

**STRENGTHENING CANADIAN CSO VOICE AND COLLABORATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
GLOBAL JUSTICE**

Final Technical Report to IDRC Canadian Partnerships Program, December 2011

Implementing Organization: Canadian Council for International Co-operation

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1. Introduction and Context Changes

For CCIC and its members, the two year period covered by this project will be remembered as a time when the Council's relationship with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) changed abruptly, and CCIC re-assessed its program priorities from the ground up. While a financial crisis shook the foundations of the global economy, and many countries faced a combination of inter-related food, fuel and climate crises, CCIC was caught in an institutional upheaval of its own, which demanded the attention of all its members. After more than four decades of stable funding from CIDA and active cooperation between the Council and the Agency, CCIC's request for new CIDA funding was denied in July 2010. This provoked a process of profound institutional introspection, which resulted in a narrowing of CCIC's program activities, a substantial reduction in staff (from 28 to 8), and a major adjustment in the way the Council and its members work together on priority policy concerns. These changes had important consequences for the policy research and public engagement activities anticipated in this program – though fewer than might have been necessary, because CCIC's members agreed that policy analysis and dialogue should remain at the heart of what the Council would continue to do.

In short, CCIC emerged from its funding crisis as a smaller but nimbler, and still-effective organization, with the full support of its members – who resoundingly re-affirmed the Council's importance to their own work and to the cohesion of the sector as a whole. Following a rigorous process of regional consultation, CCIC's Annual General Meeting in May 2011 gave the Council a clear and revitalized mandate: to continue in its role as a convener of the international development CSO sector, and to ensure that the sector retains a strong, well-informed voice on global poverty and Canada's role in the world, within the framework of the Council's existing 10-Point Agenda. First through an emergency response fund, and then with a permanent increase in their membership fees, the Council's members made it possible for CCIC to maintain its policy capacity, and in particular to play a leadership role in addressing aid and development effectiveness issues. Knowing the dramatic staff cuts that were required in the CCIC secretariat, members also acknowledged the crucial role that CSO coalitions organized around specific themes would play in CCIC's future workplan, and methodology. The Council also established a Policy Advisory Group, to tap the knowledge of the community about upcoming international issues and identify emerging policy opportunities to which the Council could add its voice, alongside other coalitions and organizations in the community.

In this context, CCIC was able to complete the current research and policy program in line with its original proposal to IDRC, albeit with significant reductions in the work undertaken in some areas (especially in Year 2), a shift in workload from the CCIC Secretariat to a number of CSO coalitions, and budget adjustments to reflect these changes - discussed in advance with IDRC, and agreed in December, 2010.

Ironically, despite the cut in CIDA's funding, the Council's interaction with other parts of the Government of Canada continued to deepen, especially on policy matters. Even at CIDA, many officials still looked to the Council as a policy interlocutor, and acknowledged CCIC as an important actor in global policy dialogues about development - alongside donors, partner governments, and other CSOs. CIDA staff continued to welcome ideas and proposals from CCIC and its members, in particular about CIDA's approach to civil society as a whole, and on new ways to approach CSO evaluation and monitoring. CIDA's President underscored the role played by CCIC in achieving formal recognition for CSOs as development actors in their own right at the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2008 and beyond. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) looked to CCIC for both briefings and policy input on trade and human rights issues. CCIC's geographic working groups were frequently contact points for dialogue and engagement with DFAIT and CIDA officials, on regional issues. With the Halifax Initiative, CCIC helped to convene dialogues with the Finance Minister and the Department of Finance, ahead of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's Annual Meetings. In short, despite the dramatic change in CIDA's funding relationship with CCIC, the Council remained a credible interlocutor with the Government of Canada.

2. Program Objectives

With the active backing of its members, CCIC adjusted the anticipated outputs of this program, while remaining true to the original objectives, which were to:

Program Objectives

- Support and conduct effective and timely Canadian civil society organization (CSO) policy research and development on select themes that are central to ending poverty and injustice, in a way that reflects the application of human rights principles and standards, and is informed by Southern perspectives.
- Support the voice of the Canadian international CSO sector, ensuring that Canadian CSO perspectives are contributed to national and international policy processes and debates relevant to ending poverty and injustice.
- Sustain and further develop policy partnerships for CCIC with global CSO networks, for mutual learning and to inform the work of Canadian CSOs.
- Strengthen Canadian CSOs' understanding of effective methods for engaging Canadians as global citizens, particularly with respect to campaigning.
- Effectively track and report on the results of the work supported by IDRC.

3. Methodology

The types of activity undertaken to meet these objectives remained largely as anticipated in the program proposal, though the balance among them shifted substantially - away from research conducted by CCIC Secretariat staff, for example, to research conducted by CSO coalitions, with CCIC staff support.

As the report by program component illustrates (Section 4), a number of methods were used consistently across this program, each of which fed into and reinforced other program components, and other activities of the Council and its members. The following box summarizes the methods that were used to achieve the program objectives, and produce the outputs and outcomes described.

Summary - Program Methodology

- Ongoing analysis of issues and trends on agreed policy issues relevant to CCIC and its members
- Policy relevant research, to inform the Council's intervention in national and multilateral policy processes
- Production and dissemination of research papers, policy documents, briefing notes and other materials, to facilitate learning among CSOs and inform interventions in policy processes
- Convening of face-to-face and virtual conferences and learning events – among international development CSOs, between international development CSOs and others in the CSO sector, and between CSOs, national governments and intergovernmental bodies – often with the participation of Southern CSO counterparts
- Consultation with relevant CSOs on a range of policy issues
- Formal and informal interaction with government officials involved in policy development
- Formal input into both national and multilateral policy processes
- Formal and informal interaction with Members of Parliament and participation in Parliamentary processes, including meetings of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development (SCFAID)

4. Thematic Reports / Reports by Program Component

The table below summarizes the principal outputs of this program against the specific objectives for each program component. These outputs are sub-divided into research activities and learning events (Column 2) and documentation produced and disseminated (Column 3). Taken together, these columns illustrate the interplay between research, publications, member learning, and policy dialogue - which has become a hallmark of the way CCIC and its coalitions work. Although not included in this report (because they were not funded by IDRC) these activities were also closely linked to the CCIC's regular communications functions and the Council's frequent media presence during this program period.

