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Mainstreaming Civil Society engagement into European Union cooperation and external relations in the post 2020 phase

Guidance note

September 2020

This document has been developed by the DEVCO.A.5 and the Roadmap Facility (RMF) in 2020. It is an updated version of the previous note developed by the RMF together with DEVCO.A.5 (ex DEVCO.B.2) and NEAR C2 COTE back in 2018. The update takes into account the 5 new Commission priorities for EU development cooperation, as well as the overall framework offered by Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable development Goals. The document has been shared with different units within DEVCO to obtain their feedback. Their comments have been integrated in the final version of the note.

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ACRONYMS

BS	Budget support
CBO	Community based organisation
CC	Climate change
CSO	Civil Society organisation
DRM	Disaster risk management
EU	European Union
EUD	EU Delegation
FBO	Faith based organisation
FPA	Framework Partnership Agreement
GRO	Grass roots organisation
HR	Human Rights
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PCVE	Preventing and countering violent extremism
PPP	Public private partnerships
RBA	Rights Based Approach
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	Sexual reproductive health and rights
TA	Technical assistance
TVET	technical and vocational education and training
ToR	Terms of reference
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE EU POLICY BACKGROUND WITH REGARDS TO ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOS

The EU has assigned more and more important roles to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) as it has progressively developed **its right-based[1] and multi-stakeholder approaches and its policies on participatory development and good governance.** Engaging more strategically with CSOs constitutes a key pillar in these approaches and the EU commitment to enhanced mainstreaming of CSOs is enshrined in several relevant policy documents. To mention a few:

With the 2012 communication "The roots of democracy and sustainable development[2]", the Commission chose a more strategic approach to its engagement with CSOs and defined the promotion of structured participation of CSOs as a key priority. Legislation, policies and programmes must be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated in an open, transparent and inclusive manner, and duly integrate the achievement and fulfilment of human rights.

In 2015, in the Better Regulation Agenda, the European Commission commits to listening more closely to citizens and stakeholders and to ensuring that those affected by policies have the opportunity to contribute to their improvement.

Today, this commitment to participatory development holds even truer in light of the 2030 Agenda, and also in the context of the new EU Consensus on Development[3], which calls for stronger and more inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships and reaffirms EU commitment to right-based approaches. Paragraph 83 of the new Consensus stipulates 83 of the new Consensus stipulates: "Stronger *partnerships are at the heart of the EU's approach to SDG implementation. The EU and its Member States will work more closely with all other relevant actors to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and strengthen their capacity for democratic owner- ship. Parliaments and political parties, as well as regional and local authorities, must play their respective roles fully, including their scrutiny role, alongside national governments, and actively participate in the decision-making process. This also includes the important role of national and regional parliaments in legislation, agreeing budgets and holding governments to account".*

1.2. EU UNDERSTANDING OF CSOS

CSOs embrace **a wide range of actors with different roles and mandates**. Definitions vary over time and across institutions and countries. The EU considers "*CSOs to include all non-State, not-for-profit structures non-partisan and non –violent, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals,*

[1] This document has been developed by the DEVCO.A.5 and the Roadmap Facility in 2020. It is an updated version of the previous note developed by the RMF together with DEVCO A5 (ex DEVCO B2) and DG NEAR COTE back in 2018. The update takes into account the 5 new Commission priorities for EU development cooperation, as well as the overall framework offered by Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable development Goals. The document has been shared with different units within DEVCO to obtain their feedback. Their comments have been integrated in the final version of the note.

[2] https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-governance-civilsociety/documents/ec-communication-2012-roots-democracy-and-sustainable-development-europes-engagement-civil

[3] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24004/european-consensus-on-development-2-june-2017-clean_final.pdf

whether political, cultural, social or economic. Operating from the local to the national, regional and international levels, they comprise urban and rural, formal and informal organisations"[4].

Organisations range from grass roots and community-based organisations, to non-governmental organisations, women organisations, indigenous communities' organisations, cultural organisations, faith-based organisations, foundations and research institutions, trade unions, cooperatives, fair trade networks, youth organisations and civic movements, social enterprises, professional and business associations, and the media.

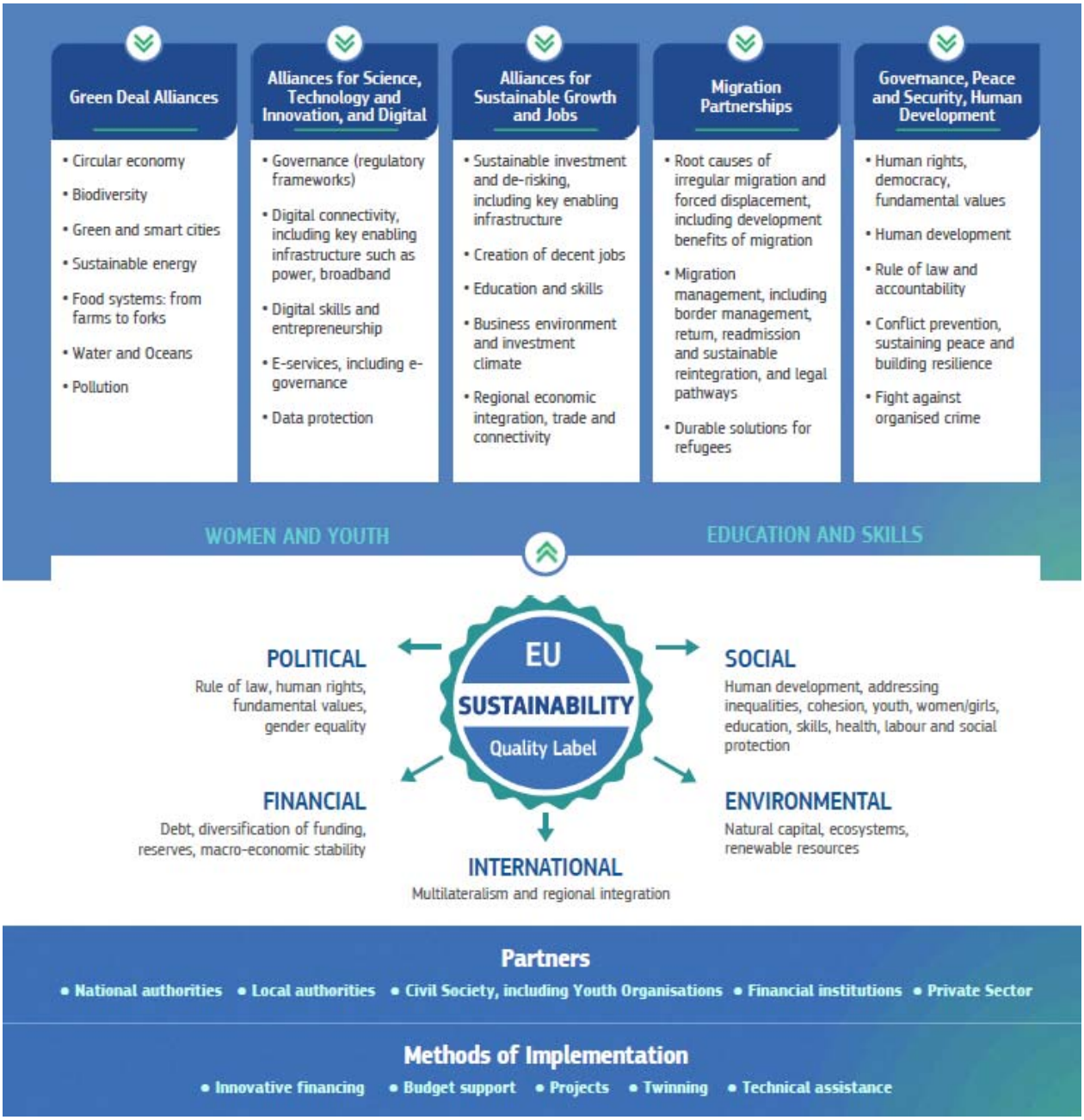
The EU values CSOs' diversity and specificities. It engages with transparent and accountable CSOs, which share a commitment to social progress and the fundamental values of peace, freedom, equal rights, and human dignity[5]. It also acknowledges that the diversity of civil society actors, and the distinct and sometimes opposing roles and interests that they pursue, call for a differentiated approach to the engagement with civil society in EU development cooperation.

1.3. The five new European commission priorities to articulate EU development efforts

The EU is an active player in the development field, whose efforts reflect the 5 'Ps' of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (i.e. People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership) while focusing on results, transparency, and mutual accountability.

According to the new European Commission priorities[6], EU development efforts will be articulated around 5 major areas (with 4 extra cross-cutting areas) for the period 2020-2024, within the overall framework of the Sustainable development Goals, as shown in the figure below. Civil society is considered amongst the cross-cutting areas, therefore requiring effective mainstreaming.

[4] 2012 Communication "The Roots of Democracy" (EC, 2012)
[5] 2012 Communication "The Roots of Democracy" (EC, 2012)
[6] https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/about-us



1.4. The meaning of mainstreaming and the purpose of this note

The present note aims to assist colleagues in EU delegations and headquarters to **mainstream civil society into their cooperation and external relations work**, within the overall framework provided by Agenda 2030 and taking into account the five new priorities of the European Commission.

Mainstreaming civil society engagement consists in systematically involving and consulting civil society in all sectors of support interventions as well as policy and public-private dialogue. It extends civil society engagement from traditional areas, such as governance or human rights, to all sectors, such as energy and

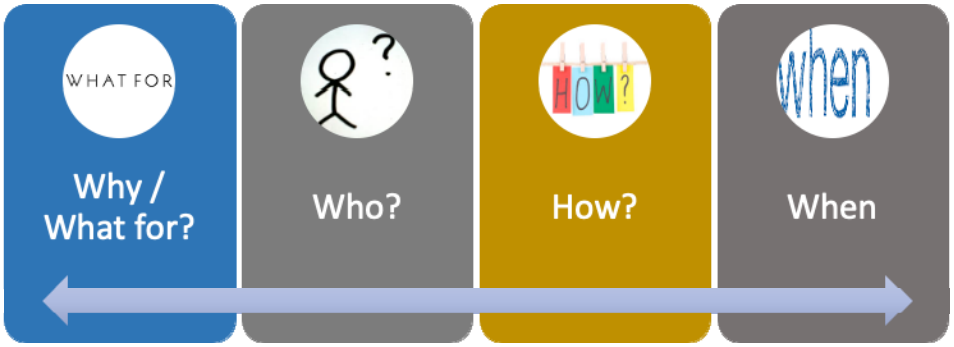
climate change, employment and sustainable growth and investment, nutrition, migration or health, to mention a few.

This note and the attached sector-specific fiches should help colleagues working in thematic areas and/or sectors gain a better understanding of CSOs and the roles they play. Working more strategically with civil society throughout the EU policy cycle can help fine-tune our actions to local realities, achieving a more reliable risk analysis, and subsequently more sustainability and legitimacy of EU support programmes.

2. MAINSTREAMING IN PRACTICE

Effective mainstreaming of civil society engagement implies exploring four key questions. These are:

1. **Why** should CSOs be involved & what roles do they play?
2. **Who** are the CSO actors to engage with & how do we select the right actors?
3. **How** can CSOs be brought on board?
4. **When** should we engage CSOs within the EU cycle of operations?



