

The 4th Global PFD meeting – March 2016

Introduction and welcoming remarks

On the 14th, 15th and 16th of March 2016, more than 160 representatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) and associations of Local Authorities (LAs), the private sector, regional institutions and representatives from the European Commission and EU Member States met in Brussels, for the fourth global meeting of the Policy Forum on Development (PFD).

Throughout the three-day gathering, participants had the opportunity to discuss key issues of global importance, such as: the revision of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA); the upcoming global events of Habitat III and the second high level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC); the enabling environment for a new global Agenda 2030; and the revision of the EU's development policy.

During this new global meeting, the participants also had the opportunity to exchange thoughts on the review of the PFD itself, which is currently taking place..

The welcoming session, chaired by Jean-Louis Ville, Acting Director, Human Development and Migration, DEVCO, included the participation of: Jacqueline Moustache Belle, Mayor of Victoria, Seychelles, UCLG Co-President, PFD LA Co-Chair; Filiberto Ceriani Sebregondi, Head of Division, Development Cooperation Coordination Division, EEAS and Jorge Balbis, Executive Secretary, ALOP, PFD CSO Co-Chair.

The opening remarks included key statements about the current global context, highlighting 2016 as the year when implementation of the newly agreed development agendas should begin. This implementation must consider an international context characterized by new challenges, such as the current migration crisis and an increasing inclusion of security aspects in the development agenda.

The introductory remarks also tackled the debate about the future of the Cotonou partnership, which needs to go “beyond business as usual” and be linked to a renewed debate about the role of the EU in the world and its capacity to lead global agendas, particularly Agenda 2030.

Representatives from LAs reminded the audience that 2016 is a crucial year for local governments, as the Habitat III meeting will guide the implementation of urban policies over the next 20 years.

Finally, the remarks ended with the PFD review, which provides the opportunity, after more than two years of implementation, to look back and assess the added value of the Forum.

What follows is a synthesis of the debates that took place during the meeting, including key messages emerging from the discussions.

You may also want to consult the agenda, presentations and background documents [here](#).

Key messages

1. 2015 has been an exceptional year in terms of global governance with unprecedented agreements (Agenda 2030, Financing for Development, COP 21). The shared priority of the participants of the PFD is to ensure that the commitments made are put into action at national level.
 2. The implementation of the SDGs will be a gradual process which will require: coordinating interlinked policies; timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; and integrating current challenges, mainly (but not exclusively) related to migration and human security.
 3. Implementation of the SDGs requires active participation, adequate financing and developed capacity at the local level.
 4. A new Cotonou partnership agreement needs to focus primarily on content, including agendas, trends and challenges which characterise the world today, such as migration, climate change and the SDGs; and ensure a wider space for political dialogue with all stakeholders (LAs, CSOs, private sector, etc.), which have an essential role to play in the process.
 5. While there is still plenty of debate about the future shape of a new EU-ACP partnership, one of the key aspects is whether it is essential that it is a legally binding agreement.
 6. The relation and balance between trade and development remains a controversial element mentioned in the different processes that have been discussed during the global PFD (Cotonou, Habitat III, HLM2 and the review of EU Development Policy).
 7. The quality of both data and monitoring systems are key to proper information and ensuring progress; therefore, the necessary capacity building to integrate adequate data collection and monitoring in the work of all actors is fundamental.
 8. Beyond the governance architecture and participation of different stakeholders in the dialogue process, it is imperative to find sources of finance that, bearing in mind the magnitude of the challenges, will ensure the implementation of Habitat III and the SDGs. Mobilizing the needed financial resources is an essential prerequisite for the development community.
 9. Global goals demand improved forms of coordination from all actors involved in international cooperation. These need to take into account the relevant role and contribution of different stakeholders (governments, private sector, CSOs, LAs, trade unions, etc.) and the use of instruments (joint programming, use of country systems, etc.) that are more adequate for the requirements of the implementation of the new global agenda.
 10. Multi-actor spaces are proving to be a useful tool to find common ground and advance together, building consensus around collective development goals, and good examples of those should be replicated in the PFD and beyond.
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Session 2. Revision of Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA)

This session, moderated by Jan Orbie, Director of Centre for EU Studies at Ghent University, discussed the future of the partnership in order to understand how a new agreement could better balance the role of each actor to strengthen partnerships and improve public policies.