Columns 2 and 3 include all the substantial outputs reported in two earlier Interim Technical Reports to IDRC on this program (November 2010 and June 2011) plus updates in each section for outputs completed in the six months from June.

Columns 4 and 5 provide more analytical information on the impacts of all these activities and documents, and some of the lessons learned from the work done in each thematic area. Organization-wide impacts and lessons are brought together in Sections 5 and 6 below.

It should be noted that a significant component of work initially planned for this program was not realized, or was cut short due to staff constraints following CIDA's decision to de-fund CCIC. IDRC's support became all the more important to CCIC during this period. With IDRC's agreement, funding for this program was re-allocated strategically, and consolidated in the thematic areas of Aid Effectiveness, work with CSO coalitions, and the three regional working groups - for Africa, Asia-Pacific, and the Americas. As the following table indicates, planned activities were much curtailed in the areas of public engagement, environmental justice, trade and investment, peace building and humanitarian response. Outputs under the trade heading fell off dramatically in 2011. Under "Environmental Justice", one large conference was organized, on the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations, and the growing interconnections between climate change and food security. It was an important cross-cutting event that brought together the work of several coalitions: the Canadian Coalition for Climate Change and Development, the Food Security Policy Group, the Asia-Pacific Working Group and the Africa Canada Forum. All four are now exploring opportunities to follow up on this initiative, to one extent or another. But work in this area was far less comprehensive than it would have been, with the staff complement CCIC had at the outset of this program. The same is true for work on Peace-building and humanitarian response, where a 2010 initiative to gather lessons from peace building practices in Afghanistan was truncated in 2011, before it could be completed.

It should also be noted that the CCIC study on CSO coalitions¹ took on much more importance than was anticipated in the original program proposal, given the funding cut that the Council experienced and the urgent need to find new ways to meet this program's research and policy objectives. The coalition study became a critical resource for the CCIC staff, Board and membership, as they re-shaped how this initiative would be carried out, and planned the Council's future work in the new funding environment. A number of the report's recommendations became the basis for some elements of the Council's program in 2011. Similarly, the establishment of a new Policy Advisory Group was an important structural response to the new reality. It enabled the Council to plan and oversee its research and policy activities, with a much-diminished staff capacity in the secretariat.

Lastly, we note that the Council's members continued to pursue their interest in Monitoring and Evaluation, despite CCIC's inability to secure funding dedicated to this purpose. The Evaluation Reference Group (established in 2008) continues to attract the active participation of about a dozen member organizations, who met regularly during the two years of this program and commissioned four case studies that explored how two distinct evaluation methodologies (Outcome Mapping and Social Analysis Systems) could be used to evaluate two real-life CSO programs whose results were deemed to be hard to measure. In addition, the group engaged in a dialogue with CIDA officials, on effective ways to assess the work of international development CSOs. Evaluation-related activities are not reported in the table below, because they were not funded under this program. More information about them is available on the CCIC website, at http://www.ccic.ca/what_we_do/aid_e.php.

¹ A list of coalitions in which CCIC plays a role is included as an Appendix to this report.

Summary: Outputs, Outcomes, Impacts and Lessons Learned - CCIC Final Technical Report to IDRC, December 2011

Key: ADB – Asia Development Bank, C4D – Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development, CNCA – Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability CSO – Civil Society Organization, CSR – corporate social responsibility, DFAIT – Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, FTA – Free Trade Agreement, FSPG – Food Security Policy Group, FTA – Free Trade Agreement, GoC – Government of Canada, HR – Human Rights, SCFAID – Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development

<p>Overall Program Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and conduct effective and timely Canadian civil society organization (CSO) policy research and development on select themes that are central to ending poverty and injustice, in a way that reflects the application of human rights principles and standards, and is informed by Southern perspectives. • Support the voice of the Canadian international CSO sector, ensuring that Canadian CSO perspectives are contributed to national and international policy processes and debates relevant to ending poverty and injustice. • Sustain and further develop policy partnerships for CCIC with global CSO networks, for mutual learning and to inform the work of Canadian CSOs. • Strengthen Canadian CSOs' understanding of effective methods for engaging Canadians as global citizens, particularly with respect to campaigning. • Effectively track and report on the results of the work supported by IDRC.

