CSOPartnership
for **Development Effectiveness**

TOWARDS EFFECTIVE PEOPLE-CENTERED DEVELOPMENT

REPORT TO THE PUBLIC 2017

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People-Centered Development

CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness

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Acronyms

3MR	Third Monitoring Round
AAAA	Addis Ababa Agenda for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADE	Aid and Development Effectiveness
AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
APDEF	Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility
BCCIC	British Columbia Council for International Cooperation
CAP	Platform for Active Citizenship and Human Rights Partnership
CPDE	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DP	Development Partnership
EC	European Commission
EDC	Effective Development Cooperation
EDD	European Development Days
EE	Enabling Environment
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FPAs	Framework Partnership Agreements
FfD	Financing for Development
GAP	Global Action Plan
GC	Global Council
GNI	Gross National Income
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HLF	High Level Forum
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IAC	Independent Accountability Committee
IADGs	Internationally Agreed Development Goals
IFIs	International Financing Institutions
INDIES	Institute for National and Democracy Studies
IPs	Indigenous Peoples

MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
NOB	Nairobi Outcome Document
MFF	Multi-Annual Financial Framework
OCA	Organisational Capacity Assessment
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PFD	Policy Forum for Development
PS	Private Sector
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSDC	South-South Development Cooperation
TT on CSO DE and EE	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment
TWG	Technical Working Group
uEDC	universalising Effective Development Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations on Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review

Contents

Message from the Executive Secretary

On the second year of its Strategic Plan, *Account, Build, Commit towards Effective People-Centered Development*, the CSO Partnership implemented its program with the aim of universalising effective development cooperation (uEDC). This Report reflects the range of activities, the results achieved and the lessons learned from the challenges and successes in the year. All these happened within a political environment where there is continuing emphasis on the private sector in development and intensification of shrinking space of CSOs.

In 2017, the CSO Partnership has been successful in its advocacy to ensure that renewed commitments to principles of effective development cooperation be implemented and monitored as it engaged the Global Partnership, other global policy and advocacy arenas, and stakeholders across regions and sectors.

We have also continued to empower our members through the continuous promotion of the Istanbul Principles in national and sectoral CSOs, the conduct of the Regional Observatorios which facilitate and consolidate the monitoring of development cooperation and partnerships and research, advocacy, and mobilisation efforts happening on the ground. All these have been crucial in institutional strengthening and in achieving our desired impact.

In the past year, we consider CSO Partnership's greatest achievement to be our consolidated effort to operationalise our advocacy of uEDC and scale up country-level work. We have been very privileged to work alongside our members on the ground who come from diverse backgrounds, interests, and concerns but unite with our vision of development for all. Their knowledge and experiences provided our policy recommendations grounding on national realities.

The work of these members in their respective countries has allowed us to link the global and the local. It has enabled us to take concrete steps towards ensuring that discussions of development issues become relevant to constituencies, that national civil societies meaningfully engages development processes and own their results, and that EDC and its principles will not just remain an abstract concept but a reality experienced by everyone.

On behalf of the Global Council, I would like to express our appreciation for the commitment of our members worldwide. Your passion and enthusiasm continue to inspire. We also thank our partners and supporters for the engagement and trust. One of our initiatives might have ended last year but the bridge fund programme gave us the opportunity to sustain our momentum and to further plan how we can better move forward.

As we continue to improve our structures and ways of working to be of full service to our constituencies, we want to be measured against the progress we make towards the implementation of our strategies. The foundations for achieving our goals may have already been created and laid out but we are reminded that much work still needs to be done. The CSO Partnership has a long way to go. With unity and hard work, we can achieve so much more.

Reileen Joy Dulay
Executive Secretary
CSO Partnership for Development Effectivenes

About us

The CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) is an open platform that unites civil society organisations (CSOs) from around the world on issues of effective development cooperation. We strive to make development more effective by reshaping the global aid architecture and empowering CSOs working on the ground.

In promoting development effectiveness in all areas of work, both within and outside the platform, we push for a human rights-based approach (HRBA). We work with a strong focus to support country, regional, sectoral CSOs, and people's organisations, combining this with the coordinated regional and global work on development effectiveness.

Effective development cooperation entails a new form of governance and accountability. It necessitates the creation of various engagement mechanisms for different stakeholders, as well as the strengthening of capacities of all actors to enable them to participate on a level playing field. Entry point of stakeholders to these mechanisms should be found at the national level. As such, the CSO Partnership focuses on outreach, capacity development, and delivering results at the country level.

In upholding Development Effectiveness (DE), CSOs continuously work on their own effectiveness as independent actors. The CSO Partnership acts as a platform for involved CSOs to share good practices, lessons learned, and tools used for the implementation of the Istanbul Principles at the country level and beyond.

Our membership spans regions and sectors and is open to all CSOs that identify with the CSO Key Asks and uphold the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness. Our strength and experience in uniting and empowering CSOs worldwide is a step forward in realising a truly democratic and inclusive society.

Our core advocacy is to advance the implementation of an effective development cooperation (EDC) framework particularly in relation to the implementation of Agenda 2030. In line with this, we also aim to influence discussions on the issues of Private Sector Accountability, South-South Cooperation, CSO Development Effectiveness, Enabling Environment, and Countries in Situation of Conflict and Fragility.