Session 2.1. Introductory session

The session included the participation of H.E. Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General, ACP Secretariat; Koen Doens, Cotonou Task Force, Director, Development Coordination, East and Southern Africa, DEVCO; Robert Hessel van Dijk, Team Leader, EU Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands; and Kristin de Peyron, Head of Division, Pan-African Affairs, EEAS. The remarks raised several salient, and sometimes controversial, issues. In spite of 40 years existence, the CPA should be evaluated based on the benefits it has created and focus on the challenges of the future rather than simply assessing the past. Panellists and participants debated whether or not the new partnership should take place on the basis of a new legal agreement, not just a declaration. All insisted that the content of the new partnership should be elaborated according to new tendencies in the world, including climate change, migration pressures, economic development, the SDGs and a new geopolitical tendency towards regionalisation. Participants agreed that the new agreement needs to be placed in the context of Agenda 2030. Questions were raised as to the need for a separate partnership with specific regions at all; the need or desire for a separate budget for support to the ACP regions; and the adequacy (based on past experience) of existing co-management schemes. Here participants highlighted the potential role of multi-stakeholder platforms as a more useful instrument to encompass different objectives and interests.

Session 2.2. Panel session

This panel focused on the expectations in any future agreement. Speakers included: Anne-Cécile Coly, Union Nationale des Syndicats du Sénégal; Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General, UCLG Africa; Gina Wharton, Advocacy Advisor, IPPF European Network, CONCORD Cotonou Working Group; Brenda King, Chief Executive, Africa and Caribbean Diversity, EESC; and Frédéric Vallier, Secretary General, CEMR. Several issues were discussed during this interactive panel, including : the need to localise the new partnership for effective implementation; how the new partnership agreement can use trade as a means to enable inclusive growth; the need to have a new vision and be results-oriented; and developing a collective and participatory evaluation. Participants stressed the importance of: a common consensus; the involvement of all actors during discussions on the new partnership, notably CSOs, LAs and all non-state actors being involved in all stages of political dialogue (within a structured mechanism); addressing social standards and the necessity of implementation based on fair cooperation; and including conditionality in the new agreement in order to link financial support with achieved results.

Session 3. Global Influence

This session aimed at sharing all stakeholders' perspectives on how to influence Agenda 2030, particularly with regard to promoting effective development cooperation policies in light of the UN Habitat III meeting and the Second High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC HLM2). Moderated by Jorge Balbis, Executive Secretary, ALOP, PFD CSO Co-Chair, the session was composed of two expert panels and plenary discussion.

Session 3.1. Habitat III

The first panel was composed of three key speakers including: Paolo Ciccarelli, Head of Unit, Water, Infrastructures, Cities, DEVCO; Patrick Braouezec, President of La Plaine Commune, Co-President of UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participative Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP), France; Alvaro Puertas, Secretary General, Habitat International Coalition. The main objective was to share the vision of EU member states, EC, EP, local governments and civil society on the key challenges and opportunities to build inclusive, safe, prosperous and sustainable cities as a contribution to the Habitat III conference.

Panellists first highlighted the importance of Habitat III as a key milestone in the 2030 Agenda, as this conference is the first global UN meeting after the adoption of the new development agenda in 2015. Participants then expressed their expectations for the Habitat III conference, which should support the realization of Agenda 2030 on the basis of an action-oriented agenda. This third meeting comes after Habitat I (1976, Canada) and II in (1996, Turkey) and, therefore, should take stock of the previous agendas and build on the 40 years of experience.

Key elements to be considered are: the promotion of green and resilient cities, which can integrate principles of environmental sustainability; the combination of good governance principles with national processes of decentralisation; how to reconcile competitiveness factors with equality and a fair redistribution of wealth; solutions to increasing pressures such as the refugee crisis; and agreement on a solid set of indicators to measure the realization of the proposed goals. In addition, participants stressed: the importance of reaching an agreement over the role of social organizations, which are at the forefront of problems in the cities; the role of the international cooperation and, in particular, how the EU can improve their ability to support Habitat III; and how to finance the agenda, involving both the public and private sector and taking into consideration the magnitude of the challenges.

Session 3.2. Global Partnership for Effective Development (GPEDC) Second High Level Meeting

In the second panel, speakers Erica Gerretsen, Head of Unit, Effectiveness and Financing, DEVCO; Maria Theresa Lauron, Asia Pacific Research Network, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE); and Edgardo Bilsky, Director of Research, UCLG World Secretariat, discussed the key challenges and opportunities to universalizing an effective international development cooperation agenda.

Panellists first recalled the strong link between the Global Partnership and the implementation of Agenda 2030, as the Global Partnership will support the follow-up of its implementation. They underlined the need to advance in a number of areas during the upcoming GPEDC HLM2, including: joint programming, better aid coordination and the use of country systems; increased transparency in both the governance and the progress of the partnership; a clearer role for the private sector; and further development of multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms. Improving these areas, with clear timelines, financing and a strong monitoring system, should enhance the effectiveness, quality and impact of aid and, at the same time, help us achieve the SDGs.