2.1. WHY?

CSOs are key actors **that fulfil critical functions**, well beyond the provision and/or monitoring of basic services such as health and education or the provision of humanitarian assistance in fragile and post-crises environments. CSOs act as **intermediaries between the state and citizens,** reaching out to minorities, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and playing a key role in **mobilising and raising awareness** of such communities and citizens in general.

CSOs moreover perform **paramount governance functions**, together with media, parliaments and state audit institutions, overseeing and monitoring state authorities, demanding government **accountability**, **contesting abuse of power, and bargaining on behalf of specific groups of citizens**. In restrictive environments they are often the most articulate voices around the promotion of human rights and in denouncing abuses. In conflict (and post conflict) environments, they play paramount roles in conflict resolution, peace building, social cohesion and state/institution building.

CSOs are also active as social and inclusive businesses or members of multi-stakeholder alliances in **pioneering innovative schemes for promoting economic development**, social and **environmental protection, renewable energies, sustainable growth and alternative economic and business models**.

Finally, CSOs play an important role in relation to the private sector. Firstly, by monitoring private sector activities and holding companies to account for unsustainable business practices. Secondly, by facilitating relations between workers and employers and representing the interests of different private sector actors

towards the government, not only as trade unions and business associations, but also as a voice of the most vulnerable segments of the private sector like smallholder farmers, informal sector operators, women or youth in policy and structured public-private dialogue. Finally, CSOs are an important part of the support-ecosystem of markets to ensure that they are inclusive and work for poor people.

Roles vary from actor to actor, as well as from sector to sector, and are **often context specific, strongly influenced by the history and political economy of the country,** as well as by potential situations of conflict and fragility. In some contexts, CSOs have achieved an advanced degree of institutionalisation and organisation, with legitimate and representative sectoral networks, coordination bodies or platforms playing a critical advocacy role, while in other contexts civil society may still suffer from fragmentation, with moderate collective advocacy efforts and alliances. In countries affected by conflict, where central state bodies lack legitimacy or capacity to deliver basic services, CSOs may even be amongst the few interlocutors with whom cooperation is possible. With the widespread use of new technologies, new actors and forms of civic engagement are also in the rise worldwide, outside the sphere of traditional formally established CSOs.

Acknowledging CSOs' roles, functions and expertise ensures that policy-making and legislative work is of higher quality and has a greater relevance for society, because it makes policies and programmes more effective by better responding to the needs of citizens. Moreover, the **rights-based approach** to development defines **citizens as rights-holders** who have the right to information and to participate in decision-making.

For any programme or intervention, it is therefore key to gain first a good understanding of the **roles that CSOs can play**, and to identify what value they can add to the sector in terms of skills and knowledge, as well as potential for enhanced ownership and legitimisation of public debates and policy decisions. This should be done for **each specific sector as well as in thematic and cross-sector policy areas,** as will be further developed in the sectoral fiches under section 3**.**

2.2. WHO?

A key question is how to **identify and select the CSOs to engage with**, particularly when trying to reach out to actors beyond the circle of the so-called "usual suspects" (i.e. EU grantees and/or capital-based civil society actors which usually respond to EU consultations) to include also actors in the periphery, vulnerable groups, youth movements and other forms of civic action. Every context is unique, and **there are no blueprints or shortcuts to the identification and selection of actors**.

In any given context, civil society is not a homogenous group representing one set of interests. On the contrary, CSOs are **multiple, evolving and pursuing distinct and even sometimes opposing agendas and interests.** Besides, they are not exempt from the political and power dynamics that shape the rest of the social, economic and political context. Therefore, CSOs and their roles require closer consideration and should not be accepted uncritically[7].

Civil society mappings, political economy analyses and other civil society and governance related studies can be intelligently used to this end, to better understand who the actors are, their structure, interests, capacities, roles and functions. They can also be instrumental to better understand CSOs' interactions amongst themselves as well as with other actors (public and private) as well as the environment in which CSOs operate, including the legal and institutional framework allowing for CSOs to operate and for Civil

[7] EuropeAid (2011)

Society involvement in domestic policies (i.e. in the so called invited and claimed spaces for dialogue[8]).

Civil society mappings should address question such as: With whom do CSOs interact, and whose interests do they represent? Why, how and when do CSOs interact with the state? Who are the CSOs that interact with state institutions? What "invited spaces for dialogue" exist at national/sectoral/local level? What claimed spaces for dialogue exist? What form does the dialogue take (e.g. political dialogue, policy dialogue, public-private dialogue, dialogue between social partners)? What political space is there for dissent and debate? What formal and informal accountability arrangements are in place? Who are the likely losers or winners of reforms? What incentivises collective action? What conflicting interests exist? This is particularly important in conflict-affected situations, where CSOs perceived positions on conflict issues may pose risks for a successful partnership.

Such mappings can be general, sectorial or only focusing on a specific group of CS actors. They can assess platforms, analyse the representativeness of CSOs, their legitimacy and internal governance, or specifically identify specialised CSOs per sector that could play an advocacy or monitoring role. They also allow to identify emerging actors (e.g. social media based, youth movements, religious leaders, etc.) promoting alternative ideas, playing watchdog roles and/or raising critical voices including those at grass root level or marginalised areas.[9]

Due to time and/or resource limitations it may not always be possible to launch mappings. EU Country Roadmaps for engagement with CSOs, available mappings and other studies and assessments conducted by EU technical assistance programmes, EU Member States or other actors may serve as a starting point to build up knowledge about both the institutional framework and the civil society actors. Beneficiaries of EU and Member States support programmes, as well as the most vocal platforms and networks can also constitute a first group to establish dialogue with. All in all, what is important is to start from "what is known" and progressively build the case for stronger civil society engagement.

A civil society component can also be included in the general governance and sectoral analyses at the programming level and/or in more targeted studies conducted during the identification and formulation phases for each specific sector. This may require a civil society expert in the team of experts assessing the sector and identifying/formulating the programme.

Trade and private sector development (TPSD) programmes with structured public-private dialogue components can also be used to identify and develop engagement strategies with private sector-facing CSOs such as business and professional associations, research institutes, private sector support organisations, cooperatives or sectoral self-help groups.

2.3. How to engage?

The EU can engage in different ways with CSOs. Approaches can involve anything from granting improved access to information to CSOs, to consulting CSOs on specific policies or programmes, and ensuring their active involvement as equal partners in the decision-making or in the provision of services (not just sub-contractors). The table below illustrates the possible range of engagement, from the minimum of ensuring

[8] In some cases, also referred to as **invited spaces**, civil society is invited by authorities as observers, for consultation or even active participation in decision-making. Such participation will often be institutionalised and in some cases have a legal basis. In other cases, they may be more temporary, involving ad hoc consultation forums. **Claimed spaces**, by contrast, are established on the initiative of civil society, often informal, organic and based on common concerns and identification. They include advocacy initiatives undertaken to claim influence on e.g. legislation, constitutional revision processes, or discontent with public services or political decisions. The distinction between invited and claimed spaces is useful when assessing possibilities for EU political and financial support in a given country. The situation will, however, never be static and claimed spaces may over time transform into invited spaces and vice versa. For further information see EuropeAid (2014)

[9] See EuropeAid (2012) for a more detailed analysis of this tool and further guidance on how to launch mappings.

access to information, to the maximum engagement ensuring participatory policymaking, budgeting, and/or co-production of public services[10].

Numerous approaches may be successful in making policies and programmes more effective by better responding to the needs of citizens. The **adequacy and feasibility of the selected engagement approach** will have to be assessed against both the political context (i.e. the authorities' willingness to engage, their tolerance towards advocacy CSOs and the availability of the so-called invited spaces for dialogue[11]) and the capacities of local CSOs to conduct evidence-based advocacy and dialogue. Also, **every sector will be different, with specific entry points for engagement.**

To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Provide CSOs and citizens with timely, comprehensive and objective information enabling them to understand the policy issue, the challenges and opportunities.	Involve CSOs throughout the policy process to obtain citizen feedback on the policy analysis and/or decisions and ensure that public concerns and aspirations (also from disadvantaged or marginalised groups and minorities) are understood and addressed at the different stages of the policy cycle.	Involve CSOs as partners in decision-making, in the development of alternatives and identification or implementation of preferred solutions.
Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

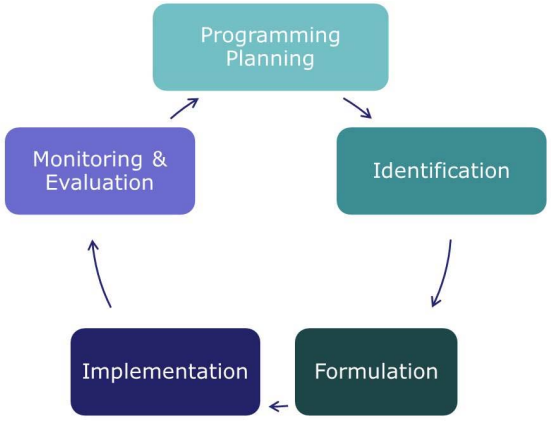
Some particularly difficult political contexts with a highly restrictive environment for CSOs may require, as a pre-condition to enhancing CS involvement, **affirmative efforts to promote freedom of speech and access to information** through legislative change and compliance with existing and reformed legislation. Also, the involvement of civil society in non-controversial sectors may be an effective starting point to open the door for any kind of engagement between authorities and civil society in such difficult environments.

[10] Co-production refers to the partnerships that governments form with citizens, users and CSOs in order to innovate and deliver improved public service. Co-production conceives service users as active asset holders rather than passive consumers, promoting collaborative relationships. See OECD (2011)

[11] EuropeAid (2014).

2.4. WHEN TO ENGAGE?

Mainstreaming can be promoted during all the different phases of the EU cycle of operations from the pre and programming phase to the evaluation of specific policies and programmes.



Within each of these phases, different potential **entry points for mainstreaming apply,** providing opportunities, moments and channels where citizens, through CSOs, can organise and act to potentially affect policies, decisions and relationships, which affect their lives and interests[12].

Phase	Entry point for CS mainstreaming
Programming & Planning **(including Joint Programming)**	The Programming phase consists of the preparation of multi-annual strategies and indicative programmes. Country (and conflict) analyses, lessons from past and present cooperation and other donors' programmes inform the decision on the main objectives and sector priorities for cooperation. Programming instructions require Delegations to conduct consultations with CSOs and other relevant stakeholders on the **preparation of multi-annual and annual programming and planning documents**. These consultations should be timely, transparent, well prepared and allow for the contribution of a wide group of CSOs (including at grass-root level). In situations of conflict and fragility, they should ensure all sides are involved. When it comes to **Joint Programming** [13], partnerships and collaborations are at the heart of joint programming. Inclusive consultations are therefore central to the entire process and a strategic approach to them is deemed essential[14]. Finally, annual programming and planning also allow involving civil society in the confirmation and/or reorientation of support strategies following mid-term and end-of-term reviews.
Identification &	Identification and formulation aim at further concretising the broad orientations of the

[12] Idem

[13] The EU's Global Strategy and the Consensus on Development make a strong case for 'working better together' at partner country level through tailored and contextualised joint programming approaches. The advantages of joint programming and joint implementation are summarised here so that they can be adapted for use in communications and advocacy with other development actors.

[14] See Section 4: Consultation, Partnership, Dialogue and Communication of the new Guidance about JP/Working Better Together.