Sectors

Feminist Group

Labour

Agriculture and Rural Development

International Civil Society Organisations

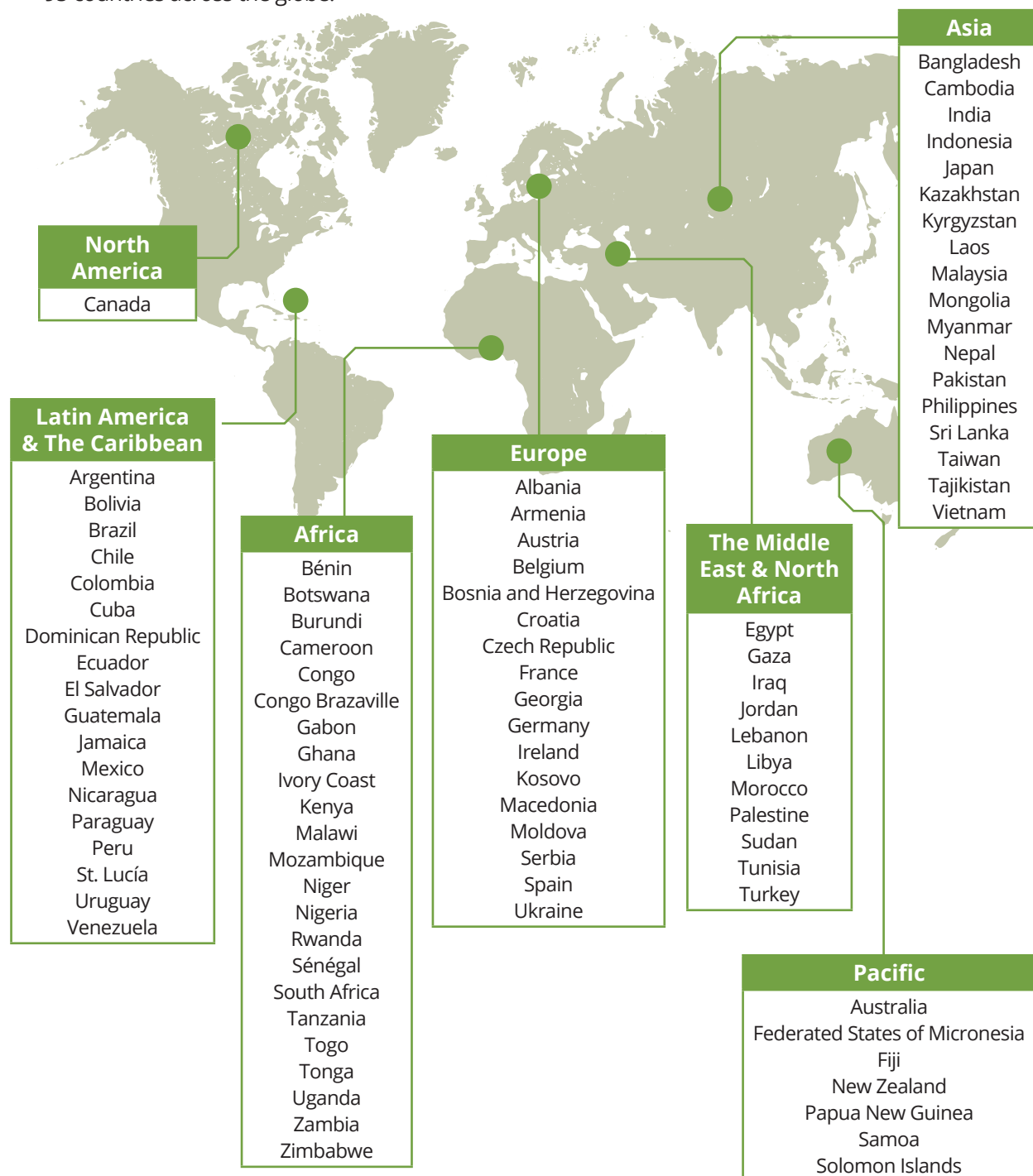Faith-Based Organisations

Indigenous Peoples

Youth

Migrants and Diaspora

Where We Work

As the broadest and most diverse platform working on effective development cooperation, our work spans all seven (7) regions and eight (8) sectors, with activities and initiatives implemented in 95 countries across the globe.

North America
Canada

Latin America & The Caribbean
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
St. Lucía
Uruguay
Venezuela

Africa
Bénin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Congo
Congo Brazaville
Gabon
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Malawi
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sénégal
South Africa
Tanzania
Togo
Tonga
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Europe
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Czech Republic
France
Georgia
Germany
Ireland
Kosovo
Macedonia
Moldova
Serbia
Spain
Ukraine

The Middle East & North Africa
Egypt
Gaza
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Palestine
Sudan
Tunisia
Turkey

Asia
Bangladesh
Cambodia
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Malaysia
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Vietnam

Pacific
Australia
Federated States of Micronesia
Fiji
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands

Context of Implementation

The CSO Partnership implemented *Enhancing Civil Society's Role in Development Partnerships Post-2015* and the bridge fund programme, *Sustaining Civil Society Advocacy on Effective Development Cooperation* in the context of sustaining policy discourse and CSO participation given the events that are currently happening in the world right now.

Corporate Capture of Development

The current push for a more central role for corporations and international financial institutions (IFIs) in development discourse, policy, and partnerships continues in all areas of development, including development cooperation. This trend attacks the very foundation of inclusive development and genuine partnerships of all development actors. It also undermines the accountability of States as duty-bearers to their people with mechanisms that transform services as profit-making initiatives.

Today, the corporate capture of development manifests in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the work of Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). IIt is also palpable in the redefinition and decline of Official Development Assistance (ODA), private sector primacy in aid and development cooperation, shrinking CSO spaces with rise of violence and aggression across different contexts, among other current global trends and issues. The diverse national contexts through which our members operate also influenced the positions which the platform espoused in policy development processes and the conduct of its activities.

GPEDC and 2030 Agenda

The Global Partnership continued to advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver results that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In early 2017, the GPEDC created various work streams, namely (1) Effective Country Level Implementation, (2) Unlocking the Potential of Effectiveness, (3) Knowledge Sharing, and (4) Effective Private Sector Engagement. These work streams aim to forward the commitments in the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD) and to develop a political roadmap that would demonstrate development results, most especially at the country level. It is expected that the work of these work streams would be in full gear in 2018.