Session 4. Enabling Environment for a new global agenda

Session 4.1. Panel: Enabling the participation of CSOs and LAs addressing SDGs in the new global agenda

Discussing an enabling environment for CSO/LA is a recurrent item on the PFD. The objective of this session was to understand what aspects of an enabling environment are needed for the successful implementation of the new global agenda, particularly how to increase the full participation of all

actors as equal partners in the implementation of the SDGs. The discussions included eight speakers: Patrice Lenormand, Deputy Head of Unit, Civil Society and Local Authorities, DEVCO; Cornelius Hacking, Task Team GPEDC; Edith van Ewijk, PFD researcher, Netherlands; Wicak Sarosa, PFD researcher, Indonesia; Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG Asia Pacific; Hanna Surmatz, European Foundation Centre; Tony Tujan, CPDE; Marita González, CGT Argentina. Debates turned around four key questions: 1) What is the relevance of Agenda 2030 for your country and what are the main country priorities; 2) Which initiatives to address the SDGs in the country are already in place? ; 3) What is the role of CSOs and LAs in the planning and design of Agenda 2030?; 4) Are there good examples of multi-stakeholder coalition an active to support Agenda 2030?

The two PFD researchers from the Netherlands and Indonesia opened the panel by sharing country level findings about how PFD actors are engaging in SDG implementation. In the Netherlands, as in most countries, the national framework for SDG implementation is not yet in place but under discussion. While still in the evaluation stage, it looks as if existing mechanisms and coalitions will be built upon for SDG implementation. A national coordinator and SDG Amabssador have been installed, as well as focal points in each ministry. Indonesia has a different approach and will build on the experience of MDG implementation to transform the national secretariat created for the MDGs into a SDGs national secretariat under the Ministry of Development Planning.

The panel that followed discussed the challenges that surround the implementation of the SDGs. Beyond the need to clarify the role of the EU in SDG implementation, PFD members stressed the localisation and financing of the SDGs. Again, the need for an efficient monitoring system with centralisation of data was raised. All agreed on the implicit challenges derived from the large number of targets in Agenda 2030 and, as a result, the complexity in developing national strategies. CSOs noted the increasing restrictions they face in many parts of the world and how that will limit SDG implementation. CSOs also stressed their gradual greater inclusion since Paris and Busan and the importance of continuing to deepen real partnership. Panellists stressed the importance of the social dialogue, as exemplified in Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil, to encourage progress in the implementation of SDGs; as well as the usefulness of developing regional networks of CSOs, as in Asia, to agree common objectives and advance together towards shared goals. Finally participants addressed new universal challenges such as migration and security, notably the importance of maintaining the development agenda and full funding for this agenda in light of these challenges.

Session 4.2. Break out groups

The participants then split into different groups to reflect on the above presented discussions and panels and to share views on how to strengthen multi-stakeholder approaches to support an enabling environment: at country level; to support policy influencing; to support the implementation of a rights-based approach; and how to enhance donor support. Each group followed the same methodology, which aimed at testing in a sequenced manner the potential level of agreement and support among participants in each one of those areas. Each group responded to the following three rounds of questions: 1- What do we want? What are the key priorities for my organization/members?; 2- Do we have shared objectives? Are there some emerging common issues/priorities? ; 3- Can we support those together? How can the PFD be a useful tool in that purpose (common approach)?

While each group had a different focus, all groups discussed the need for structured and greater multi-stakeholder engagement for dialogue and capacity building to achieve the ability to dialogue or to advocate for rights. As well the role of financing (negative or positive) entered into most group discussions. Detailed feedback shared in plenary is presented in annex 1 of this document.

Session 5. Revision of the EU Development policy

Session 5.1. Panel discussion

This session aimed at presenting, on one hand, the opportunities and challenges brought about by both the revision of EU development policy and the launch of the EU Global Agenda and, on the other, encourage key concerns and inputs from the side of PFD members. The session, moderated by Shada Islam, Friends of Europe, included the interventions of five high level speakers: Honourable Linda McAvan, MEP, Chair of the European Parliament Development Committee; Christiaan Rebergen, Director General, International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands; Klaus Rudischhauser, Acting Director-General, DEVCO; Felix Fernandez-Shaw, Cabinet, HRVP Mogherini and Alfredo Conte, Head of Division, Strategic Planning, EEAS.

