE Social Media Plan