Formulation	programming phase, ensuring the relevance and feasibility of planned interventions and preparing a detailed design. The outputs of this phase are Action Documents. Participatory approaches can be used to involve civil society in **confirming the priorities identified** during the programming phase, in commissioned **identification/formulation studies and research work** and in determining the most suitable **financing modalities**. CSOs should also be engaged in policy dialogue associated to **budget support**, including: ▪ The debates around the use of budget support and the discussions around the criteria and indicators of the policy matrix related to the disbursement of EU funds. Many budget support programmes include civil society related conditionality and indicators; ▪ The discussions on transparency and oversight of budgets, performance monitoring processes and systems and the undertaking of social or financial audits.
Implementation	During implementation, planned results are delivered and the efficient management of resources and progress needs to be monitored and reported on. **Reserving a specific budget line for CSO engagement** in sectoral actions empowers civil society's participation in policy making, implementation and monitoring: CSOs can be involved through **specific activities within sector actions**, such as generating a local evidence-base to input to national processes, undertaking advocacy and transparency campaigns to open or enlarge "claimed spaces" for dialogue, playing a watchdog role vis-à-vis state institutions or the private sector, monitoring the provision of services at local level, etc. Particularly relevant in the area of public financial governance and public administration reform, CSOs can be key actors in monitoring reforms and how these reforms impact communities. Sector actions can **strengthen technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities** and internal governance systems of specialised CSOs in the respective sector, to enable civil society to participate, articulate their needs and expectations and effectively play a watchdog role. Sectorial CSO alliances, platforms and networks (e.g. with research centres, think tanks, international actors, national parliaments, supreme audit institutions etc.) can be supported. CSOs can also **deliver services** in sectors such as health, education, water and sanitation, agriculture or veterinary services, notably by reaching out to remote and isolated areas where the state may not penetrate, by reaching excluded and marginalised communities, promoting innovation and filling the vacuum where the public and formal private sectors fail to fulfil their role. This is often done through the promotion of multi-stakeholder alliances or other forms of public-private collaboration, or the use of co-production schemes between CSOs and local authorities for social service delivery. As farmer associations, cooperatives, or support organisations, CSOs can also be involved in implementation by representing smallholder farmers, informal sector operators, women or other underserved segments of the private sector in structured public-private dialogue on improving the local business environment and investment climate. In addition to these more traditional forms of civil society involvement, sector actions can further explore the use of new forms of civil society engagement, using information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as e-Governance, social networks and other internet-based forms of Civil Society/state interface, etc.[15]
Monitoring and	CSOs can be invited as members (or at least observers) of **steering committees**, together with representatives from state institutions and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. private

[15] COWI (2012): How best to support Civil Society in policy dialogue. DANIDA, SIDA & Austrian development Cooperation. Joint evaluation.

Evaluation	sector representatives, etc.) and can be **consulted in the course of reviews, monitoring exercises, evaluations and audits**, which are conducted at the end of the implementation of EU operations. In some contexts, or sectors, it may even be possible to include a civil society component in the monitoring or evaluation of the programme, or a civil society representative in the (mid-term or end of term) evaluation team.

In addition to financial assistance and CS involvement in policy dialogue, the involvement of CSOs is also key for **political dialogue** linked to relevant political processes, i.e. stabilisation and association arrangements, peace agreements and regional integration processes, EU Human Rights Dialogues. Effective communication and engagement mechanisms are crucial for such processes to ensure inclusiveness and transparency as well as to make citizens real stakeholders and develop a sense of ownership.

Complementary to CSO involvement throughout the different phases of EU financial assistance programmes, the EU should **advocate partner governments** for the same level of civil society involvement. Leading by example, the EU can create peer pressure through diplomacy and political dialogue, as well as supporting partner governments in scaling up public authorities' capacity to engage in dialogue with civil society.

3. SECTORAL FICHES

What follows is a set of 14 sectoral fiches, which further develop the entry points for Civil Society involvement under each of the 5 new Commission priorities and cross-cutting areas.

The 14 sectoral fiches also target one or several of the SDGs as indicated in each one of the fiches, with SDGs 1, SDG 5 and SDG 17 being cross-cutting and applying to all fiches.

Commission priorities	Green deal	Digital and data technologies	Alliances for sustainable growth and jobs	Migration partnerships	Governance peace and security
SDGs	SDG 2 SDG 6 SDG 7 SDG 11 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15	SDG 9	SDG 2 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12	SDG 10	SDG 16
	SDG 1 SDG 5 SDG17				
Fiches	1. Agriculture, rural development and food and nutrition security 2. Sustainable energy 3. Environment, climate change and disaster risk management 4. Water, sanitation and hygiene 5. Urban	6. Digitalisation	7. Trade, private sector development and regional integration 8. Transport 9. Circular economy	10. Migration, border management and forced displacement	11. Human Rights, justice and Rule of Law 12. Preventing and countering violent extremism and security

	development				
Cross cutting EC priorities					
SDGs	SDG 3 SDG 4				
Cross cutting themes (Gender, human capital	13. Education 14. Health				

Using the internationally agreed OECD framework of civil society engagement – which ranges from sharing information to participatory policymaking – the fiches identify a **number of entry points for strengthening Civil Society involvement.** They are intended to assist colleagues in EU delegations and headquarters to involve civil society more strategically in the different areas of EU engagement, thus fine-tuning our actions to local realities and working towards more sustainability and legitimacy of EU support programmes.

Each sector is preceded by a brief introduction. Each one of the 14 fiches offers a "menu" of options in terms of policy dialogue and operational support for each one of the phases in the cycle of operations, which will need to be carefully assessed depending on the context, functions and actors.

A. GREEN DEALS

As regards **biodiversity**, civil society is an important actor. For instance, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Alliance is a network of civil society organizations who have a common interest in the CBD and who provide inputs from various different knowledge fields to change and ultimately improve biodiversity-related policy at the international, national and community level. An important added value lies in their relationship with people on the ground by means of which they can **inform decision makers** of the impact of their decisions at the local level, as well as **informing local peoples** on the decisions taken in the CBD. As such, CSOs role has been recognised as many of them are supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) which aims to help civil society to protect the world's biodiversity hotspots. Civil society plays a crucial role in the sustainable management of ecosystem services at large: CSOs are an important partner for the preservation of world's **forests** as per the EU Communication (2019) on Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests, and are particularly active in **land** restoration and sustainable use at local level, as they often gather local knowledge and know-how. The CSO panel in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is a testimony of their contribution. Civil society is also a key player when it comes to building more **resilient and sustainable food systems to prevent food crisis and malnutrition**.[16] Awareness raising is indeed crucial to **change consumers and producers' behaviour** regarding food consumption and production patterns (reducing food loss and waste, dietary change towards healthy diets…). The role of civil society, however, is not limited to those actions as many of them are also **sources of innovation** and proposals. CSOs were for instance significant contributors to the recent proposal of the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems to have a common food policy for the European Union.[17]

Oceans and water are another deep concern for CSOs as evidenced by their wide participation in the World Water Forum – the annual world's largest event on water where civil society can provide input to the World Water council's ongoing programs to help solve current and future challenges. As an example, **Oceana** is the largest international advocacy organization exclusively working for the conservation of oceans. The organisation carries **out targeted campaigns to prevent the collapse of fish populations, marine mammals and other damages to sea life resulted from industrial fishing and pollution.**

CSOs also play a crucial role in the **sustainable management of ecosystem services**. CSOs are an important partner for the preservation of world's forests and are particularly active in land restoration and sustainable use at local level, as they often gather local knowledge and know-how (see CSO panel in UNCCD).

When it comes to **climate change, sustainable energy and urban development**, civil society is once again a significant ally. The **Climate Action Network (CAN) International** is a worldwide network of more than 1,300 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 120 countries working to promote government, private sector and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. The Alliance of Civil Society Organisations for Clean Energy Access aim to strengthen the efforts of CSOs working to deliver universal green energy access. As **trusted intermediaries**, CSOs are well placed to support 'bottom-up' planning and build understanding among poor and marginal communities of new distributed energy services and products and contribute to debates around housing and urban development processes, bringing the voices of the affected communities. CSOs can also share best practices, e.g. with farmers to adapt to climate change, identify social innovations and improve other stakeholders' understanding of the energy needs of the poor, contribute to participatory planning in housing and urban development.

[16] The SUN Civil Society Network (CSN) represents over 3,000 organisations locally, nationally and internationally working together to end malnutrition, in all its forms.
[17] http://www.ipes-food.org/_img/upload/files/CFP_FullReport.pdf

Climate change is one of the current priorities of the 2018-2020 CSO-LA program at country level. It is on this basis that for instance the EUDEL in Fiji started a project aimed at facilitating the transition to a climate-resilient, low-emissions, circular economy through communities' centred actions to achieve i.e. resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production, as well as reducing, recycling and reusing waste. Several networks of CSOs that are signatories of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs)[18] with the EU are active in areas relevant for the Green Deals. These include FPAs working on small-scale sustainable agriculture at regional level: La Via Campesina and the Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia. Globally, Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité focuses on food systems, sustainable energy systems and climate justice while the Global Network of CSO on Disaster Reduction works to strengthen resilience and reduce disaster risks in communities worldwide.

[18] The EU has signed 25 Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs) with networks of global and regional civil society umbrella organisations. Actor-based umbrella organisations are understood as associations/federations of regional and/or national networks/platforms of CSOs, which aggregate and work together formally to coordinate activities and/or pool resources. FPAs create a long-term political partnership aiming at common agreed strategic objectives and encourage CSOs as key contributors to policymaking at regional and global levels.

1. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION (SDG 2)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in agriculture, rural development and food security include member-based organisations (including farmers' associations, cooperatives, related agricultural business associations, etc.); community-based and grass roots organisations; women's organisations; savings and microfinance organisations; indigenous and minority organisations and movements; intermediary non-governmental organisations (NGOs) active in rural areas; NGO networks and coordination structures playing advocacy and/or watchdog roles; environmental organisations and foundations; universities, scientific and technological institutes; research centres and think-tanks; etc. CSOs engaged in fighting all forms of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity) are typically those working in child and maternal care, women empowerment and gender equality, education, humanitarian aid, WASH and promoting sustainable food value chains. They use to coordinate in multisectoral networks mainstreaming nutrition actions in sectorial programmes (such as agriculture, health, WASH and social protection).

WHEN AND HOW?