Among the challenges expressed, here are the most salient ones communicated by the panellists: the 17 SDGs, universal and indivisible, cover the whole spectrum of development. This new development framework requires that the EU adapt its internal and external strategies for more coherence, as the goals now apply to all citizens. The current global context also necessitates the implementation of several global agendas, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Financing for Development) and the COP 21 on climate change. ODA will no longer suffice to finance development and other sources of financing need to be found involving the private sector. Peace and security have come to the forefront of the debate and a challenge for the EU consists in integrating those security aspects in any new development policy. Participants had also the opportunity to express their views and concerns about the future EU Development strategy which included: finding the right global governance architecture, comprising the reinforcement of local governance to achieve the objectives of the different global agendas; making sure that human rights and gender issues are included in the new EU development policy; ensuring an effective partnership with the private sector as a whole and not only with multinationals; ensuring that EU development policy is made with people of different countries and not only with governments.

Session 5.2. Regional break out groups

The participants then split into different regional groups to share views on: How the EU should step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development; how the EU should strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of Agenda 2030 (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy and, finally, how the Policy Forum for Development can best contribute.

While regional groups had variations in their responses, some common issues emerged. Most groups mentioned the need for more opportunity and use of multistakeholder approaches and platforms at national level (this also included in financial instruments, not only policy or programming dialogue). They pointed out the need for capacity building of all stakeholders to support engagement and implementation. Immediate, practical recommendations included changing the format of PFD meetings to allow for more in-depth discussion. A recommendation mentioned previously to have thematic or issue based PFD meetings was raised, as well as increasing links between PFD members and national EU delegations. Detailed feedback shared in plenary is presented in annex 2 of the document.

Session 6. PFD Review

Session 6.1. Presentation of findings and recommendations

After having worked in thematic groups; the PFD members came back in plenary to present key remarks and recommendations on the first review of the PFD. The group observations related to: the relevance of the PFD and, more precisely, how relevant PFD objectives are for the PFD members' organisations; the impact of the PFD on development in general and on EU development work in particular; and, finally, the mandate of the PFD and the representativeness of the members (originally planned as two separate sessions but eventually unified).

Most feedback found the PFD useful and the objectives relevant, noting the increased cooperation amongst and inclusion of many development actors. Discussants pointed out the need for greater ownership on the part of EU partners and institutions as a prerequisite for deepening dialogue and having more in-depth policy discussions. The links to the PFD at regional and national levels still seem to be lacking. Views were divided on level of impact, some noting impact and others noting the need for more time, linkages at national and regional level to have greater impact. Feedback will be used in the ongoing PFD Review, to be finalised in the coming months. Detailed feedback shared in plenary is presented in annex 3 of the document.

Concluding remarks

The closing session included words from the PFD co-Chairs as well as from Rosario Bento Pais, Head of Unit, Civil Society and Local Authorities, DG DEVCO.

The concluding remarks stressed the high level of engagement throughout the meeting, as well as the good work in progress of the PFD and the evolution observed during its existence. The PFD has played an important role in improving interaction amongst the different actors of the Forum.

The 4th Global Meeting is only the first event of the PFD in 2016. There will be a multi-stakeholder meeting in the Latin American

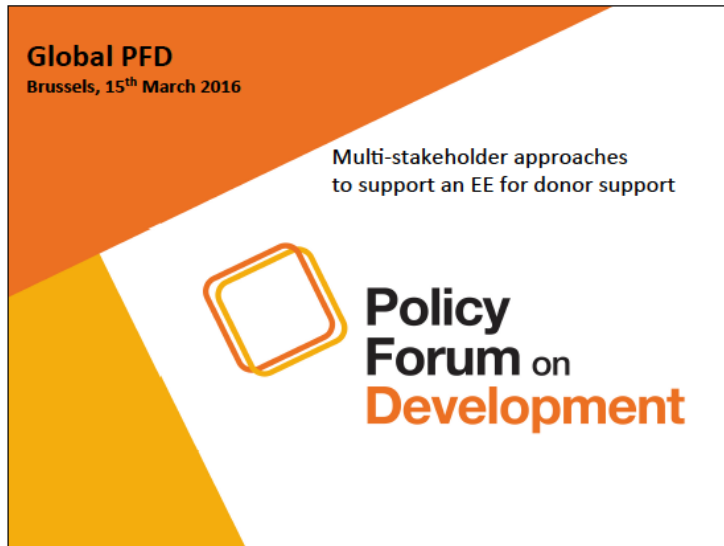
region and a regional meeting in Africa, in addition to regional and global meetings that provide continued opportunities to meet and discuss amongst PFD members.

Over the next few months, the initial reports of the PFD country research will be finalized and shared. These should help clarify the level of engagement and commitment in the implementation of the SDGs at national level.

Finally, the conclusions of the PFD Review will support the continuous evolution of the PFD and its engagement towards an even greater level of political dialogue.

You can also check out the agenda, presentations and background documents [here](#).