Redefinition and Decline of ODA

While development aid reached a new peak in 2017 from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members with a net of 146.6 Billion US dollars, much of the latest increase has been due to the inclusion of humanitarian aid and spending on refugees. Such contribution accounts for 0.31% of Gross National Income (GNI), slightly falling 0.6% in real terms from 2016, following the Development Cooperation Report annually released by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

> *"Over the years, development aggression in forms of security threats, political killings, and terrorist tagging, have increased towards activists and CSOs."*

Development (OECD). The stagnation of ODA contributions since the 2000s is perceived as one of the backtracking measures of donor countries from the commitments made in the previous High Level Forums (HLFs) on aid and development effectiveness. The OECD has already initiated a process of redefining ODA for security and humanitarian purposes and to expand coverage of costs to address development issues with a push for the Private Sector (PS) to finance development initiatives.

Primacy of Business Sector and IFIs
Donor governments have escalated the push for the role of the business sector and IFIs in financing development initiatives. This trend was again upheld in Financing for Development (FfD) in Addis Ababa which bore the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA). While development finance institutions (DFIs) are major instruments of aid delivery, issues of accountability and transparency heighten especially when private financing is blended with public funds. Placing private sector in the center of development generates further challenge to achieve CSOs' call for accountability and regulation of private sector initiatives in development.

Conflict and Fragility and the Securitisation of Aid
On-going wars, primarily in the Arab region, continue to threaten the lives of many. It is creating entire generations of refugees in Europe and in many parts of the world, and has resulted in border crossing, forced migration. The crisis is also causing donor governments to channel their resources to help out countries in conflict and fragile states.

Aid spent on refugees as they arrive in transit or host countries has even led to the redefinition of ODA to include in-donor migration costs. Moreover, as significant amounts of aid are given to countries such as

Afghanistan and Iraq that are tied into military and security operations, there is reason to worry that aid is becoming driven more by perceived security interests of donors rather than legitimate humanitarian reasons. Aid and development programs have become less important than defense and security objectives.

Shrinking Civic Spaces
Over the years, development aggression, in forms of security threats, political killings, and terrorist tagging, has increased towards activists and CSOs working in the areas of human rights, governance reform, justice, and reconciliation. In many countries, governments have even introduced laws and policies officially restricting CSO operations. The trend is expected to worsen in light of the refugee crisis: governments of possible asylum territories are poised to implement ultranationalist policies, which impact on CSOs. All of these undermine basic freedom, the rights of the people, and the CSOs' role as a development actor.

Global Policy Advocacy

The CSO Partnership engaged the Global Partnership, development actors, and policy arenas, and consolidated and strengthened civil society positions through policy researches and careful deliberations to arrive at evidence and consensus-based policy recommendations.

Engaging the Global Partnership

The CSO Partnership's primary engagement remained with the GPEDC, pushing its core advocacy of implementing effective development cooperation (EDC) and upholding internationally agreed development goals (IADGs), that is the global consensus on the global development agenda to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The platform has been influential in shaping the work of the Global Partnership, specifically in the following work streams: (1) Country Effectiveness in Agenda 2030 and (4) Private Sector Accountability. These work streams aim to study country experiences in implementing EDC principles and efforts to strengthen impacts of all types of resources and partners. Its leadership and contributions to the work streams allowed the CSO Partnership to position itself strategically in the discussion of issues and push for inclusive partnerships, human rights-based approach, and enabling environment.

The CSO Partnership also contributed to the development of a Global Action Plan (GAP) which would present a menu of actions, solutions, and approaches that can be used to address specific effectiveness commitments by stakeholders, which have not been met. This time-bound action plan will be useful in monitoring commitments in a way that is measurable and verifiable.

The CSO Partnership has also been influential in the Technical Working Group (TWG) which advises the Steering Committee (SC) on matters concerning the monitoring of the Global Partnership. The review of Indicator 2 (Enabling Environment) has expressed the most interest by the members of the platform, helping develop the scale to be used and the roadmap for effective engagement in the 3rd Monitoring Round (3MR). It sent country focal representatives to participate in the global training to meaningfully engage the process and to help in pilot testing tools and adjusting specific components of the scale. It has now commenced in planning its engagement in the other indicators.

The CSO Partnership also engaged the Task Team on CSO DE and EE, a multi-stakeholder body that promotes the commitments made on CSO development effectiveness and CSO enabling environment in the GPEDC. The Task Team convened twice to take stock of the progress in implementing the DE and EE commitments of various stakeholders especially those that are privy to the GPEDC monitoring work and to establish grounds for

the goal of advancing CSO DE and EE through the monitoring of Indicator 2.

Participating in Global Policy and Advocacy Arenas

Apart from GPEDC, the CSO Partnership also sustained engagement in major global policy and advocacy platforms like the UN-Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), Financing for Development (FfD), EU-Policy Forum for Development (PFD), OECD, and the European Development Days (EDD).

In its engagement in the UN HLPF, members of the platform together with other major groups and stakeholders raised the importance of genuine multi-stakeholder partnership to the Agenda 2030. Those who attended also discussed the EDC framework with emphasis on accountability of all actors and human rights-based approaches in development cooperation and the value of CSO participation for SDG 17.

On the other hand, the CSO Partnership advanced the discourse on South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC) founded on the principles of horizontal development cooperation and HRBA to development in the UN DCF and other relevant fora. It raised its concern on the similarities of North-South Cooperation to current practices in SSDC, issues of policy conditionality, and tied aid, calling for translation of EDC principles into policies and programs that will make SSC more effective and inclusive.

