CIVIL SOCIETY & DEVELOPMENT:
GLOBAL TRENDS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR STAKEHOLDERS IN THE 2030 AGENDA

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ROAD MAP

1) Historical Context
2) Six Global Trends
3) Implications & Recommendations
4) PTF Experience
CONTEXT: EVOLVING VISIONS OF DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITY

- **2000**: Adoption of MDGs
- **2010**: Towards the Expiration of the MDGs
- **2015**: Adoption of the SDGs
TREND 1: GROWING NUMBER & INFLUENCE

- 6,000 INGOs in 1990; 40,000 in 2016
  - Channeling US$70 billion/year
- CSOs in India: 2M; USA: 1.5M; China: 460K
- Complementing and supplementing public services
  - Raising Funds
  - Developing Innovations
  - Encouraging Transparency & Accountability
  - Mobilizing Beneficiaries
Trend 2: More Collaborative Frameworks

- Open Government Partnership (OGP)
- Global Funds: Global Fund to Fight Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria; Global Environmental Facility; Global Partnership on Education
TREND 3: GROWING SOURCE OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

- $50 billion/yr to developing countries from foundations and INGOs
- 70% of INGO funds raised from private sources
- SDG Philanthropy Platform:

  “partnership between philanthropic organizations, the UN, governments, civil society and business to achieve the SDGs.”
TREND 4: CHANGING CSO GOVERNANCE

- Membership and certification schemes
  - Codes of Conduct
  - Reporting Frameworks

- International NGO Accountability Charter
  1. Respect for Human Rights
  2. Independence
  3. Transparency
  4. Good Governance
  5. Responsible Advocacy
  6. Participation
  7. Diversity/Inclusion
  8. Environmental Responsibility
  9. Ethical Fundraising
  10. Professional management
TREND 5: VARIED SPACE FOR CSO ENGAGEMENT

- Varied operating space at the national-level
- Two contradictory trends:
  - New commitments to civil society engagement: SDGs OGP, GPSA
  - Constraints on civil society operations
    - Access to funding
    - Registration requirements
    - Restriction of Freedom of Association/Assembly
- UN Special Rapporteur: responsibility of multi-lateral institutions to promote civic rights
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# OGP Spectrum of Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>Government release of balanced and objective information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consult</td>
<td>Government seeks public feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Involve</td>
<td>Government works with citizens to ensure feedback is understood and considered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborate</td>
<td>Government meaningfully takes public view into decision making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empower</td>
<td>Government allows decision making to be in the hands of citizens</td>
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TREND 6: GROWING FUNDING CONCERNS

- Major Gaps:
  - Countries with restrictions on foreign funding
  - Middle-income countries
  - Governance and transparency initiatives
IMPLICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENTS

1) Ensure CSO contributions to SDG strategy and policy
2) Partner with CSOs to design, implement and monitor national action plans for the 2030 Agenda
3) Ensure an enabling environment
4) Permit and encourage CSOs to engage in revenue earning
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BI-LATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES

1) Ensure CSO contributions to SDG strategy and policy
2) Encourage governments to engage with CSOs
3) Transparently disclose program information
4) Determine program elements that can be better implemented by or in partnership with CSOs
5) Seek independent CSO monitoring of programs
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHILANTHROPISTS

1) Fund programs involving partnerships with CSOs and governments

2) Support programs in countries where governments are soliciting philanthropy

3) Channel funds through multi-lateral agencies
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

1) Proactively seek partnerships with government and the private sector

2) Engage in responsible policy advocacy; build own advocacy capacity

3) Listen, amplify citizen voices, respond to needs

4) Independently monitor government and donor programs

5) Network with other CSOs engaged in the SDGs
SDGs & PTF EXPERIENCE
PTF MISSION:

To advance citizen-led approaches to improve governance and reduce corruption in developing countries
OVER 100 VOLUNTEER ADVISERS MANAGE AND EVALUATE GRANTS AND ACTIVITIES
GLOBAL NETWORK OF AFFILIATES
250 PROJECTS IN 53 COUNTRIES

Civil society partners curbing corruption in food aid, disaster relief, healthcare, education, and other areas where extortion is common.
THEORY OF CHANGE

Monitor changes and close feedback loop

Constructively engage with authorities to demand responsiveness

Monitor performance and create pressure for better results

CSONs act as intermediary at all stages and play a key role.

Form and empower citizen groups for collective action

Raise community awareness of rights and benefits
SUCCESSFUL PTF-CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES & PARTNERSHIPS

• NEPAL & BANGLADESH: Monitoring official foreign aid projects

• BALKANS: Introducing civil society led ‘rule of law’ programs

• UGANDA: Improving public services with technology
CITIZEN COMPLAINT PROCESSING

STEP 1
COLLECT, VERIFY & ANALYZE CITIZEN REPORTS

- Ti Anti-Corruption Hotline
- In Person
- U-Report

STEP 2
ONE-ON-ONE CONSULTATION

- Press Coverage
KEY LESSONS FOR THE SDGs FROM PTF EXPERIENCE

- CSOs increase transparency and accountability in public institutions
- CSOs improve the integrity of public procurement
- CSOs reduce corruption in public services
- CSOs encourage greater government responsiveness
Learn more at ptfund.org