Annex 1. Thematic break out groups on “how to strengthen multi-stakeholder approaches to support an enabling environment”



Global PFD
Brussels, 15th March 2016

What do we want? Key priorities for my organization/members:

- Promote mutli-stakeholders **partnerships**: putting mutli-stakeholders partnerships in declarations or international agreements and financing platforms and when possible building on existing initiatives;
- **Finance**: revise support mechanism with direct access; donors have to offer financial support with conditionality;
- Mechanism for **political dialogue** (formal and non-formal);
- Work together on **concrete processes**

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Do we have shared objectives? Are there some emerging common issues/priorities?

- we need to have a COMMON GROUND; we need to have common interest and this requires time to create trust and it requires dialogue.
- when you want things to be done you need money. Multi-actors financial instruments. It takes time and patience to create a multi-stakeholders process.
- Yes according to discussion to answer 1.

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Can we support those together? How can the PFD be a useful tool in that purpose (common approach)?

- Presenting practices
- Presenting challenges
- Platform to explain how NGOs and LAs can be involved in the processes
- Localize: the development agenda (see roadmap): having platform for multi-stakeholders dialogue during the regional PFD
- Making recommendations to policy forum Members

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Multi-stakeholder approaches to
support an EE to implement
the 2030 Agenda at **country level**



Policy Forum on Development

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

What do we want? Key priorities for my organization/members:

- Recognition and institutionalisation: CSO/LA role not only on paper, but in reality
- Participation: at all levels and on equal footing
- Education and awareness raising
- Right to organise
- Capacity to participate
- Closer to the people
- Stakeholder arrangements to include all CSOs and LAs
- Appropriate and timely feedback mechanisms at national level for accountability

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Do we have shared objectives? Are there some emerging common issues/priorities?

- Access to information, education, sensibilisation
- Broader and better ownership of SDGs to include all stakeholders
- Institutionalisation
- Involvement in implementation and follow-up national committees
- Promotion of multi-stakeholder criteria for CSOs and LAs participation in SDGs implementation and follow-up
- National governments to integrate SDGs, not as an add-on but embedded into national policies

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Can we support those together? How can the PFD be a useful tool in that purpose (common approach)?

- Creating roadmaps for the implementation of SDGs
- Internal and external implementation of SDGs
- Recognition of plurality of CSO group

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Working group focused on multi-stakeholder approaches to support an EE for **policy influencing**



**Policy
Forum** on
Development

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

What do we want? Key priorities for my organization/members:

- Empowerment of women
- Political cooperation
- Enabling environment
- Institutional capacity building
- Mapping corporative friendly cc
- Fostering intergovernmental re
- Formalisation of the informal
- Decentralisation and autonomy
- Develop a tradition of consultation
- Legal framework
- Formalising dialogue
- Real consultation
- Institutional capacity building
- Platform for collaboration
- Recognition of the institutions

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Do we have shared objectives? Are there some emerging common issues/priorities?

- Enabling Environment
- Legal Framework
- Dialogue
- Capacity Building
- Advocacy
- Infrastructure

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Can we support those together? How can the PFD be a useful tool in that purpose (common approach)?

Order:

1. Dialogue / Capacity Building
 2. Advocacy
 3. Legal framework
- Convening role (Dialogue) – bringing relevant stakeholders together on specific issues
 - Common agenda

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Multi-stakeholder approaches to support
an EE for **implementing universally
accepted rights and freedoms (rights
based approach)**



**Policy
Forum** on
Development

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

What do we want? Key priorities for my organization/members:

- Right to development
- Enforcement of human rights standards
- Reproductive/ gender rights/equal rights
- Right to organize, freedom of speech, decision making
- Right to wifi/connectivity/technical solutions
- Right to decent life/ decent labour/social protection
- Right to food/water/housing/land
- Terrorism threat cannot violate human rights/refugees
- Access to health/ basic services

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Do we have shared objectives? Are there some emerging common issues/priorities?

- Obstacles - what hinders us to achieve all above-mentioned?
- Money concentrated into few hands
- Main causes? – states, corporate interests
- Shared objectives:
 - Rights are universal – equal for all people
 - Need to go decent – workers rights
 - Social protection and basic services for all
 - Habitat rights
 - Right for development

Global PFD

Brussels, 15th March 2016

Can we support those together? How can the PFD be a useful tool in that purpose (common approach)?