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<p>Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase awareness among Canadian CSOs of approaches to improving development effectiveness (particularly those included in Canadian and global CSO policy proposals for the 4th High Level Forum on 	<p>2010 March: CCIC Consultation on <i>Strengthening CSO Development Effectiveness</i>, the first in a series of more than 70 national consultations conducted by the <i>Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness</i>; 110 Canadian CSOs provided input on the type of principles that should guide CSO Development Effectiveness practice. The outcomes of these consultations became the basis of the <i>Istanbul Principles and International Framework on CSO Development Effectiveness</i>. Sept: Global CSO Assembly in Istanbul to address CSO development effectiveness; 200 global CSOs endorse <i>Istanbul Principles</i> (CCIC role:</p>	<p>2010 May: <i>A Time to Act – Implementing the ODA Accountability Act : A Canadian CSO Agenda for Aid Reform</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/002_aid_2010_05_a_time_to_act_e.pdf Sept: <i>Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness</i></p>	<p>Awareness of / Influences on Intergovernmental processes:</p> <p>Almost all CCIC members, and a growing number of the Provincial and Regional Councils and their members, are aware of and are following the multilateral focus on aid effectiveness, the High Level Forum process, and global efforts to shift the discussions from aid to effectiveness. This engagement is the result of a growing</p>	<p>Sustained effort on focused objectives can build CSO capacities, and effect significant change in national and inter-governmental negotiations, processes, approaches and policies.</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<p>development and aid effectiveness to be held in Seoul, South Korea, in October 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure an effective Canadian contribution to the global two-year CSO-led Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness and encourage commitments to improved practices and accountability To develop and document Canadian CSO initiatives for applying international human rights standards to Canadian ODA policies and practices, consistent with the purposes of Canadian ODA as set out in the <i>Official Development Assistance Accountability Act</i> 	<p>author of the original document, significant role in finding consensus, revision of the final document)</p> <p>Oct: <i>Reality of Aid</i> launch, Paris (CCIC role: author of three chapters)</p> <p>BetterAid meeting at OECD DAC (CCIC role: leadership in shaping the process, and developing BetterAid’s key “asks”)</p> <p>Nov: Canadian <i>2010 Reality of Aid</i> launch and workshop, University of Ottawa School for international Development and Global Studies ; 50 CSO, academic and GoC participants (CCIC role: organizer, keynote speaker)</p> <p>2011</p> <p>March: Global CSO meetings on aid and development effectiveness in Harnosand, Sweden, to plan a common CSO platform for the Nov. High Level Forum in Busan; 70 international participants from Better Aid Coordinating Group and Global Facilitation Group for the Open Forum of CSO Development Effectiveness (CCIC role: author of platform following the meeting)</p> <p>April - May: CCIC meetings in four Canadian cities, to update members on the outcome of Open Forum process and consider implementation of the Istanbul Principles. Close to 100 organizations participated.</p> <p>May: Presentation on Development Effectiveness at the Canadian Association for International Development Consultants (CAIDC); approximately 100 participants</p> <p>Forum at CCIC AGM for members, other CSOs and CIDA, entitled “From Principles to Practice: Improving our Effectiveness as CSOs”; 90</p>	<p>http://www.cso-effectiveness.org/-8-istanbul-development,067-.html</p> <p>Oct: <i>Reality of Aid Report 2010 – Aid and Development Effectiveness: Towards Human Rights, Social Justice and Democracy</i> http://www.realityofaid.org/roa-reports/index/part/1/secid/375/RoA%20Report%202010 http://www.realityofaid.org/</p> <p>2011</p> <p>March: <i>Key Messages for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness</i>, http://www.cso-effectiveness.org/-multi-stakeholder-task-team,079-.html.</p> <p>April: <i>CSOs on the Road to Busan: Key messages and proposals</i> http://www.betteraid.org/en/betteraid-policy/betteraid-publications/policy-papers/447-cso-asks-on-the-</p>	<p>number of accessible resources developed by the Council on aid and development effectiveness and communicated to a broader number of groups.</p> <p>There is a growing recognition among CSOs and governments of the narrowing space for CSOs as development actors in many countries, to which CCIC has contributed, through its focus on an “enabling environment for CSOs” in ACF and APWG symposia and workplans, and in CCIC presentations made on development effectiveness.</p> <p>A significant number of CCIC members and coalitions are engaged in multilateral processes on aid and development effectiveness, from the perspective of their own thematic areas (e.g. food security, education, health, etc.).</p> <p>CCIC and Canadian CSOs are widely respected internationally for the leadership role they played and continue to play in inter-governmental processes on aid and development effectiveness, including the High Level Forums from Accra (2008) to Busan</p>	<p>CSO expertise, evidence and solid policy analysis matter. Focused investments in all three can lead to substantial influence in national and intergovernmental policy processes.</p> <p>Clear policy recommendations and “asks” are critical to effective efforts to influence policy outcomes.</p> <p>To be effective and have an impact, dialogue needs to occur in parallel at all levels of government to generate “top down” and “bottom up” support for “asks”.</p> <p>Building broad-</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>participants + invited keynote speaker from the Open Forum focused on implementation of the <i>Istanbul Principles</i> and the <i>International Framework for CSO Effectiveness</i>. Additional workshops with CIDA focused on creating an enabling environment for CSOs. 90 workshop participants endorsed the adoption of the <i>Istanbul Principles</i>.</p> <p>June : Presentation on “Development Effectiveness” at the OCIC Annual General Meeting and United Church AGM</p> <p>Second Global CSO Assembly in Siem Reap, Cambodia, at which over 150 CSOs endorsed the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness</p> <p>July: Meetings of Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and BetterAid Coordination Group</p> <p>Drafting of BetterAid’s response to first Busan outcomes document (CCCIC role: draft of response with inputs; coordination of final submission)</p> <p>Sept: Participation in BetterAid and Open Forum events at Civicus Global Assembly, which drew participants from over 100 organizations; meetings of Coordination Group for BetterAid</p> <p>Workshop on Development Effectiveness at Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation with approximately 50 SCIC members</p> <p>Oct: Penultimate meeting of Working Party on Aid Effectiveness prior to Busan, and meeting of Coordination Group of BetterAid</p> <p>Launch in of <i>Reality of Aid Report</i> in Paris, France, at which CCIC was keynote speaker</p>	<p>road-to-busan.html</p> <p>May: <i>Consultations on the Istanbul Principles and CSO Development Effectiveness – May 3-5, 2011</i>, Report from April-May members’ meetings on CSO Development Effectiveness and Istanbul Principles (Hard copy only)</p> <p>June: Reports on CCIC AGM forum and workshops EN final report : http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/2011_05_CCI_C_Forum_Final_Report.pdf EN workshops doc: http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/2011_05_CCI_C_Forum_Workshops.pdf FR rapport final: http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/what_we_do/2011_05_CCCI_Forum_Rapport_Final.pdf FR ateliers: http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/what_we_do/2011_05_CCCI_Forum_ateliers.pdf</p> <p>June/July: Final <i>Siem Reap</i></p>	<p>(2011). This is reflected reflected by CCIC’s role on the Steering Committees of BetterAid, the Open Forum and Reality of Aid.</p> <p>In planning for, and at the Busan HLF, Canadian officials increasingly recognized the important intellectual and organizational contributions of CCIC to global discussions about aid and development effectiveness, which enhanced the Council’s credibility with decision-makers, and access to them.</p> <p>Between Accra and Busan, CSOs moved from the periphery of governments’ thinking about aid effectiveness, to being recognized as important development actors in their own right. They moved from “knocking on the door” in Accra, to playing a central role in the planning processes for Busan - helping to shape the meeting agenda, the content of thematic discussions, and participating as equals in plenary sessions and at the negotiating table at the HLF itself. CSO participation in the negotiations led to key advances in the areas of transparency and accountability, ownership, enabling environment for CSOs, rights-based approaches, gender</p>	<p>based policy platforms is difficult and time consuming, but is far more effective than individual organizations acting alone.</p> <p>See the following for lessons from the HLF process. http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/2011_11_B_Tomlins_on_From_Accra_to_Busan.pdf</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>Oct - Nov: Two virtual CCIC presentations via the Public Engagement Hub (see below), entitled “From Aid Effectiveness to Development Effectiveness” and “Putting the <i>Istanbul Principles</i> into Practice”); approximately 40 Provincial Council participants at each event</p> <p>Nov: Meeting initiated by CIDA President with CCIC on government and civil society priorities for Busan. CCIC and all other organizations going to Busan were invited to participate, plus some additional CCIC members.</p> <p>Pre-Busan event organized by CCIC entitled, “Busan: A New Architecture for Development Cooperation?” with 40 participants including GoC representatives, Canadian CSOs heading to Busan, other interested CSOs and academics. CCIC gave a number of presentations on the various panels.</p> <p>Busan Global Civil Society Forum; Reality of Aid Global Assembly; and Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4), all in Busan (CCIC leadership roles throughout: Plenary Presentations, Chair of panel on the Private Sector during Reality of Aid Global Assembly, lead on presentations and BetterAid statement on the Busan Private Sector Building Block, presentations at HLF4 sessions on enabling environment and CSO development effectiveness, coordination of communications for civil society at HLF4, coordination of a briefing for the 300 CSO delegates for HLF4.)</p> <p>Daily CCIC blog from Busan, with contributions from all Canadian CSO representatives at HLF4, on topics including: impressions at the start of HLF4, enabling environment for CSOs, civil society and development effectiveness, progress on Paris Declaration post Accra HLF, the Gender Action Plan, Aid and the Private Sector, initial reflections on</p>	<p><i>CSO Consensus on the International Framework for CSO Development Effectiveness</i> http://www.cso-effectiveness.org/IMG/pdf/international_framework_opinion_forum.pdf</p> <p>July: <i>BetterAid CSO Response to Busan Outcome Document</i> http://www.betteraid.org/en/member-downloads/doc_download/357-cso-response-to-busan-outcome-document.html</p> <p>Oct: <i>Reality of Aid Report 2011: Democratic Ownership and Development Effectiveness</i> http://www.realityofaid.org/roareports/index/part/1</p> <p><i>Civil society response to third draft Busan Outcome Document</i> http://www.betteraid.org/en/member-downloads/doc_download/419-thirddraftoutcomedocument</p>	<p>equality, aid predictability, and CSO development effectiveness principles, among others. CSO’s contributions in Busan established that CSOs not only ought to be at the negotiating table, but deserve to be there. (http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_did/2011_11_B_Tomlinson_From_Accra_to_Busan.pdf)</p> <p>CSO processes on development effectiveness: CSOs have engaged in a significant process of introspection about their role globally, and have established principles to guide reflection on CSO development effectiveness (<i>Istanbul Principles</i> and the <i>International Framework on CSO Development Effectiveness</i>), both of which are referenced in the final Busan Outcome Document (BOD) and are now being introduced / integrated into CSO practice on all continents. The BOD moved beyond Accra in several important ways.</p> <p>Application of Human Rights Standards CCIC members are paying more attention to human rights standards in their thinking about development effectiveness, and in monitoring the</p>	