For FfD, apart from being part of the Reference Group, during the FfD Forum, the CSO Partnership demonstrated its expertise and resources for advocacy when it took the lead in the Development Cooperation Pillar. It then played an active role in drafting messages for CSO inputs in various documents, emphasising principles of accountability and transparency, especially the need for the accountability of the private sector in development. The platform also organised a side event on private finance which allowed the nomination

CPDE Feminist Group leads the discussion on women in migration and effective development cooperation in the European Development Days (EDD) held in Brussels, Belgium.

of CSO speakers who highlighted the CSO Partnership's positions. This provided a space to discuss cross-cutting issues of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), the role of ODA and blended finance, and business and human rights.

Lastly, after the European Union (EU) released the EU Development Consensus, a new development cooperation and partnership framework for EU members aiming to contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030, the CSO Partnership pointed out the need to highlight commitments from previous HLFs and to clearly spell out time-bound action plans to implement such Consensus. Furthermore, the CSO Partnership organised a village stand focused on gender and migration and showcased publication and policy papers to promote discussions on the issues during the EDD 18.

Developing Clear Positions for Engaging Stakeholders through Strategy Discussions and In-Depth Policy Researches and Publication

Aside from engagements in the global arena, regional representatives and country focal persons also sustained participation in intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder dialogues.

CSOs in Asia Pacific engaged the Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (APDEF) alongside the UN Development Program (UNDP) in the Regional Knowledge Exchange to stress the importance of EDC. The CSO Partnership also released a critique on Asian Development Bank (ADB)'s development effectiveness initiatives entitled "ADB: (Mi) Shaping Development Cooperation in Asia Pacific: A CSO Review of ADB's Development Effectiveness". The publication focused on sub-regional cases and analysed the trends in the implementation of development projects and ODA use. Framing the review using HRBA lens, it noted how influential multilateral development banks (MDBs) and international financing institutions (IFIs) are in leveraging public finance (ODA) from governments to attract private financing.

While engagement in Europe has been crucial in influencing the EU Development Consensus, the engagement emphasised the need to implement the Consensus and strengthen its Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF), which set out the pillars that the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs) could advance as part of their advocacy. As MFF and the FPAs serve as the EU's contribution to the implementation of the SDGs, the CSO Partnership is advancing the EDC narrative, in the EU and its institutions, most especially the principles of accountability and transparency, ownership, results focus, HRBA, and inclusive partnerships.

The Working Groups assigned to specific advocacies also scaled up work particularly on private sector accountability and countries in conflict and fragile contexts with the direction to further socialise the issues to the larger constituency. In line with this, the Strategy Meeting of the Conflict and Fragility Working Group was organised to define possible entry points for engagement. Members have decided that the need to monitor the securitisation of aid and its impact on achieving genuine peace and security in afflicted countries will be the focus of the advocacy.

On the other hand, the Working Group on Private Sector commissioned three studies from Cameroon, Philippines, and Chile to investigate on the impact of blended financing in development projects and the role of development finance institutions. All case studies pointed to a lack of accountability mechanism for checking on the impacts of DFIs and the manner by which institutions could be held accountable. The findings would feed into the development of a CSO Charter on Private Sector Accountability.

A policy research on the implementation of HRBA in Development Partnerships was also released. It focused on ensuring that basic principles of human rights are integrated in different stages of project development and within institutional policy frameworks and operational guidelines for development partnerships. The publication featured 14 case studies emphasising the lack of mechanisms to allow for the implementation of HRBA in specific countries like China, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, and Mozambique, among others. Such findings have been useful in discussions surrounding HRBA and SSDC. The research was also launched in the Ffd Forum to emphasise the need for HRBA in financing the implementation of the Agenda 2030.

In Nairobi, members of the CPDE Working Group on Conflict and Fragility learn from each other, creating a framework for analysing conflict and fragility and for engaging arenas for advocacy and campaign.

The strategic planning exercise in 2016 led to the development of the Strategic Plan, *Account, Build and Commit Towards People-Centered Development*. The said document clarified the policy goals and strategies of the CSO Partnership, setting the need to advance the implementation of an effective development cooperation framework as its core advocacy, the implementation of an effective development cooperation framework, particularly in relation to the implementation of Agenda 2030.

The guiding principles of uEDC inevitably became the basis of the platform's work and structures for the coming years. In this framework, CSOs are called to develop actions which reflect the uniqueness of their own contexts and to mobilise CSO structures, particularly grassroots and peoples' organisations and social movements, in defining mechanisms and harnessing rights-based approaches that will build

accountability in partnerships, strengthen ways of moving forward, and fulfill the SDGs, leaving no one behind.

The approach of uEDC highlights the importance of country work and monitoring, as it is at this level that development priorities, initiatives, and actions of development actors are the most evident in the lives and conditions of the poor and marginalised. It is at the country level that the core business of Paris, Accra, Busan, Mexico, and Nairobi and the principles of development cooperation — country ownership over the development process, inclusive partnerships, a focus on results, and transparency and mutual accountability among partners — are most relevant.

As the CSO Partnership continued to engage stakeholders, empower CSOs, and unite members across regions and sectors, the platform made

North America
Canada

The *British Columbia Council for International Cooperation (BCCIC)* conducted a workshop entitled "Canada 2018: A VNR Workshop" lead by CSO's and Canadian government representatives focusing on the Agenda 2030 and its implementation in the country as well as best practices in monitoring and reporting across the world. Outcomes were gathered and noted by government officials.

Latin America
Colombia

The *Confederación Colombiana de ONG (CCONG)* conducted virtual consultations on how CSOs integrate the Istanbul Principles in their work. Responses were used to build tools to help raise further awareness on the principles and CSO effectiveness, and the resulting recommendations were sent to members of the Congress and Parliamentary.

Europe
Moldova

The *Platform for Active Citizenship and Human Rights Partnership (CAP)* organised regional meetings to talk about CSO effectiveness and the Istanbul Principles in order to raise awareness and share information on how CSOs can further build their capacities. Outcomes from all the meetings were put together and shared on a web page.