How

- Influence of EU on developing countries governments
- Influence on large companies
- Stability of currency
- Holding states and private interests accountable
- Universal access to information and technology
- PFD – EU policy should follow the concept of universalisation of human rights and advocate for it

Annex 2. Regional break out groups: EU development policy, the EU Global Strategy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: towards an integrated and coherent approach

AFRICA

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

- The ambitious Universal goals have to have an impact for people and should be translated at the territorial level to meet regional, local and national realities
- Imperative to replicate the multi-stakeholder approach at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels
- At national level EU actors should have a direct link with CSOs and local actors
- Africa should be referenced according to AU defined groupings

see also resolution 2015/200 adopted by the High Level Group of Experts

European Commission

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

- The multi-stakeholder approach should be reflected in financial instruments to include CSOs/LAs and other constituencies
- Development of instruments facilitating joint action plans and platforms across regional, sub-regional and local levels and including popular economy
- Reinforce the gains from Busan recognising local constituencies and players as key development actors in their region
- Support capacity building of all stakeholders for effective engagement and participation

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

- Revisión de los acuerdos bilaterales y multilaterales para verificar que si haya coherencia entre las políticas de desarrollo y los acuerdos comerciales;
- Revisión de medio término del Programas Regionales Plurianual de Cooperación con América Latina junto a las OSC y las ALs;
- Cumplimiento de los 17 ODSs;
- Respeto a los principios de integración de los ODS y de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas;
- Fortalecimiento de las políticas y procesos de descentralización;

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

- Mayor articulación de los espacios de la Unión Europea para lograr el cumplimiento de objetivos de manera mas eficaz;
- Tener en cuenta las experiencias y los resultados de los proyectos de ALs y OSC en la construcción del diálogo político y estratégico;
- Promoción de la implementación de hojas de rutas con la sociedad civil;
- Impulso a los diálogos políticos entre OSC y ALs junto a los gobiernos sobre el ambiente propicio en términos legales, financieros y políticos.

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

- Promoción de diálogos multiactores a nivel nacional y regional por las delegaciones de la Unión Europea;
- Trabajo conjunto entre PDF y las delegaciones de la Unión Europea;
- Mayor articulación de los proyectos de la Unión Europea a nivel nacional;
- Apoyo de la Unión Europea para desarrollar capacidades locales para la implementación de los ODS;
- Ampliación de los fondos para OSC y ALs para la implementación de la Agenda 2030;
- Revisión de la calificación de los países de renta media.

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

Policy coherence should:

1. **Mainstream the Rights Based Approach:**
 - a. Universality
 - b. Indivisibility
 - c. Inalienability
2. **Mainstreaming Decentralized Cooperation**
 - a. To stick to the Accra Development Agenda
 - b. Providing tools to monitor multi-lateral aid
 - c. Promote Localization of Development Policies

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

EU partnership should go back to the initial understanding of partnership:

1. Addressing distortion of the trading system
2. Addressing current financial systems (illicit capital flows, tax havens etc...)
3. Bidding Human Rights Standards for businesses
4. Harmonize internal and external policies

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

1. Format of the PFD: more in-depth debate about EU policies, we need more substantial, deeper discussions as the EU lead. We need more follow-up.
2. Present the hot topics of EU policies + deadlines.
3. More dialogue: discussion with decision makers; more time to engage in the debate.
4. Role of the Task Team should be clearer and more transparent when it comes to selecting speakers

EU and Global

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

- There is some work to be done
- SDGs at the centre of the policy coherence
- Importance of monitoring and accountability

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

- Implementation of the 2012 Communications
- Ensure internal coherence at DEVCO/EEAS
- Capacity building of EU delegations and their partners

ASIA

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

PFD – Asia and Pacific



Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

EU must embrace a rights-based approach, and ensure that HR principles of social and gender equality, equity, non-discrimination and inclusive participation and decision-making underpin EU development cooperation policies.

1. Ensure mutual accountability in Agenda 2030, including supporting accountability mechanisms that encompass environmental & human rights violations.
2. Ensure that EU's Aid for Trade policy is coherent with Intl. HR norms and standards.
3. Uphold sovereignty of governments to maintain policy space to promote pro-people development laws, independent of preferential trade agreement conditionalities.
4. Governments, as duty-bearers, and TNCs, must uphold decent work and social protection.

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU step up its efforts to achieve Policy Coherence for Development (or policy coherence for sustainable development)?

5. Uphold and implement Busan principles of effective development cooperation.
6. Ensure that gender equality, women's empowerment through unmediated rights to productive assets and protection against gender-based violence are incorporated into all aspects of policy and programmatic planning & implementation.
7. Protect institutionalized space for CSOs and support CSO activity at different levels.

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

How should the EU strengthen its partnerships with civil society, foundations, the private sector, parliaments and local authorities and academia to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda) through its development policy? How can the Policy Forum for Development best contribute?