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>the outcome, overall reflections of the week. Distributed to 500+ interested individuals, including many government officials on the Canadian delegation).</p> <p>Meetings of the Coordinating Group of BetterAid and the Global Facilitation Group of the Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness.</p> <p>Dec 2011 – Debrief for interested Canadian CSOs on the outcomes from Busan, by the organizations that attended, co-organized by The North-South Institute, CCIC and Oxfam Canada</p> <p>On-line launch of <i>The Elusive Quest for Pro-Poor Growth: An analysis of CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy</i></p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated on aid and development effectiveness: Canadian Global Campaign for Education (member of the Steering Committee and Sustainability Working Group); Food Security Policy Group (member and Facilitator of FSPG research project assessing CIDA's aid effectiveness and food security strategy in Ethiopia, Ghana and Honduras)</p> <p>International Coalitions and Bodies with which CCIC collaborated: Better Aid Platform (over 900 CSOs; member of the Coordinating Group); Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness (member of the Global Facilitation Group); Reality of Aid (member of the International Coordinating Committee); Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (full member of the Working Party by virtue of BetterAid); Multi-stakeholder Task Team on CSO Effectiveness and the Enabling Environment (CSO Co-Chair, with Government of Mali and Swedish SIDA)</p>	<p>orbusan-2.html</p> <p>Nov: <i>Civil society response to fourth Draft Busan Outcome Document</i> http://www.betteraid.org/en/member-downloads/doc_download/431-betteraidbod4trackchangesforsubmission.html</p> <p><i>Briefing note : Canadian government and CSO positions and activities ahead of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness</i> http://www.betteraid.org/en/member-downloads/doc_download/431-betteraidbod4trackchangesforsubmission.html</p> <p><i>Daily CCIC blog</i> from the Busan 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness http://ccic-ccci.blogspot.com</p> <p>Dec: <i>The Elusive Quest for Pro-Poor Growth: An analysis of CIDA's</i></p>	<p>responsibilities of the GoC to report on the <i>ODA Accountability Act</i> from a human rights perspective.</p> <p><i>A Time to Act</i> and related CCIC activities and documents are recognized internationally as important contributions to current thinking about how to apply international human rights standards to aid and development cooperation, and have influenced CSO processes, including the <i>Reality of Aid</i>, Better Aid, and Open Forum</p> <p>CCIC's Nov 2010 briefings of government officials on the expert meeting on the application of human rights standards (see Trade and Investment, below) resulted in an important role for CCIC in developing the thinking and policies of the Canadian government, and in the draft norms for States at the UN (See June 2011 interim report, pp. 3) multilateral focus on aid effectiveness, the High Level Forum process, and global CSO efforts to assess development effectiveness.</p>	