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>To inform</th><th>To consult & dialogue</th><th>To partner</th></tr>
<tr><td>Identification and Formulation</td><td>- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes or support to sector reforms in the field of agriculture/rural development. /food and nutrition security (FNS).</td><td>- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role in agriculture/food security/ improved nutrition/rural development.
- The EU consults CSOs during the formulation & identification of agriculture, improved nutrition and food security and rural development programmes.
- CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of indigenous, rural and marginalised communities, are taken into account.</td><td>- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a FNS and rural civil society expert is recruited to join the team.
- EU funded agriculture, rural development, nutrition and food security programmes (including budget support) include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionalities) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement and accountability.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation</td><td>- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national public policies, plans and actions related to agriculture, nutrition, food security and rural development.</td><td colspan="2">Dialogue

- The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in agriculture, rural development, nutrition or food security in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss and/or formulate policies in these areas.</td></tr>
</table>

	- CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU agriculture/nutrition/food security/rural development programmes by: - Encouraging greater inclusion of women and youth organisations/rural and indigenous communities/farmers' groups / cooperatives/etc in decision-making spaces (at local and national level). - Building public support and advocate for political will to attain food and nutrition security. - Promoting education and raising awareness on questions related to land rights and/or the rights of specific constituencies (e.g. fishers, pastoralists and herders, forest dwellers, rural workers etc.). - Promoting innovation (e.g. climate-smart agriculture) and experimenting in geographic areas or disciplines which are hard to reach for government agencies, particularly in the field of food and nutrition security. - Conducting fact-finding, undertaking independent analysis and/or undertaking advocacy. - Attending relevant regional/global agriculture and food and nutrition security negotiations/conventions. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs specialised in agriculture, rural development, nutrition and food security (particularly rural networks/platforms, i.e. farmer and fisher representative bodies, cooperative bodies, etc., as well as infrastructure organisations providing support services to CSOs). - Scaling up successful rural approaches which benefit marginalised communities. - Implementing participatory approaches for the identification and provision of services to marginalised, indigenous and rural communities, using their capacity to act quickly and flexibly targeting the most vulnerable groups. This may include a wide range of services, including extension services, financial services (e.g. micro-credit), market services (e.g. fair-trade certification, micro-credit), nutrition services and food assistance and /or legal assistance (e.g. access to land, product registration).
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.) - The EU advocates partner governments to inform CSOs about progress within the sector.	Dialogue - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement policy discussions. - The EU engages in dialogue with CSOs playing a watchdog role, monitoring progress of education reforms and of the EU funded agriculture/rural development/nutrition/food security programme. - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members of programme steering committees, development partners groups/sector dialogue councils, etc. on agriculture, rural development and food and nutrition security issues. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring the agriculture/rural development/nutrition/food security programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in agriculture, rural development, nutrition and/or food security. - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level (e.g. community-based organisations (CBOs), NGOs, movements) to monitor the implementation of agriculture reforms at community and local level.

Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent environmental and social impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

2. Sustainable Energy (SDG 7)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in sustainable energy include environmental and research NGOs (and their networks and coordination structures) working on energy issues and playing awareness raising, advocacy and/or watchdog roles; community-based and grass roots organisations; business associations; consumer organisations and citizen movements; indigenous and minority organisations and movements; cooperatives and farmers associations; environmental foundations interested in alternative sources of energy; scientific and technological institutes, universities, research centres and think tanks; associations of local authorities; youth movements; the media etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support to energy sector reforms.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role in environment, climate action and energy (considering the strong connections between climate action and sustainable energy). - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing indigenous and marginalised groups) during the formulation and identification of EU energy programmes. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of rural and marginalised communities, are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (possible with background on energy issues) is recruited. - EU-funded energy programmes (including budget support) include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionalities) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of/ strengthens existing multi-stakeholder fora, integrating specialised CSOs, to formulate strategies, policies, budgets and action plans on energy.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national public policies, plans and actions in the energy sector. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in energy, climate action and/or environment, in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies and public-private dialogue to discuss and/or formulate energy reforms, good practices and effective energy systems, standards, tariffs, etc. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU energy programmes by: - Influencing energy policies through research and evidence-based advocacy around energy efficiency systems, renewable energy deployment, access to energy (including technical and social barriers hampering access to energy, particularly of vulnerable and marginalised communities), gender, social and environmental implications, use of alternative energy systems, etc. - Informing, sensitising and raising awareness of the public, on issues related to energy costs (e.g. electricity tariffs), consumer rights, alternative energies, clean cooking solutions, pro-poor, renewable/sustainability energy models, etc. - Identifying agents of sustainable development, including women, marginalised and rural communities, in order to promote the use of alternative sources of energy (e.g. biogas solar panels, clean cooking solutions, etc.) - Cooperating with the authorities (national/local) and the private sector to develop pro-poor energy systems, energy efficiency projects, promote social entrepreneurship and alternative energy systems, develop community-based energy management systems, etc. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs specialised in energy.
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.). - The EU advocates the partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the energy sector.	Dialogue - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded energy programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) discussing progress of energy reforms. - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement energy policy discussions (e.g. on gender and social provisions of energy access programmes, outreach energy access programmes for the poor, impact of tariffs systems, energy saving action, environmental safeguards, etc.) - The EU encourages inclusion of CSOs in the committees set up to monitor revenues allocation from extractive industries. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU energy programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in energy. - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the outreach of energy access programmes. - Promoting networks monitoring the transparency and accountability of energy policies and programmes.

Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach is developed to undertake the evaluation, where CSOs (particularly organisations representing marginalised and vulnerable groups as well as CBOs) are involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (possibly with background on sustainable energy) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

3. ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (SDG 6/ SDG 13 / SDG 14 / SDG 15)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in environment, Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) include environmental NGOs (and their networks and coordination structures) playing awareness raising, advocacy and/or watchdog roles; community-based and grass roots organisations; organisations representing the interest of indigenous peoples and minorities; environmental foundations; natural and wild life park trusts; cooperatives and farmers/ breeders associations; scientific and research institutions and think tanks; professional organisations (e.g.: firemen association); citizen movements; humanitarian organisations; women organisations business associations and trade unions; associations of local authorities; youth movements; the media, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support to reforms in the area of environment, CC and DRM.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy and watchdog role on environmental issues. - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing indigenous and marginalised groups) during the formulation and identification of environment, CC and DRM programmes - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert recruited. - EU-funded environmental/CC/DRM programmes include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of /strengthens existing multi-stakeholder fora, integrating specialised CSOs to discuss and/or formulate policies and action plans on environment, CC or DRM.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about planned EU programmes/support to national policies and action plans related to environment, CC, DRM. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of relevant CSOs in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss and guide the implementation of policies and action plans on environment/CC/DRM; the vulnerability of communities; the compliance with global commitments (e.g. Paris Agreement, Sendai framework); the definition of standards, resilience and adaptation strategies; low-emission development strategies, etc Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU programmes in the field of environment, CC and DRM by: - Influencing environmental and climate policies through research and evidence-based advocacy, encouraging greater inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable communities in the decision-making spaces on DRM and Climate action, etc. at local and national level. - Implementing education, citizen awareness programmes and/or training within the fields of environment, DRM and climate action, on how to reduce vulnerability, enhance social, health and cultural resilience of persons and communities, disaster preparedness, etc. This is particularly relevant for marginalised and vulnerable groups. - Conducting fact-finding, independent analysis and disaster preparedness assessments and work with local authorities in developing community response plans, e.g. on vulnerability and exposure of persons and assets; social, health and cultural resilience, etc. - Promoting innovation and experiment around climate change adaptation and/or disaster preparedness with vulnerable and marginalised communities (e.g. through introduction of different crops, use of alternative energy systems, etc.). CSOs can empower local communities through sustainable practices (e.g. sustainable forestry management and fishery, adaptation techniques, etc.). - Implementing recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction actions in line with the Sendai framework. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs, networks and platforms specialised in environment, CC and DRM.
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.) - The EU advocates partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the environment/CC/DRM sector.	Dialogue - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded environment and climate related programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) monitoring compliance with global commitments (e.g. Paris Agreement, Sendai framework) and standards. - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement environment/CC/DRM policy discussions (e.g. on social, health and/or cultural impact of the environmental and climate change measures, environmental safeguards, etc.) Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU environment, CC and DRM programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in environment, CC and DRM. - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the implementation of government policies and actions in the field of environment, CC and DRM.

Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (having some background on environmental issues) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

4. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) (SDG 6)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in WASH include community-based organisations (CBOs); neighbourhood and resident associations; faith-based organisations (FBOs) and other CSOs providing WASH related services; women's organisations; cooperatives and farmers associations; Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) representing marginalised communities and vulnerable groups; consumer and user associations; service providers and professional associations representing entrepreneurs, small and medium companies; scientific research institutes and think tanks; CSO networks, coalitions, platforms or coordination groups playing an advocacy role, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programme(s)/support to sector reforms in the area of WASH.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role in rural and urban development, water and sanitation, agriculture, consumer protection, etc. - The EU consults with CSOs (including grass roots organisations) during the formulation and identification of WASH programmes. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of rural communities and the poor, are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (ideally with some background on WASH) recruited. - The EU supports the inclusion of CSOs specialised in rural and urban development, water and sanitation, agriculture, consumer protection, etc. in multi-stakeholder committees/advisory bodies/multi-sectorial cluster groups to discuss and formulate WASH policies and programmes. - EU WASH funded programmes or supported reforms (including budget support) include indicators (possibly conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement.

<table>
<tr><td>Implementation</td><td>- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national public policies, plans and actions related to WASH.
- CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.</td><td colspan="2">Policy dialogue

- The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in WASH in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies and public-private dialogue to discuss and guide the implementation of policies and reforms (e.g. through innovative practices, technologies, alternative research undertaken by CSOs, etc.).

Operational support

CSOs are involved in or complement EU water related programmes by:

- Influencing WASH policies through research and evidence-based advocacy around access to services (including technical and social barriers hampering access, particularly of vulnerable and marginalised communities), gender, social and environmental implications.
- Informing, sensitising and raising awareness of the public on rights/access to water and sanitation, hygiene and health related issues, water quality and infrastructures, sustainable water resources management, etc., promoting the access to and the equity of WASH services particularly of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups
- Providing additional services to those of the State (e.g. water supply infrastructure, small-scale irrigation infrastructure, community-based management of WASH services/infrastructure, promotion of water efficiency, etc.) and enter into public-private partnerships with authorities (national and/or local) to provide complementary services, technical assistance, seek innovative solutions, etc.
- Develop CSOs' organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs specialised in the area of WASH (particularly networks and platforms active in WASH, as well as infrastructure organisations, i.e. providing services to CSOs).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Monitoring</td><td rowspan="2">- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded WASH programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.)
- The EU advocates the partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the WASH sector.</td><td>Dialogue

- Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers in monitoring/steering committees on WASH sector/programme performance.
- The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement policy discussions.
- The EU engages in dialogue with CSOs playing a watchdog role to monitor the performance of the WASH sector.</td><td>Dialogue

- Selected/specialised CSOs participate as formal members of steering committees of EU-funded programmes, discussing the progress of WASH related policies/reforms.
- CSOs are assigned a formal role, in close cooperation with the authorities, to monitor policy implementation, progress of reform and/or government commitments (i.e. around access, quality and equity of WASH infrastructures and services, etc.).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Operational support

CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU programmes in the area of WASH is enhanced by:

- Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs active in the area of WASH.
- Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the quality, inclusiveness and resource allocation of policies, services and programmes.
- Promoting networks of CSOs to ensure transparency and accountability of WASH policy implementation.</td></tr>
</table>

Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert, possible with some WASH background, in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

5. URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SDG 11)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in urban development include neighbourhood associations and resident groups; housing trusts; community-based organisations (CBOs); NGOs and other forms of CSOs working on land issues or in the provision and/or access to basic services; women's self-employed organisations and other women organisations; NGOs representing marginalised communities and vulnerable groups; consumer and user associations; professional associations and sector private representatives representing small and medium businesses; foundations; academia, scientific research institutes and think tanks; CSO networks organised around land, housing and/or urban issues, coalitions; platforms or coordination groups playing an advocacy role vis-a-vis local authorities/city councils, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programme(s)/support to sector reforms in the area of urban development.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role in urban development. - The EU consults with CSOs (including grass roots organisations) during the formulation and identification of their support to urban development. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of residents and/or the most vulnerable groups and the poor, are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (ideally with some background on urban development) recruited. - The EU supports the inclusion of CSOs specialised in urban planning / land issues in multi-stakeholder committees/advisory bodies/multi-sectorial cluster groups to discuss and formulate urban development policies and programmes. - EU urban development funded programmes or supported reforms (including budget support) include indicators (possibly conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or residents involvement vis-a-vis local authorities/city councils.