Middle East and North Africa
Gaza

Dr. Haider Abdel Shafi Center for Cu... capacity building meetings facilita... organizations focusing on social ju... networking. The attendants were ... organizations who are expected t... smaller communities.

sure that country level work remain at the center of all efforts. This year, 44 country level actions following 3 lots — (1) Core Business: Unfinished EDC Commitments and Agenda 2030, (2) Country compacts for CSO DE, and (3) Advocacy on CSO Enabling Environment — were supported.

Twenty-one (21) country-level initiatives were conducted to provide space for continuing the discussion and monitoring of EDC commitments, improving civil society understanding and capacity to engage in Agenda 2030, and asserting the application of EDC framework within the Agenda 2030. Actions were carried out by CSOs in Canada, Dominican Republic, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, Mozambique, Togo, Malawi, Niger, Gabon, Rwanda, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Armenia, Venezuela, New Zealand, and Australia.

Eleven (11) country-level actions for advancing, promoting, and implementing the Istanbul Principles for CSO Effectiveness were also carried out in Nicaragua, Colombia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, and Moldova.

Lastly, CSOs in twelve (12) countries implemented actions to build evidence on the legislative and regulatory frameworks that hinder an enabling environment for CSOs and the formulation of recommendations to reverse the trend. They are in Mexico, El Salvador, Chile, Peru, Sudan, Gaza, Indonesia, Czech Republic, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovinia, and Nigeria.

In-depth stories on these will soon be featured on future E-bulletins.

Asia
Indonesia

Institute for National and Democracy Studies (INDIES) conducted a comprehensive study on Law on Mass Organisation to increase understanding of the impact of recent developments on CSOs' rights. In line with this, a multi-stakeholder dialogue took place, resulting in policy recommendations on the implementation of SDGs and how they contribute despite shrinking CSO spaces.

New Zealand

PacificWIN-NZ organised a national meeting for Pacific stakeholders to discuss the Global Compact on Migration and other migrant's issues in line with the Agenda 2030. The event raised awareness on basic development effectiveness principles in order to strengthen advocacies and establish grounds for future actions.

Africa
Mozambique

The *African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)* released a policy brief focused on finding out whether donors in Mozambique practice blending of private instruments in their aid projects and included recommendations for policy changes to ensure that aid is not tied and that private sector will be accountable for their contributions.

Africa

nter for Culture and Development enabled gs facilitated by elder members of the n social justice, community development and nts were youth actors from local community xpected to share the learnt information in their

Capacity Development

The CSO Partnership established Regional Observatorios to consolidate capacity building activities for monitoring development cooperation and partnerships, advocacy, research, and mobilisation and to encourage sharing of resources, experiences, and best practices. It also organised activities to sustain awareness and integration of the Istanbul Principles to ensure CSO effectiveness.

Establishing Regional Observatorios for Strategic Capacity Building Activities

Regional CPDE units implemented Observatorio work in 2017 to address the need for monitoring implementation of commitments at the regional level. CSOs in the region have the option to work on this in two different forms: (1) to establish a database (research) or (2) conduct actual capacity building activities.

Choosing the first option, the Regional Observatorio in Europe conducted researches which looked into the future of development cooperation in the digital era and the existing relationship of CSOs and donor governments in the Black Sea Region. Researchers found that the growing use of digital information had been posing serious threats to privacy of consumers as their personal data are being used to track their behavior and that there are growing companies which have started to privatise the use and analysis of digital information. Moreover, most CSOs still depended on the funding support that they get from governments, which may pose challenges in forging equitable partnerships where CSOs' role as development stakeholders in their own rights is recognised.

In North America, members conducted a research studying the trend of academics engaging development work and the relationship and reception of CSOs towards academics. This undertaking found two interesting trends impacting the partnership between CSOs and academe: (1) collaborative partnerships which usually happen through academics engaging in development work, practitioners being given academic placements, and academics providing inputs to CSO training programs; and (2) partnerships that depend on the relationship and reception of CSOs towards academics.

The Middle East and North American region developed the 2030 Monitor which zeroed in on the effectiveness of Agenda 2030 implementation and monitoring the role of private sector in development through baseline studies on blended financing and DFIs. The Latin America and Caribbean region documented, on the other hand, the practice of SSC in the region in light of the Buenos Aires Action Plan and developed country researches on the implementation and monitoring of Agenda 2030 in nine (9) countries across Latin America, Caribbean, and South Cone. These outputs are considered significant contributions to complement the Voluntary

National Reviews (VNRs) of the Agenda 2030 in the region.

On the other hand, Asia and Africa focused on increasing CSO capacities in monitoring through the second option. The African Region conducted a capacity building activity on CSO DE and Monitoring Partnerships in Southern and Western Africa. Asia organised a CSO Skills Training on monitoring development and partnerships. This session also reviewed how the Observatorio works and how challenges such as limitations in access of data from both the government and CSOs and varying levels of capacity and expertise among CSOs can be addressed in the future.

Integrating the Istanbul Principles within Sectoral Work

The Indigenous Peoples' sector conducted capacity building activities in Asia and LAC to highlight democratic ownership, transparency, and accountability, and human rights, especially indigenous rights to consent, engagement, development and preservation of indigenous communities.

The Migrants sector convened to discuss the relevance of the principles in their context especially in the worsening refugee and diaspora concerns. The Rural Sector, on the other hand, also organised trainings for Africa and Latin America regions on how to ground the Istanbul Principles in the sectoral concerns of the peasants and fisher folk; and the Youth sector conducted a Global Youth Training to reflect on the pressing issues, including education, employment, and enabling environment, which are relevant to their advocacy in development cooperation.

Meanwhile, the ICSOs had been more focused on advocacy engagement on FfD to advance the Istanbul Principles on accountability and transparency. At the same time, the Labour sector continued their work in measuring the effectiveness of Trade Unions and organisations using the tool they developed in 2011 applying it to 42 partners across Africa, Asia Pacific, and the Americas.