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
		Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy URL forthcoming		
<p>Trade and Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure opportunities for Canadian CSO learning and policy development on the implications of investment treaties and policies for development, human rights and the environment Provide timely and effective monitoring and analysis of key issues in Canadian and global trade and investment policies, multilaterally and in bilateral relations, particularly from a human rights perspective Facilitate linkages with international and Southern networks to advance alternative approaches to trade and investment rules, including human rights 	<p>2010 Ongoing focuses from 2009: impacts of FTAs on development and human rights, and monitoring the case of Canada-Colombia FTA; analysis and learning about the relevance of investment regimes and treaties for development (including corporate social responsibility) Jan: Trade / Investment Reference Group established by CCIC</p> <p>Jan – July: Multiple CSO processes and meetings in Canada and internationally, to prepare Northern and Southern CSOs for G8 and G20 summits in Canada (CCIC role: coordination, proposal of principles for CSO for commentary on summits, more democratic decision making in global governance, new ways for CSOs to approach trade and finance)</p> <p>May: Seminar on proposed amendments to the Canada Colombia Free Trade Agreement and HR assessments for FTAs, hosted by University of Ottawa (CCIC role: resource to seminar)</p> <p>June: International expert seminar on human rights impact assessments, trade and investment agreements, in Geneva; 40 global participants. Report sets out issues and methodologies for conducting impact assessments for trade and investment agreements (CCIC role: seminar co-organizer)</p> <p>July : G8/G20 Summits In the trade and investment section re the work on G8-G20 summits. This document is on the Halifax Initiative web site. ??? Gauri</p> <p>Nov: two half-day events in Ottawa on the outcomes of the June</p>	<p>2010 Feb: <i>Take your place at the Table: An Agenda for Global Development</i> http://halifaxinitiative.org/sites/default/files/CANADIAN%20G8G20%20PLATFORM%20FINAL%20ENG19.02.10.pdf</p> <p>April: <i>Bilateral Investment Treaties: A Canadian Primer</i> (produced by CCIC with CSOs and academics) http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/trade_2010-04_investmt_treaties_primer_e.pdf</p> <p>June: <i>Human Rights Impact Assessments for Trade and Investment Agreements – seminar report</i> http://www.ccic.ca/what_we</p>	<p>CCIC is seen externally as a credible convener of the international CSO sector. (E.g. the GoCs newly appointed Corporate Social Responsibility Counsellor called on CCIC several times to arrange a dialogue for her, with CSOs).</p> <p>The primer on investment treaties was very well received by CSOs, academics and others. It was reportedly widely used, and alerted many CSOs to the relevance of these treaties to other development issues.</p> <p>CSO’s efforts were largely responsible for the inclusion of human rights protections and government reporting requirements on human rights in the FTA with Colombia, which in turn set a precedent for other FTAs.</p> <p>Ongoing analysis of FTAs, focused attention on human rights impacts, and participation in international events together generated new thinking about human rights protections in trade agreements, which in turn influenced CCIC members and</p>	<p>An important strength of CCIC and CSO coalitions is their ability to make the link between national and global policy deliberations and communities around the world (e.g. in considering the corporate social responsibility of extractive industries in the South).</p> <p>Continuity of work on complex issues is critical to building expertise whose impact is felt incrementally.</p> <p>Deliberate cultivation of key relationships (e.g. with officials, academics, legal</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<p>impact assessments</p>	<p>experts meeting above: one with academics, students, CSOs and parliamentary assistants, co-hosted by the Human Rights Centre at the University of Ottawa, at which the UN Special Rapporteur on The Right to Food was keynote speaker; the other a briefing hosted by DFAIT Human Rights Division, led by CCIC, where 40 officials from six government departments considered Canada's new obligation to produce an annual report on the human rights effects of the Canada-Colombia FTA.</p> <p>Work with the office of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, to plan a Canadian conference on human rights assessments in May 2012, when the Special Rapporteur will be in Canada</p> <p>2011 Work in this area was reduced as a result of structural changes at CCIC, and requirement to scale back.</p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated: Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability, Common Frontiers, Food Security Policy Group, Halifax Initiative</p> <p>International Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated: Global Coalition Against Poverty, numerous Southern networks</p>	<p>do/Report_HRIA-seminar_2010_eng[1].pdf</p>	<p>policy makers in Canada and at the UN.</p> <p>New and deeper relationships with national and international academics, legal experts on human rights, trade and investment (e.g. Head of University of Ottawa Human Rights Resource Centre; UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food) made it possible for CCIC to co-organize the June 2010 expert seminar, which enhanced CCIC's credibility, the quality of CCIC's policy interventions, and their impact.</p> <p>CCIC's international initiative on human rights standards provoked interest within the Canadian government. CCIC's Nov 2010 briefing for 40 government officials on the June expert meeting resulted in an important role for CCIC in developing the thinking, methodology and policies of the Canadian government, and in the draft norms for States at the UN.</p> <p>Human Rights impact assessments have become another mechanism that CSOs can use in their efforts to monitor and address human rights violations.</p>	<p>experts, in UN system) improves access to policy makers at all levels, and increases the potential for impact.</p> <p>Work internationally can sometimes be used to spark interest among policy makers at home.</p>
<p>Peace building and Humanitarian Response</p>	<p>2010</p>			