<table>
<tr><td>Implementation</td><td>- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national public policies, plans and actions related to urban development.
- CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals in the framework of the EU support to urban development.</td><td colspan="2">Policy dialogue
- The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in urban development/land issues in the sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss and guide the implementation of policies and reforms (e.g. through innovative practices, technologies, alternative research undertaken by CSOs, etc.).

Operational support

CSOs are involved in or complement EU urban development programmes by:

- Influencing urban policies through research and evidence-based advocacy around land issues, access to services (including technical and social barriers hampering access, particularly of vulnerable and marginalised communities), gender, social and environmental implications of urban development plans/infrastructures.
- Informing, sensitising and building awareness of the residents around their rights to the land and to services such as water and sanitation, waste management, hygiene and health related issues, quality and infrastructures, etc.
- Helping the residents to self-organise to provide basic urban services (i.e. community health centres, community cultural centres, WASH, community driven waste management plans, etc)
- Enter into public-private partnerships with the city councils/local authorities to provide technical assistance, seek innovative solutions or provide complementary services to those provided by authorities and/or to address the needs of the most the vulnerable groups.
- Being involved in participatory urban development and/or budgetary planning councils.
- Develop organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs specialised in the area of urban planning and development (particularly networks and platforms, as well as infrastructure organisations, i.e. providing services to CSOs).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring</td><td>- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded urban development programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.)
- The EU advocates the authorities to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the EU funded urban development programmes.</td><td>Dialogue

- Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers in monitoring/steering committees on urban development/ to monitor and track urban budgets/ monitor local tenders/etc.
- The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement policy discussions.
- The EU engages in dialogue with CSOs playing a watchdog role to monitor the performance of their support to urban development.</td><td>Dialogue

- Selected/specialised CSOs participate as formal members of steering committees of EU-funded programmes, discussing the progress of urban development policies and reforms.
- CSOs are assigned a formal role, in close cooperation with the local authorities, to monitor policy implementation, /budget expenditures/ progress of reforms and/or adherence to government commitments (i.e. around access to / quality and equity of urban infrastructures and services, etc.).</td></tr>
</table>

		Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU programmes in the area of urban development is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs active in the area of urban planning and development and local budget monitoring. - Supporting residents' groups and CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the quality, inclusiveness and resource allocation of city services and programmes. - Promoting networks of CSOs to ensure transparency and accountability of urban development policy implementation and budget expenditure.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings of the evaluation report.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert, possible with some urban development background, in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

B. DIGITAL AND DATA TECHNOLOGIES

The digital transformation has great potential for CSOs. It contributed in strengthening **CSOs networks** as a voice of national and international civil society allowing them to speak to a global audience. However, it can also help generate new ideas, improve CSOs skills, and foster innovation. As an interesting example, last year *VIA Don Bosco* engaged in a partnership with a private company, *SettleMint*, to use blockchain technology to alleviate administrative overhead in the NGO financial management process and allow more time for its core mission, providing education across the globe.

Digital revolution multiplies the available opportunities for CSOs to play their watchdog role and inform citizens understanding on issues of public interest and offers **new tools for fundraising**.[19] As computing power increases while prices decrease, digitalisation can improve CSOs capacity to **analyse wide database and provide policy recommendations**. In the same vein, digital transformation can significantly improve CSOs' capacity to track effectiveness of their projects, especially thanks to big data powered analytics, including through real-time data monitoring.

Civil society is also a valuable partner in **bridging the digital divide** by giving people, notably youth, a space in which they have access to trainings on coding, strengthen self-confidence, share ideas and stimulate creativity. For instance, the Youth for Technology Foundation, aims at empowering marginalised youth and women in Africa by giving them digital skills. Close the Gap has developed Digitrucks which are multi-functional IT labs aimed at strengthening computer skills in vulnerable communities in the most rural regions of Africa. Foundations can also directly support digital entrepreneurship as evidenced by the TEFConnect initiative, the World's Largest Digital Platform for African Entrepreneurs launched in 2018 by the Tony Elumelu Foundation.

When it comes to **service delivery**, NGOs research institutes, tech communities/entrepreneurs and start-up hubs can work directly with local communities to help develop social apps aimed at addressing their specific needs and concerns. For instance, the Co-creation hub in Nigeria is a place where tech communities, social entrepreneurs, government, tech companies, impact investors and hackers in and around Lagos can co-create new solutions to the many social problems of the country.

Civil society also has an important role to play to advocate for appropriate regulation as well as enforcement mechanisms meant to ensure **right to privacy**. As an example, Privacy International advocates for strong national, regional, and international laws that protect privacy. Such added value has been recognised by the EU-AU Digital Economy Task Force. One of its key recommendation is to provide support to civil society for digital rights awareness and debates in order to ensure that the benefits of the digital economy are human-centred, increase access to basic services and contribute to **transparency and real accountability.**

Still, digital technologies also represent **significant challenges** for CSOs as repressive governments resort to surveillance, censorship, cyberattacks, government-sponsored trolling, and internet shutdowns to undermine civic space. Online platforms are being used to spread hateful rhetoric, incite violence and lead disinformation / misinformation campaigns. Such trends are even more challenging since many CSOs do not have the **right tools and expertise** required to protect themselves.

In this context, the potential **engagement with civil society on digital issues** is **large**. It may be particularly relevant to strengthen CSOs capacity to address digital attacks and embrace digital transformation (e.g. through blockchain), For instance, a US-AID funded project title INSPIRES seeks to both harness new technologies to **forecast threats to civic space** and test out new preventive interventions.[20]

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[19] For instance, donations using charity-based applications.

[20] INSPIRES will test the proposition that **machine learning** can help identify early flags that civic space may shift and generate opportunities to evaluate the success of interventions that strive to build civil society resilience to potential shocks.

6. DIGITALISATION (SDG 9)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in digitalisation include NGOs (and their networks and coordination structures) using digital tools to become more effective; NGOs working on privacy and digital rights and related cyber security issues; NGOs working on e-governance; NGOs playing awareness raising, advocacy and/or watchdog roles regarding the digital divide; community-based and grass roots organisations working to bridge the digital divide in their communities or regarding specific groups; social enterprises, creative entreprises, and CSOs working in partnership with start-ups and tech companies and impact investors; foundations interested in digital tools (ex. Telecom foundations); scientific and technologic institutes, universities, research centres and think tanks; associations of local authorities; youth movements; media, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support digitalisation.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing a research and advocacy role in digitalisation/e governance/etc. - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing indigenous and marginalised groups) during the formulation and identification of EU digitalisation programmes. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of rural and marginalised communities, are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (with some background on digitalisation) recruited. - EU-funded digitalisation programmes include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionality) related to the digital divide and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of multi-stakeholder fora, integrating specialised CSOs, to formulate strategies, policies, budgets and action plans on digitalisation policies.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national public policies, plans and actions with regards to digitalisation/e-governance/etc. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in bridging the digital divide/ work on e-governance/use digital tools, in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies and public-private dialogue, to discuss and/or formulate digital reform and the creation of an enabling environment for tech start-ups and entrepreneurs. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU digitalisation programmes by: - Influencing digital policies through research and evidence-based advocacy around the impact of digitalisation, access and the question of the digital divide (including technical and social barriers hampering access, particularly of women and of vulnerable and marginalised communities), gender, social and environmental implications, governance mechanisms to promote an open government, questions of digital security and rights, notably data protection etc. - Informing, sensitising and raising awareness of the public on issues related to digitalisation, privacy and consumer rights, cyber security, etc. - Delivering specific services to population by promoting initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide, e.g. improving citizens digital literacy in particular for populations that are socially excluded or out of reach - Promoting initiatives aimed at better integrating new technologies (such as blockchain, etc.) to make CSOs' work more effective. - Partnering with the private sector to promote tech start-ups. - Cooperating with the authorities (national/local) to promote e-governance / e-services/etc. - Developing digital organisational capacities of CSOs.	
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.) - The EU advocates the partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress regarding the digital agenda.	Dialogue - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU-funded digitalisation programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) discussing progress of digital reforms. - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement digital policy discussions (e.g. on the gender digital gap and access of particular groups, the question of digital divide, tech hubs, etc.) Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU digitalisation programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs working to promote digital solutions. - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the outreach of digitalisation programmes and measure the digital divide. - Promoting networks monitoring digital reforms, in particular questions around privacy and digital rights and cyber security.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach is developed to undertake the evaluation, where CSOs (particularly marginalised and vulnerable groups and CBOs) are involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (possibly with background on digitalisation) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

C. ALLIANCES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND JOBS

In addition to contributing to **a sound investment climate** (e.g. through promoting good governance and representing the interests of underserved segments of the private sector), CSOs can provide **technical support** and knowledge for MSMEs in the formal and informal sector, e.g. when it comes to improving management, marketing, sustainable production practices, and governance capacities or adapting products to local cultural contexts and needs.[21] By grouping smallholders, **farmers' organisations** (FOs) and cooperatives can help address various capacity and market access constraints related to e.g. productivity, management capacities, land use rights, but they also facilitate access to lending from microfinance and other financial institutions. Some CSOs can even contribute to **facilitating trade** between the EU and Africa. A clear illustration is the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP), a not-for-profit inter-professional association that, among other tasks, monitors regulations on foodstuffs and assists businesses in adapting to trade-related legal requirements. Business and professional associations, such as trade unions and employers' organisations are of paramount importance in promoting a **sound investment climate through social dialogue**. Access to foreign markets for smallholder producers and artisanal workers is also provided through local fair-trade networks and their international counterparts.

CSOs can **mobilise additional resources** to be invested. A growing number of diaspora organisations work on the creation of financial mechanisms that can capture diasporas' savings for support to local development projects and/or business creation. **Foundations**, especially those from the banking or corporate sectors, can play a strategic role in promoting private investment, helping to identify constraints for financing, providing advice to investors interested not only in financial but also in social return on investments.

As regards **education and skills**, strong, broad-based and locally driven civil society participation is crucial to ensuring the delivery of national and international education goals, including the development of skills needed for sustainable development and participation in green economy. The Civil Society Education Fund (CSEF) for instance, managed by the Global Campaign for Education (GCE), supports citizen engagement in education sector policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring with the objective of strengthening government accountability to citizens for the achievement of equitable, inclusive and quality public education. CSOs also provide education, training and skills development themselves when governments are unable to meet market needs.

Moreover, CSOs can play an important role in **public-private dialogue** as representatives of underserved or unorganized segments of the private sector (e.g. informal enterprises, smallholder framers or self-employed women and youth). Structured public-private dialogue is facilitated by EU Delegations to engaging the local and European private sector in identification and formulation of reform priorities on improving the local investment climate. As such, they are an essential building block of the 3rd pillar of the External Investment Plan (EIP). CSOs can contribute to making this dialogue more inclusive of all segments and sectors of the local private sector.