Setting up Facilities for Continuous Learning and Knowledge Sharing

The need for more stable and sustainable mechanisms to facilitate information and knowledge sharing and self-initiated efforts to learn about the work of the platform, its advocacies, and specific activities has already been established early on.

In line with this, plans to have a Knowledge Repository (EDC Library) which will organise the rich pool of advocacy materials and evidence-based policy researches to effectively inform members in their engagements at various levels have been raised over time. Progress has been made this year as the intranet facility is currently being recalibrated to fit this purpose and will be launched later in the year. Meanwhile, the periodic conduct of Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) to measure the current capacities of CSOs to compare earlier established baseline is also due soon and is expected to guide future capacity building initiatives.

On the 7th year of the Istanbul Principles, then Philippine Minister for Social Work and Development Judy Taguiwalo talks about the critical role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in community development.

Alliance Building

The CSO Partnership consolidated and further strengthened the platform.

Planning and Consensus Building to Define Priority Strategies and Positions

The CSO Partnership remains to be the largest platform of CSOs working on the issue of EDC. For 2017, its work focused on advancing the policy advocacies clarified in the Strategic Planning held a year before. It reiterated that for core business, monitoring the implementation of EDC commitments, particularly at the country level, would be the primary area of interest.

In addressing major concerns and platform issues, regular face-to-face meetings of the different structures have been organised. Some of the most important agreements which resulted from these meetings include ensuring a singular focus on the engagement to the GPEDC, domesticating global policy agenda at the country level, refining key messages, and developing and updating communication pieces to respond to current trends and political climate.

The importance of assessing the level of ambition vis-à-vis actual progress in implementing the Strategic Plan has also been noted with periodic reviews to help define clearer objectives and changes in strategies that might be necessary.

Strengthening Consolidation and Support Mechanisms

The platform unites its members by continuously improving its systems, processes, and ways of working. Both the Global Council and the Coordination Committee continue to assess and improve their protocols for governance and decision-making.

Meanwhile the Global and the Unit Secretariats work on their membership, capacity building, and communication functions, reaching out to as many members of the constituency as possible and ensuring their needs are recognised and addressed. As a support to members, important communication materials like infographics, social media cards, memes and videos were also produced to emphasise policy positions and apprise members on changes that are happening on the ground. RegularE-bulletins have also been effective in featuring in-depth stories that do not just inform but also promote solidarity and support for local issues which confront platform members at the country level.

Global Council

CO-CHAIRS

NAME	ORGANISATION
Beverly Longid	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation
Monica Novillo	Coordinadora dela Mujer
Julia Sanchez	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
Vitalice Meja	Reality of Aid Africa

REGIONS

AFRICA

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Blanche Simonny Abegue	Dynamique des Organisations de la Société civile d'Afrique Francophone-Gabon
Sub-Regional Rep - Central Africa	Christine Andela	Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Rural
Sub-Regional Rep - East Africa	Eugene Rwibasira	Rwanda Development Organization
Sub-Regional Rep - Southern Africa	Nshindano Patrick Kryticous	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction
Sub-Regional Rep - West Africa	Tola Winjobi	CAFSO-WRAG for Development

ASIA

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Andrew Ambrose	Borneo Dayak Forum
Sub-Regional Rep - Central Asia	Farida Abdyldaeva	Public Fund Legal Perspective
Sub-Regional Rep - Northeast Asia	Jay Hung	TaiwanAid
Sub-Regional Rep - South Asia	Thilak Kariwayasam	Sri Lanka Nature Group
Sub-Regional Rep - Southeast Asia	Mi Nac	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia

EUROPE

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Justin Kilcullen	
Sub-Regional Rep - EU	Izabella Toth	Cordaid
Sub-Regional Rep- Black Sea	Zaur Akbar	Youth Atlantic Treaty Association Azerbaijan
Sub-Regional Rep- Balkan	Biljana Spasovska	Balkan Civil Society Development Network

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Aníbal Cabrera Echevarría	Asociación de ONGs POJOAJU
Sub-Regional Rep - Andean	Liliana Rodriguez	Confederacion Colombiana de ONG
Sub-Regional Rep - Mexico and Central America	Laura Becerra	Equipo Pueblo DECA
Sub-Regional Rep - Caribbean	Maryam Amsale Ze-Dingel	Association of Development Agencies
Sub-Regional Rep - South Cone	Marita González	Red Sindical de Cooperación al Desarrollo, y Confederación Sindical de las Américas

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Anas El Hasnaoui	Arab NGO Network for Development
Sub-Regional Rep - Middle East	Jamal el Jawahiri	Iraqui al-Amal
Sub-Regional Rep - North Africa	Douha El Jourshi	Association ADO+

NORTH AMERICA

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Brian Tomlinson	AidWatch Canada

PACIFIC

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Regional Representative	Emele Duituturaga	Pacific Islands Association of NGOs
Sub-Regional Rep - Polynesia	Drew Havea	Civil Society Forum of Tonga
Sub-Regional Rep – Melanesia	Priscila Kare	PNG Education Advocacy Network
Sub-Regional Rep - Micronesia	Sarah Thomas Nededog	Payu-TA, Guam

SECTORS

FAITH-BASED ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
ACT Alliance (Sector Representative/ Convenor)	Eva Ekelund	ACT Alliance
	Stefano Nobile	Caritas International
	Atallah FitzGibbon	Islamic Relief WorldWide
	Ilona Maria Dorji	Lutheran World Federation

LABOUR

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative - Global	Paola Simonetti	International Trade Union Confederation
Representative - Europe	Diego Lopez Gonzales	International Trade Union Confederation
Representative - Africa	Hilma Mote	International Trade Union Confederation (Africa)
Representative - Latin America	Daniel Angelim	Trade Union Confedration of the Americas
Representative - Asia Pacific	Parayarrikal Haridasan	International Trade Union Confederation (AP)
Representative - North America		