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective monitoring and analysis from a Canadian civil society perspective of Canadian and international policy development on fragile states, peace-building, and humanitarian response To support effective and timely Canadian civil society policy research, dialogue and development on issues of conflict, peace-building, and humanitarian response To facilitate linkages with Southern civil society organizations, and inform Canadian debates with Southern civil society perspectives on human rights (including women's rights), conflict, and peace 	<p>Jan: CSO meeting to prepare CSO perspectives on the links between emergency response, long-term reconstruction and development, and integrating a rights-based approach.</p> <p>CSO participation at a Foreign Ministers meeting in Montreal. (CCIC role: convener)</p> <p>Feb: Consultation with members working in Haiti, briefing and dialogue with CIDA and DFAIT following the large-scale civil society mobilization in response to the Jan earthquake; topics included the upcoming donor conference in New York in March and a discussion on Canada's response to the earthquake. (CCIC role: convener)</p> <p>March: Research scoping visit to Afghanistan, on lessons from peace-building practice</p> <p>2011 Work in this area was reduced as a result of structural changes at CCIC, and requirement to scale back.</p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated : Policy Action Group for Emergency Response (PAGER)</p> <p>International Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated: ABONG, ACCION, CONCORD, Coordination Sud, COORDINADORA ONG para el desarrollo Espana, Inter Action</p>	<p>March: <i>Principles and Recommendations for International NGO Participation in Haiti Recovery, Reconstruction and Development</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/peace_2010-03-31_platform_paper_haiti_e.pdf</p>		
<p>Environmental Justice (cross-cutting)</p>	<p>2010 Feb: debrief and strategy session to consider lessons from and</p>		<p>The September conference was evaluated highly by participants, in</p>	<p>There is significant</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage sustained collaboration among Canadian CSOs to address the linkages between environmental sustainability, poverty eradication and human rights, informed by critical Southern perspectives To support learning and policy development among Canadian CSOs on environmental justice issues relevant to aid, trade and investment, peace-building and humanitarian response 	<p>implications of the Copenhagen summit on climate change (CCIC role: convener; ensured that an environmental justice perspective was included in CSO dialogue with officials preparing for G8 and G20)</p> <p>2011 Sept: National conference on Climate Negotiations and Justice for Vulnerable Populations, jointly organized by Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D), Africa Canada Forum and Asia-Pacific Working Group, with support from Food Security Policy Group (FSPG); international speakers included Mohau Pheko, Her Excellency High Commissioner of the Republic of South Africa, Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron, Coordinator, People’s Movement on Climate Change, Philippines, Estebancio Castro, Executive-Secretary, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Tropical Forests and Assétou Founé Samaké, Director, Institut Africain pour l’Alimentation et le Développement Durable (IAD), Mali (by video-conference)</p> <p>Public forum at the University of Ottawa organized by working groups with participants from C4D, ACF, APWG and FSPG on the theme of “Farming, Forests and Fuel – Southern Perspectives on Climate Change”; international guest speakers Maria Teresa Nera-Lauron, People’s Movement on Climate Change, Philippines, Estebancio Castro, Executive-Secretary, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Tropical Forests, Mithika Mwenda, Coordinator, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance</p> <p>One-day events convened by the ACF and APWG, to look how these issues affect Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, attended by the same resource people</p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated: ACF, APWG, C4D,</p>	<p>Sept: Conference report - <i>Climate Negotiations and Justice for Vulnerable Populations – perspectives for COP 17 and Rio+20</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/2011_Climate_Change_Conference_Report_En.pdf Video clips of speakers’ presentations: http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/Conference_Resources_2011-09-26_e.php</p>	<p>part because it illustrated the potential for learning and cross-fertilization of ideas, when several coalitions collaborate, and contribute a range of perspectives around a common theme.</p> <p>In a similar vein, the conference was an opportunity for international CSOs to build relations with some Southern governments (via their embassies) and to forge alliances with other civil society sectors, in particular in the environmental movement and with indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>potential to build alliances with others around specific themes of common interest. This is particularly true in the context of a common international negotiation process, in which various players have an interest.</p>

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	Climate Action Network International Coalitions with which CCIC collaborated: Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance			
Public Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase understanding and analysis, among PE practitioners in the CCIC membership, of elements of effective campaigning and public engagement • To encourage collective reflection on the effectiveness of past and current campaigns of CCIC Working Groups and related coalitions • To increase peer linkages, sharing, and learning among PE practitioners in the CCIC membership 	2010 March: launch of CCIC Public Engagement “Hub” – an online professional network and knowledge-exchange space for public engagement, campaign, communications and fundraising practitioners working or volunteering to engage Canadians as global citizens; 478 members Canada-wide, from CCIC membership, provincial and regional councils; an average of close to 100 page views per day, and at least one new blog or event posted by users every 3 days July: transfer of Hub management to ACIC, I’AQOCI, and MCIC, following CCIC training. Along with representatives from AQOCI, OCIC, MCIC, BCCIC, and ICN CCIC remains part of the coordinating committee, which meets monthly to plan programming. (CCIC’s role: to oversee functionality and technical aspects of PE Hub) 2011 Nov: two CCIC webinars on the PE Hub, on development effectiveness and the Istanbul Principles, attended by 64 individuals, representing over one quarter of CCIC’s member organizations. Launch of CCIC’s blog. Initially set up as a communications tool during the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, the blog has had new posts almost daily, from CCIC staff and guest contributors	Public Engagement Hub http://www.pehub-reseaeup.ca/ CCIC Blog http://ccic-ccci.blogspot.com/ http://www.pehub-reseaeup.ca/	Knowledge sharing and learning have been enhanced at minimal cost, through blogs and webinars on key issues that CCIC works on, particularly CSO and development effectiveness The PE Hub has become a permanent, self-sustaining and valuable resource for PE practitioners, to some extent replacing CCIC support for public education, which was cut in the CCIC re-structuring. CCIC still has a role in its oversight body, but the Hub’s maintenance and management are now member-led.	64% of participants who responded with feedback on webinars on Aid Effectiveness and Istanbul Principles said there was an ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’ likelihood that they will use knowledge from the presentation in their work.
Geographic Working Groups <u>Africa Canada Forum (ACF)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a collaborative space for 	2010 Pre G8 and G20: six briefing notes for members on aid, the right to food, Canadian corporate investment, climate justice, global economic trade, investment and financial policies, and sustainable and inclusive peace	<i>Africa Matters: Time for A Renewed Commitment to Economic and Social Justice for Africa</i>	This program provided a substantial opportunity for knowledge exchange , analysis and learning among ACF members on priority issues for Africa,	Minimal staffing (a coordinator) is important to provide leadership