Finally, civil society organisations are key partners when it comes to promoting **responsible business conduct** (RBC) and investments with regard to the environment and climate change, resource efficiency, decent working conditions and the respect of human rights. They contribute to fostering sustainability, transparency and traceability in global value chains. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources, is supported by a coalition of government, companies, and civil society organisations whose participation is fundamental to achieving the objectives of EITI. As regards the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), CSOs are essential in the

[21] See for instance, the Oxfam's Enterprise Development programme, the Confederation of European Senior Experts or the NGO Exchange.

monitoring of implementation of Voluntary Partnership Agreements. Furthermore, structured dialogue and multi-stakeholder partnerships including civil society and the private sector, can contribute to giving the latter a **social licence to operate**, hence de-risking at least partly the investments.

Civil society importance for business has been **recognised** by some private **companies** themselves. In 2018, businesses such as *Adidas* and *Univeler* have issued a first ever call to protect civic freedoms, human rights defenders and Rule of Law in a landmark joint statement: "*The protection of civic freedoms and respect for the Rule of Law are vitally important for both civil society and business. Free, open societies enable well-functioning markets, stable financial systems and good governance. In contrast,* ***efforts to limit civil society and civic freedoms undermine open societies, foster corruption, limit competition****, critical thought and innovation".*[22]

Once again, several **FPAs missions** are **relevant** to the **jobs and growth agenda**. While the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) contribute supporting social dialogue, the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and Fairtrade International aim at creating **quality employment** and ensuring **sustainable growth**.

Furthermore, EUDEL also resort to the CSO-LA program to engage with CSOs to support jobs creation. As an interesting example, **EUDEL in Bangladesh** supports a project where CSOs, following companies needs assessment, provide training to workers so that their skills match better the employers need. CSOs also provided training to factories mid-level managers so that they could improve the working environment e.g. for women. In **Indonesia**, EUDEL currently manages two on-going CSO-LA projects dealing with youth empowerment to improve their contribution/ engagement in development planning and budgeting as well as economic policy advocacy at village and district levels. One project is addressing **economic empowerment of youth** (including young women) through the livestock sector, while the other project is focusing on youth empowerment and skills development programmes to address youth unemployment.[23]

[22] Supporting Civic Freedoms, Human Rights Defenders And The Rule of Law, *Business Network on Civic Freedoms and Human Rights Defenders*.
[23] For instance, the provision of seed funds, proper trainings and mentoring to help youth to start small business or increase their skills and competence.

7. TRADE, PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION (SDG8 / SDG 9)

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in trade, private sector development and regional integration include business and professional associations, chambers of commerce, social and economic councils, entrepreneur associations, trade unions, cooperatives, social businesses, micro finance institutions, consumer associations, farmer associations, fair trade networks, NGOs following the negotiation and implementation of free trade agreements and playing a watchdog role vis-à-vis the private sector and authorities, CSOs promoting social inclusion and responsible business conduct, NGOs representing indigenous and/or marginalised communities and their rights, think tanks and research institutions, local authorities associations, media, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about trade and regional integration negotiations between the EU and the partner country, and about planned EU programmes/support to private sector development and sector reforms.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs, playing an advocacy role. - The EU consults CSOs during the identification/formulation of EU programmes and sector interventions in trade, private sector development, investment promotion, extractive industries and natural resources exploitation, regional integration. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of rural and marginalised communities are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (if possible with background on trade issues) is recruited. - EU programmes or support to reforms (including budget support) include indicators (possibly even conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement. - Farmer's associations, cooperatives, trade unions and other sectoral or national representative bodies of the private sector are involved in the identification of local value chains with high potential for decent job creation and poverty reduction that are supported through EU TPSD programmes.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about ongoing EU programmes supporting private sector development, trade and regional integration, etc. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of specialised CSOs in the national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss national plans on private sector development, investment promotion, extractive industries, trade agreements and negotiations, labour rights, consumer protection, market opportunities for cooperatives and small entrepreneurs, etc. - EU Delegations invite representative organisations of the local private sector to the public-private dialogue on improving the local business environment and investment climate. In Africa, it is facilitated through the Sustainable Business for Africa Platform (SB4A).[24] A wider range of CSO's representing different segments of the local private sector can help to make the EU's dialogue with the private sector more inclusive, meaningful and credible. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement sectorial programmes by: - Influencing trade, investment and private sector development policies and negotiations of free trade agreements, promoting greater outreach to and representation of remote and marginalised and vulnerable communities. - Engaging in research and evidence-based advocacy and playing a watchdog role vis-à-vis the private sector and/or the government regarding trade and investment issues, free trade agreements, consumer and labour rights, the extractive sector, trade negotiations, business and human rights, etc. - Informing, sensitising (also developing educational materials), raising awareness of the public and notably vulnerable groups on e.g. labour rights, trade and investment issues, free trade agreements and negotiations, regional integration, extractive industries, etc. - Providing skills development services/formal & informal education to ensure a better access to the labour market. - Promoting innovation and pioneering new approaches such as inclusive business models, multi-stakeholder alliances and other forms of public-private collaboration, providing services to (social) entrepreneurs (i.e. finance, access to markets), promoting local value chains, promoting social corporate responsibility, promote business and cooperative development (e.g. farmer associations), promote inclusiveness and social inclusion actions (e.g. employment of marginalised groups), developing community-based resource management systems, or provide live-changing durable goods, agricultural inputs, microcredit, affordable decentralised energy, or mobile telecommunication tailored to the cultural preferences and local needs of low-income households. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs working in the field of trade, investment, private sector development and regional integration.

[24] See https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/sustainable-business-for-africa_en.pdf.

Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded support in the area of trade, private sector development, regional integration (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending civil society meetings, etc.)	Dialogue - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis and play a watchdog role (at national or local level) on trade agreements and regional integration polices, investment promotion programmes, private sector development programmes, extractive industries, etc. - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) monitoring progress in the implementation of reforms and policies, as well as trade agreements, in committees deciding on the revenues allocation from trade and extractive industries. Operational support CSOs' monitoring EU programmes in the area of trade, private sector development and regional integration is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs engaged in trade issues, private sector development and/or regional integration. - Supporting CSOs at national, local and grass roots to play a monitoring/watchdog role of the extractive industries practices (and their impact at community level), to foster cooperation with authorities and the private sector (through public-private partnerships) to ensure the implementation of trade and private sector commitments and compliance with international agreements and protocols. - Strengthening national and regional networks of CSOs to monitor and play advocacy roles on trade issues and regional integration.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in drafting the ToR, commenting on evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. Integration of a Civil Society expert (with Trade background) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

8. TRANSPORT (SDG 9 / SDG 11)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in transport include environmental and research oriented CSOs (and their networks and coordination structures) working on transport issues and playing awareness raising, advocacy and/or watchdog roles (also on safety issues); trade unions related to the transport sector and private business associations (e.g. engineering professional associations, taxi driver associations etc.); consumer associations; community-based and grass roots organisations, as well as indigenous and minority organisations; farmer cooperatives in rural areas; scientific and technological institutes, universities, research centres and think tanks; associations of local authorities; environmental and climate action movements; youth and student organisations; media etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programme(s)/support to transport sector reforms.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs, playing an advocacy role in the transport sector (e.g. identification of support measures, prioritisation of infrastructure to be rehabilitated, environmental and social impact considerations). - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations, environmental networks and other advocacy CSOs) during the formulation and identification of EU transport programmes. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society, particularly of rural and marginalised communities are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert is recruited. - EU-funded transport programmes (including budget support) include indicators (possibly conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the inclusion of CSOs specialised in transport in multi-stakeholder committees/advisory bodies/cluster groups to discuss and/or formulate transport policies & plans and their impact on citizens.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about ongoing EU support to national public policies, plans and actions in the transport sector. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in transport, environment and/or climate action in in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss transport policies, reforms and plans. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU transport programmes by: - Influencing transport policies through research and evidence-based advocacy, encouraging greater outreach to remote and marginalised communities. - Informing, sensitising (also developing educational materials), raising awareness of the public and of public authorities on issues related to transport infrastructure, barrier-free mobility, safety, costs (e.g. public transport tariffs), user rights, alternative energies for transport, fuel efficiency and control of emissions, pro-poor transport policies, infrastructure sustainability and resilience, etc. - Engaging in research, evidence-based advocacy and the development of innovative pilot initiatives around social and environmental implications of transport policies, technical and social barriers, alternative transport systems, sustainable public transport, etc. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs specialised in transport, barrier-free mobility, etc. - Promoting networks/communities of like-minded businesses, social entrepreneurs and/or individuals in working on sustainable transport infrastructure, barrier-free mobility, safety. - Cooperating with the authorities (particularly at local level) and the private sector to promote inclusiveness of transport infrastructure, develop community-based management systems for transport infrastructure (e.g. maintenance of feeder and main roads, etc.).

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Monitoring</td><td>- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded transport programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending civil society meetings, etc).
- The EU advocates the partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the transport sector.</td><td colspan="2">Dialogue

- Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded transport programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) monitoring progress of transport reforms.
- The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis and play a watchdog role (at sectoral and/or local level) on issues such as: public transport sector performance, regulation of private transport, contractor performance, gender and social sensitiveness of transport and related infrastructure programmes, outreach transport programmes for the poor, environmental safeguards, etc.

Operational support

CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU transport programmes is enhanced by:

- Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in transport, inclusive and barrier-free mobility, etc.
- Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the quality, outreach and inclusiveness of transport programmes and related infrastructure and maintenance.
- Promoting networks of CSOs to ensure transparency and accountability of transport policy implementation.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting ToR for the evaluation.
- The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.</td><td>- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc.
- CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research.
- Integration of a Civil Society expert (with background on Transport) in the evaluation team</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evaluation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Transparency</td><td>Accountability</td><td>Participatory policymaking and budgeting</td></tr>
</table>

9. CIRCULAR ECONOMY (SDG 12)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in circular economy include business and professional associations; chambers of commerce; social and economic councils; cooperatives; entrepreneur associations; consumer associations; reuse and recycle associations; waste management and environmental associations; trade unions; foundations and funds supporting innovation; creative enterprises and hubs; CSOs promoting sustainable value chains and sustainable innovation; social enterprises and CSOs working in partnership with start-ups and social impact investors; CSOs working on responsible consumption and promoting sustainable business practices and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); think tanks and research institutions working on circular economy and environmental issues; local authorities associations, media, etc.

At European level, there is the European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform, a joint initiative by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee[25].

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support to the circular economy.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs, playing an advocacy role regarding sustainable growth (and more precisely circular economy). - The EU consults CSOs during the identification/formulation of EU programmes and sector interventions in private sector development. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the principles and goals of circular economy ate integrated.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert (if possible, with background on circulares economy) is recruited. - EU programmes or support to reforms (including budget support) include indicators (possibly even conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement.