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative - Global	Sylvia Mallari	People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty
Representative - MENA	Mariam Al Jaajaa	Arab Group for the Protection of Nature
Representative - Asia Pacific	Kurniawan Sabar	Institute for Nationalist and Democratic Studies
Representative - Latin America	Henry Morales	Movimiento Tzuk Kim-Pop

INTERNATIONAL CSOs

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative - Global	Luca de Fraia	ActionAid Italy
	Elie Gasagara	World Vision International

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative – Global	Jiten Yumnam	Forum for Indigenous People of Action
Representative - Africa	Legborsi Saro Pyagbara	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People
Representative - Latin America	Norma Maldonado	Asociacion Raxch' och' Oxlaju Aj
Representative - Pacific	Jerry Imbiri	Dewan Adat Papua
Representative - Asia		

FEMINIST GROUP

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative - Global (Asia regional)	Nurgul Dzhanaeva	Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Representative - Latin America	Maria Carolina Carrera Ferrer	Centro regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero: Corporació nHumanas
Representative - Europe	Rosa Belen Agirregomezkorta	Centro de Estudios e Investigacion sobre Mujeres
Representative - MENA	Nevine Ebeid	New Woman Foundation / Regional Equality Without Reservation
Representative - Pacific	Susana Tuisawau	Pacific Center for the Advancement of Women
Representative - Africa	Mama Koite Doumbia	African Women's Development and Communications Network
Representative - Africa		
Representative – Asia		

YOUTH

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative - Global (Asia regional)	Rey Perez Asis	Asia Pacific Student and Youth Association
Representative - Pacific	Hilda Vukimoala	Pacific Youth Council - Fiji Islands
Representative - LAC	Josefina Villegas	Foro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Juventudes
Representative - Africa	Eugene Ngalim	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
Representative - Europe		

MIGRANTS AND DIASPORA

REPRESENTATION	NAME	ORGANISATION
Sector Representative	Ramon Bultron	International Migrants Alliance
Representative - Asia	Glorene Das	Tenaganita
Representative - Pacific	Mandeep Bela	Union Network of Migrants
Representative - Europe	Paul Asquith	African Foundation for Development
Representative - North America	Jesus Antonio Arizaga	Frente Unido de Inmigrantes Ecuatorianos EE-UU
Representative - Africa		
Representative - MENA		
Representative - LAC		

WORKING GROUPS

CSO Development Effectiveness	Jazminda Lumang	Asia Pacific Research Network
	Anas El Hasnaoui	Arab NGO Network for Development
CSO Enabling Environment	Nurgul Dzhanaeva	Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
South-South Cooperation	Lyn Pano	Reality of Aid Global
Private Sector	Nerea Craviotto	International Trade Union Confederation
Conflict and Fragility	Beverly Longid	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation
	Razan Zuayter	Arab Group for the Protection of Nature

FISCAL SPONSOR

Amy Padilla	Executive Director, IBON International

Secretariats

GLOBAL SECRETARIAT

NAME	POSITION
Reileen Joy Dulay	Executive Secretary
Roberto Pinauin	Programme Manager
Jodel Dacara	Network Manager
Marc Adrian Ignacio	European Commission Project Manager
Maria Teresa Dominong	Finance Manager
Stephen Tan	Policy and Advocacy Officer
Matt Simonds	Policy and Advocacy Officer
	Membership Engagement Officer/ Capacity Development Officer
Miko Mendizabal	Communications Officer
Fatima Sofia Gamper	Translation/Communications Officer (Spanish)
	Translation/Communications Officer (French)
Cristina Pagalunan	Webmaster
Maryam Casimiro	Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Officer/ Grants Administrator
Raissa Joplo	Programme Assistant

UNIT SECRETARIATS

REGIONS	NAME	ORGANISATION
Asia		Reality of Aid Asia Pacific
Africa	Diana Mochoge	Reality of Aid Africa
Latin America and the Caribbean	Karina Caceres	
Europe	Irina Lupu	FOND Romania
Middle East and North Africa	May Makki	Arab NGO Network for Development
North America		
Pacific	Emeline Siale Ilolahia	Pacific Islands Association of NGO

SECTORS	NAME	ORGANISATION
Faith-Based Organisations	Allison Kelly	ACT Alliance
Labour	Lorenza Lo Sasso	International Trade Union Confederation
Agricultural and Rural Development	Rhoda Gueta	People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty
International CSOs	Luca De Fraia	ActionAid Italy
Feminist Group	Nurgul Dzhanaeva	Forum of Women's NGOs in Kyrgyzstan
Indigenous Peoples	Loi Manalansan	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation
Youth	Rey Asis	Asia Pacific Youth and Students Association
Migrants and Diaspora	Aaron Ceradoy	Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants

WORKING GROUPS	NAME	ORGANISATION
CSO Development Effectiveness	Jazminda Lumang	Asia Pacific Research Network
CSO Enabling Environment	Diana Mochoge	Reality of Aid Africa
South-South Cooperation	Lyn Pano	Reality of Aid Global
Private Sector	Nerea Craviotto	International Trade Union Confederation
Conflict and Fragility	Beverly Longid	Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation

Financial Statement

IBON INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.
(A Nonstock, Nonprofit Organisation)

CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) Project

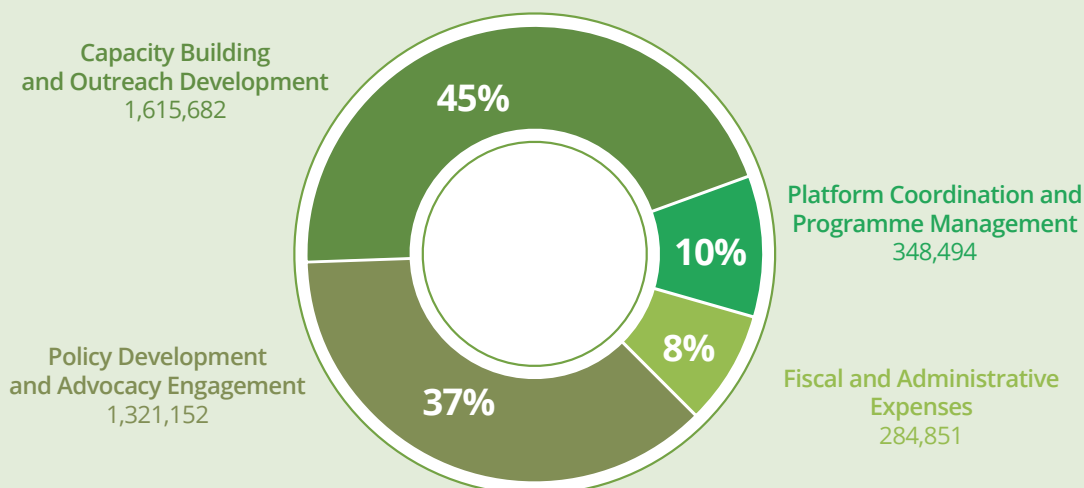| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE *(Amounts in United States Dollars)*	
	April 30, 2018
ASSETS	
Checking/Savings	$ 1,476,087
Accounts Receivable	459,112
Due from Partners	59,902
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 1,995,101**
LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCE	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 1,050,155
Fund Balance	944,946
TOTAL LIABILITY AND FUND BALANCE	**$ 1,995,101**

Financial Statement

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES *(Amounts in United States Dollars)*	
	Period Ended, April 30, 2018 (13 Months)
GRANTS RECEIVED	**$ 4,041,290**
EXPENSES	
Policy Development and Advocacy Engagement	
Working Groups	$ 348,931
Participation in the GPEDC and Global Council Meetings	235,602
Country Level Society Initiatives	213,275
Coordination Committee Meeting	192,275
Policy and Advocacy Support	81,911
CSO Participation in Major Advocacy Arenas	78,579
Policy Research on the Implementation of Human Rights Based Approach in Development	65,521
Policy Research on Operationalising People-Oriented South-South Development Cooperation	64,646
CSO Participation in Task Team meeting on	
CSO DE and EE	40,412
Capacity Building and Outreach	
Sector Capacity Building and Outreach Activities	747,583
Regional Capacity Building and Outreach Activities	626,319
Global Strategic Planning Workshop and Consultation	64,681
External Communications Support	58,647
External Communications Activities	45,750
Membership Engagement Support	44,586
Membership Engagement Activities	10,929
Participation in the CPDE Global Week on DE	17,187
Platform Coordination and Program Management	**348,494**
Fiscal and Administrative Expenses	**284,851**
Total Expenses	**3,570,180**
Other Income	**29,055**
EXCESS OF GRANTS RECEIVED OVER EXPENSES	**500,166**

An Overview of Expenses

Platform Expenditures for the period 1 April 2016 to 30 April 2017
(Amounts in United States Dollars)

Capacity Building and Outreach Development
1,615,682

45%

Platform Coordination and Programme Management
348,494

10%

8%

Fiscal and Administrative Expenses
284,851

37%

Policy Development and Advocacy Engagement
1,321,152

EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTITUENCIES
(Amounts in United States Dollars)

REGIONS
Total: 626,319

North America
62,863

Asia
99,421

Latin America
123,136

Middle East and North Africa
70,064

Africa
115,192

Pacific
99,796

Europe
55,847

SECTORS
Total: 787,583

FEMINIST GROUP
67,448

LABOUR
74,117

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
106,647

INTERNATIONAL CSOs
64,038

FAITH-BASED ORGANISATIONS
107,654

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
119,400

YOUTH
99,099

MIGRANTS AND DIASPORA
109,180
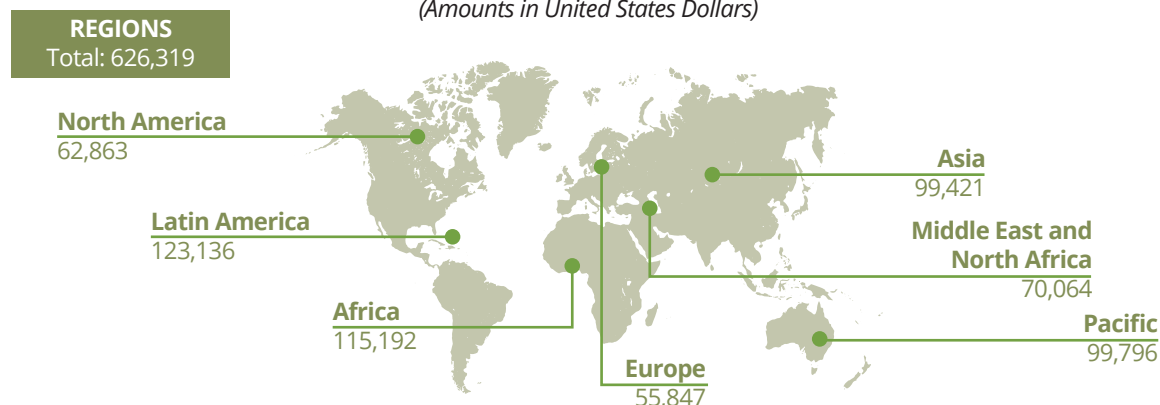
WORKING GROUPS
Total: 348,931

CSO Development Effectiveness	64,978
CSO Enabling Environment	72,548
Conflict and Fragility	64,519
Private Sector	65,284
South-South Development Cooperation	67,514
Monitoring	14,088

CSOPartnership
for **Development Effectiveness**

3F IBON Center, 114 Timog Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, 1103 Metro Manila, Philippines

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