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<p>policy development and strategies for joint action and policy dialogue, in partnership with African counterparts and colleagues</p>	<p>April: Canadian CSO delegation to Africa Partnership Forum, a high level pre G8/G20 meeting organized by DFAIT (CCIC role: convener of delegation, invitation of African participants, Charles Abugre Akelyira, Deputy Director UN Millennium Campaign for Africa, and Micheline Ravololonarisoa, Ex-Chief Africa Section, UNIFEM, and Co-Director of the Africa Policy Forum).</p> <p>May: Regional members’ meetings in Toronto and Montréal, on Peace and Security in Africa, with the participation of above African counterparts, and Canadian resource people from Project Ploughshares and Chaire Raoul-Dandurand, of the Université du Québec à Montréal; about 40 participants</p> <p>Oct: ACF colloquium on “Issues of Peace and Security in Africa: A Civil Society Agenda for Democratization”, which explored the dynamics of conflict, including links between resource extraction, human rights and local development, and the role of women and girls in building peace; African speakers included Hakima Abbas from Fahamu, Netsai Mushonga of the Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe and Paul Okumu of the Africa CSO Platform on Principled Partnership; attended by 33 participants from the African diaspora, universities and member organizations.</p> <p>2011</p> <p>March: preparation of two briefing notes, following the Oct colloquium above, one on the Democratic Republic of Congo, and one on Canada’s action plan with respect to three UN resolutions</p> <p>May: Regional ACF members’ meetings in Ottawa, Toronto and Montréal on the theme “Climate Change and Development: What is at Stake for Africa?” with the participation of Hugo Séguin, Équiterre,</p>	<p>Briefing Note 1: <i>Increased Aid to Address Growing Poverty in Africa</i></p> <p>Briefing Note 2: <i>Promoting the Right to Food in Canadian Food Security Policies</i></p> <p>Briefing Note 3: <i>Ensuring the Highest Environmental and Human Rights Standards for Canadian Corporate Investments in Africa</i></p> <p>Briefing Note 4: <i>Working for Climate Justice in Africa</i></p> <p>Briefing Note 5: <i>Promoting Fair and Transparent Global Economic, Trade and Financial Policies for Africa's Development</i></p> <p>Briefing Note 6: <i>Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Peace in Africa</i></p> <p>http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/acf_2010-04_africa_matters_backgrounder_e.pdf</p> <p><i>Issues of Peace and Security: A Civil Society Agenda for Democratization</i></p>	<p>including peace and security, democratization, democratic governance, corporate social responsibility, women’s rights and climate change - through organized exposure to a variety of perspectives from the South and other civil society sectors (e.g. environmental, indigenous).</p> <p>The program activities and publications have maintained a continuing presence of African concerns in CSO commentary on Canada’s foreign policy and trade agenda, at a time when Africa appeared to be falling off the Canadian policy agenda. E.g. focus on Africa in CSO document <i>Take your place at the Table: An Agenda for Global Development</i>, prepared for G8 and G20 Summits in July 2010 (see Trade section above)</p> <p>ACF activities improved the capacity of members to work with thematic coalitions and other civil society sectors (e.g. environmental and indigenous peoples’ organizations), built synergy across coalitions, and broadened members’ knowledge on complex issues.</p>	<p>and continuity, and to ensure that African perspectives are reflected in the CSO policy agenda in thematic areas .</p> <p>Regional engagement with members (e.g. via events in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto) provides an effective way to build relationships and collaboration with local academics, students, and other CSOs.</p> <p>Good relations with African government representatives provide an effective channel to influence the Canadian policy agenda.</p>

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	<p>Juliette Biao, Canadian Crossroads International, Anesh Maistry, South Africa High Commission, Clare Demers, Pembina Institute, and Mark Lutes, WWF Global Climate and Energy Initiative. A total of about 35 ACF and C4D members participated in these meetings, which were intended to help them prepare for the ACF September 2011 colloquium (below), the September CSO conference on climate change (see Climate Justice above), inter-governmental climate negotiations (COP17) and Rio+20</p> <p>Sept: ACF annual colloquium “What Environment for Justice in Africa? Civil Society Challenges for Climate Adaptation and Democracy”. 35 participants addressed the impact of climate change in Africa, African civil society mobilization on the issue, responses to adaptation needs, and the shrinking of democratic spaces for CS in Africa (as a follow-up to the 2010 colloquium). Speakers included CSOs and IDRC colleagues, plus African counterparts, Mithika Mwenda (Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, PACJA), and Bertha Chiroro (Global Campaign for Climate Action, by video hook-up), and Paul Okumu (Africa Civil Society Platform on Principled Partnership).</p> <p>Dec: On-line Survey of ACF membership to assess the value-added of the ACF and identify priorities and work methodology for future work in the new context for CCIC and CSOs.</p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which ACF collaborated: C4D, Food Security Policy Group, Halifax Initiative, G8 and G20 Civil Society Coalition</p> <p>International Coalitions with which ACF collaborated: PACJA, Global Campaign for Climate Action, Africa CSO Platform on Principled Partnership</p>	<p>http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/ACF_Colloquium_2010_Report_Final.pdf</p> <p><i>The Difficult Walk Towards Peace in The Democratic Republic of Congo: What Role for Canada?</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/working_groups/DRC_Brief_Final_FR_March2011%202.pdf</p> <p><i>Canada’s Action Plan on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (1325, 1820, 1888, 1889)</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/working_groups/CCIC_WPS_Final_FR_March2011%202.pdf</p> <p>Audio presentations of speakers at the ACF colloquium: http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/ACF_Colloquium_2011_resources_e.php</p>	<p>Increased African participation in ACF activities have ensured members’ exposure to a range of perspectives, including through the use of technology – i.e. video conferencing.</p> <p>Improved relationships with African government representatives (e.g. South Africa High Commission) have facilitated the ACF’s policy work.</p>	
<u>Americas Policy Group (APG)</u>	Ongoing: Preparation of briefing documents, continuous monitoring, and policy		The program has deepened the knowledge and interest of members	It is useful to brief new Members of