[25] The European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform was launched as a joint initiative by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) in March 2017. The two institutions are working closely together to develop the Platform as a space for the exchange of ideas and a growing body of information, and to make the circular economy happen faster to the benefit of all. The Platform brings together stakeholders active in the field of the circular economy in Europe. For more information see: https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/publications-other-work/publications/european-circular-economy-stakeholder-platform-0

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about ongoing EU programmes supporting private sector development. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of specialised CSOs in circular economy/ sustainable value/waste management/etc to discuss national plans on private sector development, extractive industries, trade agreements and negotiations, labour rights, consumer protection, market opportunities for cooperatives and small entrepreneurs, etc. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU programmes to support the circular economy by: - Informing, sensitising, educating and raising awareness of the public on issues related to the responsible consumption and use of resources; waste management (including recycling and upcycling), etc. - Promoting innovation and pioneering new approaches such as public-private partnerships to promote sustainable value chains, incubate and support circular economy start-ups (e.g. to transform waste into new products, circular fashion, etc). - Cooperating with the authorities (national/local) to promote sustainable value chains/develop waste management plans, adopt tech solution aiming at reducing the use of resources and minimising wastes, integrate sustainable energy solutions, etc - Engaging in research and evidence-based advocacy and playing a watchdog role vis-à-vis the private sector and/or the government regarding sustainable economy issues, responsible consumption, resource and waste production, etc
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded support in the area circular economy (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending civil society meetings, etc.)	Dialogue - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis and play a watchdog role (at national or local level) on private sector development programmes. - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) monitoring progress in the implementation of sustainable economic reforms and policies. Operational support CSOs' monitoring of EU programmes to the circular economy is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs engaged in private sector development. - Supporting CSOs at national, local and grass roots to play a monitoring/watchdog role of the private sector and/or authorities to ensure the implementation of sustainable economic development commitments and compliance with international agreements and protocols. - Strengthening national and regional networks of CSOs to monitor and play advocacy roles on economic models.

Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in drafting the ToR, commenting on evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (with a sustainable value chains background) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

D. Migration partnerships

Migration is another major topic for civil society as the International Organisation for Migration and CSOs cooperate on a broad range of migration issues at global, regional, national and local levels. CSOs have indeed often **strong ties to the communities** in which they work, an aspect which complements and enhances the impact of IOM efforts in the field of migration. Where CSOs are national or local in nature, IOM-CSO cooperation can contribute to the local ownership and sustainability of IOM programming. Besides, Civil Society Days, organised as part of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), give yearly occasion to the global Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE) to come together and discuss what they have been doing to advance the agenda for the protection of migrants' rights and human development, and to formulate action plans and recommendations for governments to follow up on.

In addition to **advocacy campaigns** aimed at reforming legislative frameworks to protect vulnerable groups, CSOs can provide legal advice, access to administrative procedures, provide information on return and integration policies but also on the risks associated with smuggling and illegal migration. They can **help migrants** acquire the necessary skills that will facilitate access to the labour market and monitor how migrants are treated as well as foster accountability of the security institutions.

10. MIGRATION, BORDER MANAGEMENT AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT (SDG 10)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in migration, border management and forced displacement include humanitarian, development and peace NGOs; human rights groups and networks; women's organisations; the Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies and the country representation of the ICRC; community-based organisations (CBOs); student and youth organisations and citizen platform; lawyers associations and organisations providing free legal aid; policy research institutes, think tanks and universities, particularly those focusing on conflict, migration and complex emergencies; etc. CSOs in this field also include organisations specialised and active in the areas of security, justice and home affairs, border management, migration, asylum and forced displacement management; human, weapons and drugs trafficking, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support to reforms in the area migration.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy and watchdog role on migration/forced displacement issues. - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing vulnerable and marginalised groups) on questions such as migration drivers, migration fluxes and border management systems, the needs and rights of migrants and other target groups, human and drugs trafficking refugees, etc. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert recruited. - EU-funded migration programmes include indicators, risks and assumptions related to civil society involvement and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of multi-stakeholder fora, integrating specialised CSOs, to formulate strategies, policies, budgets and action plans on migration and border management.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national reforms on migration, and border management. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages inclusion of CSOs in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies and steering committees (when programmes exist), where the implementation of migration and border management reforms and policies are discussed. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement sectorial programmes by: - Informing and sensitising target groups (prospective and migrants, refugees/IDPs, asylum seekers, victims of human trafficking) about the risks of illegal migration and people smuggling, the mandate of *law enforcement authorities*, the implications of an undocumented status, asylum application procedures, the rights of migrants/displaced and related national legislations etc. - Informing the public, raising awareness and/or undertaking evidence-based advocacy campaigns around relevant issues including migration drivers, migrant and refugee/IDPs rights and their situation, etc. - Advocating for *law enforcement sector r*eforms, promoting the reform of legislative frameworks to protect vulnerable groups, particularly migrants, refugees/IDPs, asylum seekers, and other marginalised groups. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs, networks and platforms specialised in issues related to border management and migration. - Establishing dialogue and cooperation channels with state actors to develop awareness and capacities to oversee the security sector and prevent human rights violations, e.g. parliament, state audit institutions, police, Rule of Law, border police, etc. - Developing projects and public-private partnerships (PPPs) to pilot new approaches around border management, cross-border cooperation, human and drug trafficking, etc. - Providing social, legal or protection services to refugees/IDPs, asylum seekers, etc. - Promoting socio economic and environmental initiatives at community level to provide opportunities for potential migrants and address some of the root causes of migration, including climate change and environmental degradation.

Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.). - The EU advocates partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress related to home affairs, migration and security.	Dialogue - The EU engages in dialogue with CSOs playing a watchdog role, monitoring the performance of the security sector (reform) activities and the state's ability to conduct effective law enforcement. - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement policy discussions around border management and migration. - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) discussing progress of reforms related to home affairs, migration and security. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU programmes in the area of home affairs, migration and security is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in migration, border management and other home affairs related reform programmes and initiatives as well as the compliance with international protocols and standards (e.g. related to migration, human trafficking, asylum seekers, refugees etc).	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in developing the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation report, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (if possible with some background on migration) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

E. GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY

Civil society organisations are at the forefront in the defence of human rights as well as the promotion of **democratic regimes** and **political stability** since they are an important player in conflict prevention and resolution. It contributes to nurturing **good governance**, predictable regulatory frameworks and respect for the Rule of Law by monitoring the implementation of public policies, by promoting transparency notably in public procurements and by leading the fight **against corruption, cronyism and illicit financial flows**. By analysing and contributing to budget proposals, monitoring and tracking public revenues and expenditures, and supporting citizens' budget literacy, CSOs play an important role in **budget processes**, helping to ensure that public resources are used effectively and efficiently. All of these engagements are paramount to foster a **sound investment climate**.

Moreover, CSOs can be important allies in the fight against terrorism. It is particularly worth mentioning that, as regards the fight against terrorism, research shows that given its understanding of the local dynamics, civil society has a crucial role to play in **preventing and countering violent extremism**. Civil society actors are often well placed, knowledgeable and experienced in working with specific groups to help identify and **address the grievances** that make individuals vulnerable to violent extremism. They can help diffuse tensions between government authorities and communities, **challenge violent extremist narratives** and counter efforts by violent groups to leverage grievances for recruitment process. Due to their legitimacy and credibility, locally rooted civil society can have access and strong influence on the most vulnerable. Community based organisations, faith-based organisations and religious leaders in particular can be highly effective communicators of alternative narratives.

Many FPAs are relevant to the governance, peace and security agenda. The **Asian Forum for human rights and development** as well as the **International Federation for Human Rights** are strongly engaged in the protection of human rights while the **European Network of Political Foundations** pays particular attention to the promotion of democracy and pluralistic societies. The World Alliance for Citizen Participation (**CIVICUS**), a global alliance of civil society organisations, aims to defend an enabling environment for civil society e.g. by providing emergency and sustained support, tracking civic space trends globally and incubating and sharing new ways to counter threats to civic space. The work of **African Women's Development and Communication Network**, **Women Engage for a Common Future** and **Articulacion Feminista** MARCOSUR is crucial in areas related to **gender equality and combating violence against women**. **Transparency International** is the global civil society organisation network leading the fight against corruption, while one of the main missions of the **European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development** (CONCORD) is to hold public institutions accountable. Furthermore, the **European Network on Debt and Development** puts great emphasis on tax justice.

Furthermore, at the global level, the EU supports the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and State-building (**CSPPS**), a South-North coalition of peacebuilding organisations, which aims at strengthening the voice and capacity of civil society to effectively engage in, and influence, peacebuilding and state building policies.

At country level, gender, as well as fragility and conflict, are among the five priorities EUDEL have to implement for the period 2018-2020. For instance, in **Tanzania**, EUDEL support the project "Women and Youth Political Representation Enhanced in the 2019 and 2020 Government and General Elections " that aims at increasing inclusive political participation for women and youth in 2019 and 2020 elections at national and local levels in Tanzania by addressing the barriers that prevent women and youth form participating in political processes. In **Liberia**, another project with CSOs increased women and youth's share of land ownership as well as their knowledge on their rights to land and related policies, stimulating hence women's participation in land-related issues at the community level. CSOs proximity with local communities is regularly mentioned as a strong added value for that sort of interventions.

11. Human Rights, justice and Rule of Law (SDG 16)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in Human Rights, Justice and Rule of Law include Human rights NGOs (and their networks and coordination structures) playing awareness raising, advocacy and/or watchdog roles vis-a-vis the authorities ; faith-based organisations and religious leaders; community-based and grass roots organisations; human rights defenders and human rights movements; women's organisations advocating for the right of women and girls; indigenous and minority organisations; CSOs actively involved in promoting social accountability and accountability; lawyers association; organisations providing free legal aid; LGBTI organisations; journalists associations and other professionals associations; trade unions when it comes to economic rights; cultural organisations and organisations defending the right to artistic freedom; foundations; universities, research centres and think tanks; associations of local authorities; youth movements, the media etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU funded HR/justice/Rule of Law programmes/ support to sector reforms.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role related to human rights, justice and Rule of Law. - The EU consults CSOs during the formulation and identification of human rights, justice and Rule of Law programmes as beneficiaries but also key stakeholders. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators, etc. to ensure that interests of all sectors of society, particularly of vulnerable and marginalised groups are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a CS expert recruited to understand the key actors, their roles and interactions at community, local and/or national level. - EU-funded justice, Rule of Law and human rights programmes (including budget support) include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionality) related to civil society involvement, in line with the RBA. - The EU supports the creation of fora/networks/multi-stakeholder committees etc. for human rights, justice and constitutional reforms, providing independent advice, research and information about legal and human rights concerns and needs.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national justice reform, Rule of Law, and human rights policies. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs in the steering committees (when programmes exists) or any other space for dialogue, where actions plan to implement reforms in the area of justice, HR, home affairs, etc are discussed. Operational support CSOs play a paramount role in the promotion of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law, by: - Providing legal aid, counselling, rehabilitation and reintegration services to victims of human and environmental rights abuses, human rights defenders, marginalised groups, groups at risk, victims of gender-based violence, artists and cultural organisations whose freedom of expression was attacked, etc. - Working with grass roots and indigenous communities and develop their capacities (e.g. around gender-based violence prevention, legal aid, human and environmental rights defenders etc.). - Conducting fact-finding, undertaking independent analyses and advocacy actions on law enforcement, human rights related issues, and working with the judiciary, parliament, local authorities and/or ombudsman on anti-discrimination policies, pursuing strategic litigation. - Conducting education, awareness raising and/or confidence-building measures on human and environmental rights, citizens' rights, Rule of Law, etc. - Drafting parallel/shadow reports on human and environmental rights, compliance with international human rights conventions and the Rule of Law. - Carrying out electoral observation. - Attending relevant human and environmental rights and related negotiations. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs and networks/platforms specialised in human and environmental rights, justice and the Rule of Law.

Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress on EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc).	Dialogue - The EU invites specialised CSOs (HR networks, HR organisations, anti-corruption organisations, think tanks, etc.) to play a watchdog role (at national sectoral and/or grass roots level) and gather parallel/alternative data to foster accountability of the Rule of Law institutions, in close cooperation with audit institutions. - Selected CSOs are invited to attend EU Human Rights Dialogues - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) in the area of human and environmental rights, justice and the Rule of Law. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU programmes related to human rights, justice and the Rule of Law is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in human and environmental rights, justice and the Rule of Law. - CSOs at community and grass roots level independently monitor the implementation of government commitments (to international conventions and protocols), policies and actions in the field of human and environmental rights, justice and other related issues (e.g. respect for minority rights, anti-discrimination laws, etc.).	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (with some background on Public Good Governance) in the evaluation team
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

12. PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (PVCE) AND SECURITY (SDG 16)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in PVCE and security include faith-based organisations and religious leaders; conflict-resolution and peace NGOs; human rights groups and networks; women's organisation; community-based organisations (CBOs); intercultural and interfaith dialogue NGOs; student and youth organisations; citizen platforms; policy research institutes, think tanks and universities, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU programmes/support to reforms in the area of security.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy and watchdog role on home affairs and security issues. - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing vulnerable and marginalised groups) on questions such as addressing extremism, security measures, etc. - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society are taken into account. - Ensuring responses to P/CVE include a whole of society approach, and adhere to the do-no-harm principle	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a civil society expert recruited. - EU-funded PVCE/home affairs/security programmes include indicators, risks and assumptions related to civil society involvement and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of multi-stakeholder fora, integrating religious leaders and specialised CSOs, to formulate strategies, policies, budgets and action plans on PCVE, home affairs and security.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about EU support to national reforms on PCVE and home affairs policy reforms. - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages inclusion of CSOs in national/sectorial commissions/committees/advisory bodies and steering committees (when programmes exist), where the implementation of home affairs and PCVE policies are discussed. Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU support to PVCE and security by: - Providing insights into the drivers of violent extremism in the communities they engage in, and develop responses addressing these drivers with the communities addressing local needs. These may include the promotion of intercultural, inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue, reintegration and rehabilitation efforts, etc. - Informing the public, raising awareness and/or undertaking evidence-based advocacy campaigns around relevant issues including the risks of extremism, security sector reforms and security budget, etc. - Advocating for security reforms, promoting the reform of legislative frameworks to protect vulnerable groups, minority groups and other marginalised groups. - Promoting information and citizen engagement (to strengthen the demand side of governance) to foster the transparency and accountability of the security institutions and actors, including the budget. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs, networks and platforms specialised in issues related to home affairs. - Informing and implementing relevant policy frameworks to address VE (national or regional action plans or strategies for P/CVE) - Establishing dialogue and cooperation channels with state actors to develop awareness and capacities to oversee the security sector and prevent human rights violations, e.g. parliament, state audit institutions, police, etc. - Developing projects and public-private partnerships (PPPs) to pilot new approaches around the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, etc.

Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.). - The EU advocates partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress related to home affairs and security.	Dialogue - The EU engages in dialogue with CSOs playing a watchdog role, monitoring the performance of the policy frameworks addressing counter-terrorism, P/CVE, security sector (reform) activities and the state's ability to conduct effective law enforcement, ensuring responses adhere to the do-no-harm principle. CSOs provide insights as to whether the desired objectives of the interventions have been achieved at the local/community level. - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement policy discussions around PCVE and security issues. - Selected religious leaders and specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) discussing progress of reforms related to home affairs and security. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU programmes in the area of home affair, PCVE and security is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in security, PCVE and other home affairs related reform programmes and initiatives as well as the compliance with international protocols and standards.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in developing the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation report, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert (with some background on violence prevention) in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

F. Cross cutting themes

13. Education (SDG 4)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in Education (and skills development) include parent associations; alumni associations; teacher unions; NGOs, faith-based organisations, cultural organisations, and other CSOs providing formal and informal education/skills development services; women's organisations advocating for the right of women and girls in education; CSOs representing underserved communities and marginalised groups; universities and think tanks; research institutes working on evidence-based advocacy in public services including education; professional and business associations; education coalitions or coordination groups within CSOs, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>To inform</th><th>To consult & dialogue</th><th>To partner</th></tr>
<tr><td>Identification and Formulation</td><td>- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU education programmes/support to sector reform.</td><td>- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role in education.
- The EU consults CSOs during the formulation & identification of education support programmes.
- CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that interests of all sectors of society, particularly of education users (i.e. students, teachers, parents) and of marginalised and disadvantaged groups are taken into account.</td><td>- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study and a CS expert recruited.
- The EU supports the inclusion of CSOs specialised in education, etc. in multi-stakeholder committees/advisory bodies/multi-sectorial cluster groups to discuss and formulate policies and programmes on education and vocational education and training.
- EU-funded education programmes (including budget support) include indicators, risks and assumptions (possibly conditionality) related to civil society involvement (e.g. social accountability of the education sector).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Implementation</td><td>- CSOs have access to information about EU support to education sector reforms.
- CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming</td><td colspan="2">Dialogue
- The EU encourages the inclusion of CSOs specialised in education in national/sectoral commissions/committees/advisory bodies to discuss and guide the implementation of educational reforms.</td></tr>
</table>

	calls for proposals related to EU education programmes.	Operational support - CSOs are involved in or complement EU education programmes by: - Influencing education policies and curricula through evidence-based advocacy. - Raising awareness on education rights and/or sharing information on education policies and programmes. - Promoting equal access to educational services and/or representation in governing structures particularly for marginalised groups. - Providing complementary services to those of the state (e.g. school support, contributions to curriculum development and teacher training, extra curriculum activities, cultural activities, etc.). - Contribute in strengthening people skills, including youth, for accessing labour market and decent jobs e.g. through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).	
Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of EU-funded programmes (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.). - The EU advocates the partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the education sector.	Dialogue - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers in steering committees of EU funded education programmes and/or in sectorial committees discussing progress of education reforms. Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU education programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised in education. - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level (e.g. community-based organisations (CBOs), NGOs, movements) to monitor the equal access to and quality of education services.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- CSOs are members of the evaluation committee (where it exists) and play an active role in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - A highly participatory approach is developed to undertake the evaluation, where CSOs (particularly marginalised and vulnerable groups and CBOs) are involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

14. HEALTH (SDG 3)

WHO?

Typical Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in health include faith-based organisations (FBOs) and other NGOs specialising in the provision of health services; FBOs and other NGOs working on Sexual and reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR); CSOs active in the community response to the COVID pandemic; self-help groups and grass roots organisations (including health committees); environmental NGOs addressing health related concerns; membership based organisations (trade unions, professional associations, health care mutual organisations, etc); academic institutions, think tanks, research institutions and scientific associations; humanitarian and other International NGOs delivering health services (particular in contexts of fragility); National Red Cross associations; HIV NGOs and grass roots group; networks and umbrella organisations (locally created or promoted by global initiatives such as GAVI, etc); branches of private global foundations, etc.

WHEN AND HOW?

	To inform	To consult & dialogue	To partner
Identification and Formulation	- The EU informs CSOs about planned EU health programmes/support to health sector reforms/ EU COVID response/ interventions in the area of Sexual and Reproductive health and rights (SRHR), etc.	- The EU listens and provides feedback to CSOs playing an advocacy role on health-related issues. - The EU consults CSOs (including grass roots organisations and those representing indigenous and marginalised groups) during the formulation and identification of EU support to health reform/ health programmes/ EU COVID response/ interventions in the area of Sexual and Reproductive health and rights (SRHR), etc - CSOs' input feeds into the intervention logic, selection of indicators etc. to ensure that the interests of all sectors of society are taken into account.	- A Civil Society component is included in the identification/formulation study of the Eu intervention in the area of health and a civil society expert recruited. - EU-funded health programmes (including budget support; interventions on SRHR; EU response to COVID; etc.) include indicators (possibly conditionality) related to civil society dialogue and/or community involvement. - The EU supports the creation of multi-stakeholder fora, integrating health related CSOs, to formulate health policies/reforms.

Implementation	- CSOs have access to information about planned EU health programmes/support to national health policies and reforms/ EU response to the COVID pandemic/ EU support to SRHR - CSOs have access to information (e.g. through information meetings, etc.) about procurement opportunities and upcoming calls for proposals.	Dialogue - The EU encourages integration of CSOs in the steering committee of the EU funded health programmes/other spaces for dialogue where the implementation of the health sector reforms/COVID responses/ SRHR are discussed, and inform on certain issues (e.g. health standards, community mobilisation and action, environmental health issues, prevention campaigns, alternative research undertaken by CSOs, etc.). Operational support CSOs are involved in or complement EU programmes in the health sector by: - Influencing health policies through research and evidence-based advocacy, ensuring greater inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable communities at local and national level. - Informing, sensitising and/or raising awareness on health rights (including SRHR), building informed public choice on health, and helping shift attitudes on health-related issues (including SRHR, environmental health issues and climate-change nexus). - Providing complementary health services (e.g. immunisation campaigns, SRHR, prevention campaigns, awareness campaigns, support to health workers, etc.), addressing specific health problems (not addressed by the public authorities) and/or distributing health equipment (e.g. condoms, mosquito nets, etc.). - Representing patient rights in quality of care issues, channelling and negotiating patient complaints and claims. - Ensuring community links, particularly in communities with strong traditional social structures (clan and tribal systems etc.), in conflict areas, or difficult to access and promoting equal access for marginalised groups. - Promote participatory budgeting and/or mobilise and organise community co-financing of services. - Developing organisational, technical and evidence-based advocacy capacities and internal governance systems of CSOs, networks and platforms specialised in health-related issues.

Monitoring	- The EU informs CSOs about progress of the EU-funded health related programmes, including the EU response to the COVID pandemic (i.e. sharing reports, publishing information on the EUD website, attending CS meetings, etc.). - The EU advocates partner governments to inform CSOs about policies and progress within the health sector/ in their COVID response/etc.	Policy dialogue - Selected/specialised CSOs participate as observers or formal members in steering committees of EU funded health programmes and/or in sectorial committees (at national or local level) monitoring progress of health reforms/ COVID response/ etc - The EU invites CSOs to provide alternative research, data and analysis to complement health policy discussions and monitor performance of the health sector/COVID response/ specific health rights (e.g. SRHR). Operational support CSOs' involvement in monitoring EU health programmes is enhanced by: - Strengthening research, data gathering and evidence-based advocacy capacities of CSOs specialised/playing an active role in health (generally in the sector or around specific topics and rights). - Supporting CSOs at grass roots level to monitor the responsiveness, quality, transparency and accountability of health services, particularly at local level. - Promoting networks monitoring the responsiveness, quality, transparency and accountability of national health policies/ COVID response.	
Evaluation		- The EU consults with CSOs when drafting the ToR for the evaluation. - The EU evaluation team consults CSOs and invites them to provide their independent views and comments on the findings.	- A highly participatory approach allows CSOs to be involved throughout the different phases of the evaluation, in defining the ToR, reading and commenting on the evaluation reports, etc. - CSOs are engaged to carry out independent impact assessments and other related research. - Integration of a Civil Society expert in the evaluation team.
	Transparency	Accountability	Participatory policymaking and budgeting

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