- Capacity building to strengthen institutions of civil society, local authorities
- Move away from donor mentality to developing real partnerships including developing more consultative processes rather than donor-determined priorities
- *EU gets from Asia Pacific states evidence that CSOs/LAs have been consulted and their issues considered.*
- Support sustainable partnerships through adequate, predictable core funding to partners rather than 'tenderization' of development
- Promotion of in-country partnerships, cross-constituency/actor partnership mechanisms

Global PFD

Brussels, 16th March 2016

Recommendations to PFD

- PFD – engagement and outreach with EU country delegations from HQ – develop communications and synergies even within HQ level – and other MS, donors
- Analyse and evaluate how PFD recs have actually been taken forward
- Dedicated focal point for interaction with CSO/ LA per country delegation
- Lots of engagement at HQ level- but no mechanisms nor resources to follow these through and develop long-term relationships
- Suggestion to have strategic planning for PFD, not just activity-based

Annex 3. PFD Review break out groups

Relevance of PFD objectives

1. How relevant (significant, important) are these objectives for your organisation

- All three objectives are important.
- Glass is half-full – be happy that at least there is a glass and there is something in it.
- The PFD has managed to break down walls between actors and build a model for multi-stakeholder interaction. The objective of dialogue mainly achieved between LRG and CSO who have come to better understand each others goals, complexity and practice.
- Relevance is dialogue beyond national level. Dialogue could be more effective for example between different regions amongst actors. Not much happens between PFD sessions and this could be strengthened in context of other processes (i.e. Habitat).
- Some unusual suspects now feel better recognized as actors in development (i.e. cooperatives).
- At the beginning of PFD process there was the expectation that EU would have pushed for the replication of this model/objectives at international and national levels – we call for this so that partnership becomes normal practice of governance.

2. Do these objectives correspond with your needs and the expectations of such a multi-stakeholder dialogue process

- Opportunity to discuss and exchange with institutions we would otherwise not have contact with. It helps understand motives behind what is happening on the ground. It allows to learn and share between colleagues.
- Good that dialogue exists, but how will we get feed back from institutions on what they do with the PFD recommendations. If the PFD is to further mature it needs to get more meaning and concrete, measurable outcomes and impact. Hence the dialogue should be deepened.
- For this broader ownership within EU of this multi-stakeholder dialogue is important to make the institutions move – also CSO and LRG have a role to play in this: all need to revisit their role.
- Now is a critical moment: if we want to move forward PFD needs new ambitious objective that goes beyond what was in the past. PFD should be an influential body that tables the institutional culture of EU institutions (so that actions aligns with narratives in EU communications on LA and CSO).
- In this regard it is important to have real policy debates. Participation of high level profiles from EU institutions AND PFD constituencies in the PFD in a dialogue (not briefing) setting should be enhanced.

3. Should these objectives be improved or reformulated

Three suggestions:

- (a) Objectives could be improved by unpacking them into more measurable objectives.
- (b) Give PFD role in evaluating implementation of CSO and LA strategies (at country level) – as follow up of structured dialogue recommendations.
- (c) To promote an institutional change within EU
 - i.e. all delegations act on the principle of multi-stakeholder engagement.
 - i.e. Promote multi-stakeholder dialogue at country level.

4. How does PFD relate to other EU development actions in your country, region or sector?

Positive: Gave access to other platforms and programs (i.e. roadmaps at country level, pan-African initiative, ...): leads to synchronization of EU actions.

Missing:

- There is no relation between delegations EU and PFD at regional and national level
- There is no participation/relation between other fora as Social Economic Forum – Mercosur Social economic Council
- Have multisectoral reunions at national level to.

Essentially: PFD should become a normal way of working of inclusive policy making as it is actor oriented effort whereas national level discussions are generally on specific policy topics. It should be seen as good practice. Could even be a model for a voluntary initiative for implementation of SDGs.

Impact on Development

1. Has the PFD process been useful in promoting the issues of development policy that you promoted internationally? How? Which were the institutions involved?

- It has been useful in Latin America for the cooperatives.
- It has been relevant to promote decent work and to some extent development effectiveness.
- It has been important to discuss global issues, such as Habitat III and SDGs
- PFD allows to know and to improve the understanding of other organizations, to make advocacy for issues which are important to us and to identify common issues among the different groups.
- It has been important for networking and finding out more about the international agendas.

2. What further potential could have the PFD to this end? And how best to make use of this potential?

- To follow the recommendations of the structured dialogue at the country level.
- It could discussed more about:
 - Decentralization and strengthening local governments;
 - Collaboration between private sector and civil society;
 - Systemic challenges, such as: cultural norms, political economy;
 - Gender issues.
- Panels on Habitat III and the High Level Meeting were about the format and not the content. It has missed the opportunity to get the views from civil society and local authorities.
- EU could share their development policies before the PFD meeting with PFD members.

3. Do you think PFD outcomes are impacting EU development work? How? What is the potential?

Different views:

1. Positive Impact

- It has large impact. In Pakistan, the delegations did not used to work with local authorities. After the establishment of PFD, the delegation started to approach them.
- Some areas (such as gender) have been supported by European Union.
- There is a roadmap for the EU to ensure CSO consultations.
- It is difficult to evaluate it right now. Every policy takes 5 years to have a clear impact, while PFD has existed for 3 years.

2. Lack of / not clear impact

- There is no impact, because PFD does not make any decision.
- It is not clear whether the PFD has impacted on the strengthening of grants for LAs and CSOs, or if this action resulted from the communication on these actors.
- The format of the event is not efficient, because participants get a lot of information, but it does not allow them to engage in the debate. We are learning but not enough to make an impact.
- EU Delegations at the country level are not aware of the PFD's existence.

Potential

- To take on board the recommendations of the forum. Take the recommendations to EU decision makers.
- Better connection between the PFD and the country-level EU delegations. There should be a focus person of PFD at the country level.
- We need to discuss the content and the strategy for important events, such as Habitat III and High Level Meeting. We can discuss indicators for SDGs.
- To contribute for the elaboration of communications by the European Commission, as the communications on CSO and LAs. An example could be a communication about the role of CSO and LA in the development, implementation and monitoring of 2030 Agenda.
- To change the format of the PFD meeting. 30 minutes is not enough to address one issue. The event could focus on a single topic. There is need for more time to discussion with high level decision makers.

4. Your PFD Seat has got you any contacts, feedbacks, exchanges, dialogue or consultation with other EU Units and services?

5. Did the PFD lead to new alliances or acquaintances among participants?

6. Have you initiated any joint activities or exchanges with other PFD members?

7. How do you think PFD impacts the development work of CS and LA generally?

8. To take some examples, do you have policy viewpoints on the Cotonou revision? Are these being fostered by the PFD process?

9. And on the Climate Change conference in Paris, Dec. 2015?

Not so far.

10. What expectations do you have of the Research programme in PFD? Do you have a specific proposal to introduce?

- Research on enabling environment could have been done regionally, at least in three regions.
- It is expected that the current research will show: the conditions that prevent CSO and LAs to work on development; if there is an enabling environment; the reasons for this; recommendations for creating enabling environment.
- Research is needed on the New Development Agenda / SDGs.
- Other types of research – concrete issues, with closer relation to development:
 - Social Impact of Public Private Partnerships, illustrating good cases that have worked;
 - Women's economic empowerment with the right to land;
 - South-south and triangular cooperation;
 - Coherence among European policies and sustainable development agenda.

Mandate and Representativity

1. Do you feel PFD as a whole is a good reflection of the of the global scene of relevant non-State development actors?

Yes.

Need to define Private Sector and to differentiate amongst multinationals, small and medium enterprises.

Broad representation, but not fully representative.

2. How are CSOs, Las, Private Sector and other actors getting along within the PFD framework? Which are their main points of agreement and their main areas of contradiction or misunderstandings?

Strange marriage CSOs / LAs

EE good approach

3. Should there be a broader PFD Membership? Are there sectors lacking? Or is it already too diverse?

Climate networks

UN Major Groups structure

Strategic partnerships linked with stakeholders

4. To name some examples, should there be some representation of indigenous peoples, ethnics minorities, or migrants? Why, or why not?

Representation is ok

Maintain representativeness across regions and sectors

5. Are there other categories to include?

6. Do you feel women and gender issues are sufficiently represented as organisations, as Members personally, and in the PFD agendas?

Ok, except in European Neighbourhood

7. Does the present membership allow for sufficient representation at the regional level?

8. Is the PFD effective in linking local, regional and global actors and voices?

The discussions should not stay here (global PFD), but should reach others

9. How could global – local interaction be improved through the PFD process?

The PFD should be linked better to the EU Delegations and the work that EU Delegations do, particularly in regards to fostering an EE and encourage the implementation of Agenda 2030.

Non EU states should also be engaged in the debate, perhaps with the help of EU Delegations.

10. Do you feel PFD Members to be representative of their direct and indirect constituencies?

National level need more capacity development to do work at regional and global level.

Difficulties in heterogeneity and composition of ENP.

Not wait for PFD, do partnerships ourselves

11. What contribution do you expect from your fellow Members to the PFD process?

12. Are they sufficiently prepared and involved?

13. How could participation be enhanced?

CSOs and LAs need to work to articulate our positions in order to get to the PFD with clear positions.

PFD should give advice to the EC before it translates it politically.

14. Do you feel the Task Team fulfils its mandate? Why, or why not? How could this be improved?

EU definitions of CSOs - indigenous, diaspora, migrants (missing)

Need to establish links with other sectors