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a space for collective reflection and the articulation of coordinated policy positions, as well as dialogue with the Canadian government, other governments and other decision-making bodies 	<p>dialogue with officials and parliamentarians on the democratic governance crisis in Honduras</p> <p>Follow-up on the Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement, and Canada's obligations to monitor its impact on human rights</p> <p>2010 Feb: Members meeting to discuss the national and international policy context for work on corporate accountability of Canadian extractive industries in Latin America, and indigenous rights in Colombia</p> <p>April: Roundtable at the University of Ottawa on <i>Human Rights and the Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement</i> (CCIC role: organizer)</p> <p>May: Members meeting on security, human rights and democracy with guest speakers from Mexico and Canada</p> <p>June: Successful request to have Peter Kent, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, Americas appear before SCFAID to address the situation in Honduras, and MP briefing, prior to the committee hearing</p> <p>July: Collaboration with Jason Tockman to publish an online op-ed in Rabble, on Canada's role in Honduras, on the occasion of the one year anniversary of the Honduras <i>coup d'état</i></p> <p>Oct: Members meeting to discuss the emerging challenges and trends of democracy efforts in Latin America, with the director of the Observatoire des Amériques at the Université du Québec à Montréal</p> <p>2011 February: Members meeting on Canadian policy in the Americas with</p>	<p>March / April: <i>Honduras: Democracy Denied</i> English: http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/apg_2010-04_honduras_democracy_denied_e.pdf Spanish: http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/apg_2010-06_honduras_democracy_denied-spanish.pdf</p> <p><i>Canada Supports Undemocratic Post-Coup Honduras:</i> http://rabble.ca/news/2010/07/canada-supports-undemocratic-post-coup-honduras</p> <p>Materials related to SCFAID Hearing with Minister, on Honduras, March 2011: <i>Media advisory on March 2011 SCFAID hearing</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/media/2011_03_Media_Advisory_human_rights_and%20FTA_Honduras_en.pdf <i>Alex Neve testimony</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/2011_03_A</p>	<p>and others, on new issues relevant to the Americas, such as security, militarization, and anti-terrorism laws that criminalize dissent.</p> <p>Stronger relationships with academics and research institutions such as the Human Rights Research and Education Centre (University of Ottawa), the Observatoire des Amériques (Université du Québec à Montréal) and the Centre for North American Politics and Society (Carleton University) have enhanced the sector's capacity for analysis, research, and evidence-based policy dialogue</p> <p>Effective collaboration with Southern counterparts has enhanced the quality and impact of the group's policy work, and has permitted unfiltered "Southern voices" to be heard by Canadian policy-makers and politicians (e.g. via MP meetings, the SCFAID hearings)</p> <p>Though impossible to measure, one hopes that public awareness was raised about the democratic governance and human rights crisis in Honduras, through public education and media.</p>	<p>Parliament early in the parliamentary session, and to propose concrete actions they can undertake to help us achieve our goals.</p> <p>Having a working group coordinator is important to provide leadership, organize events and support policy research and development.</p> <p>Annual and regional meetings are important for networking and information-sharing.</p> <p>Collaboration between CSOs and academics is beneficial for both parties, enhances learning, and the quality of policy</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>respect to peace and security. Invited presenters included officials from DFAIT, and a researcher from the North South Institute (CCIC role: organizer)</p> <p>March: Participation in Inter-departmental dialogue on the Honduran crisis and its aftermath, with officials from DFAIT and CIDA, building on recommendations from the APG policy brief.</p> <p>SCFAID hearing, with testimony from two Canadian and three Honduran presenters: Pedro Landa, Bertha Oliva, and Maria Luisa Regalado; dialogue with individual SCFAID members on democracy and human rights in Honduras, including CSO recommendations for Canadian policy with respect to free trade, the OAS, and Honduran Truth Commission (CCIC role: identification and briefing of Honduran witnesses, MP briefing, testimony by APG members)</p> <p>CSO meeting in Bogota to consider whether and how Colombian HR and other CSOs might address the new human rights reporting obligation of the Canadian and Colombian governments, under their new FTA (CCIC role: Organization and participation)</p> <p>June: Members meeting on Canadian policy in the Americas with respect to peace and security, with an academic from Carleton University as invited presenter</p> <p>Aug: Op-ed in <i>Embassy</i> magazine on human rights accountability in trade with Colombia, on the occasion of the coming into force of the Canada-Colombia FTA (CCIC role: author)</p> <p>Oct: Meeting with new Canadian Ambassador to Colombia, Tim Martin, to discuss challenges and opportunities for Canada's role in Colombia.</p>	<p>lex Neve testimony SCFAID hearing.pdf http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/working_groups/2011_03_Amnesty_International_testimony_SCFAID_hearing.pdf</p> <p><i>Craig Scott testimony</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/working_groups/2011_03_Amnesty_International_testimony_SCFAID_hearing.pdf</p> <p><i>Pedro Landa testimony</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/2011_03_Pedro_Landa_testimony_SCFAID_hearing.pdf</p> <p>http://www.ccic.ca/files/fr/working_groups/2011_03_Pedro_Landa_Testimony_SCFAID_hearing.pdf</p> <p>Maria Luisa Regalado testimony http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/2011_03_Maria_Luisa_Regalado_testimony_SCFAID_hearing_esp.pdf</p> <p><i>Hansard Record of proceedings</i> http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.as</p>	<p>Improved linkages with MPs, (including briefings for new Members) enhanced the sector's capacity for dialogue on key policy issues relevant to the Americas.</p> <p>Regular and constructive dialogue with DFAIT on Canada's engagement in the Americas contributed to their re-evaluation of the Canadian government's Americas Strategy.</p> <p>Improved linkages with Colombian CSOs gathering baseline data on Canadian investments and human rights in Colombia</p> <p>Increased opportunities for members and the Canadian public to engage with civil society actors from the South.</p>	<p>research.</p>

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	<p>Members meeting on the new political context and opportunities and challenges for CSO advocacy on the Americas, with guest speakers from the Rideau Institute and Carleton University</p> <p>MP outreach day during which APG members met MPs from several parties (CCIC role: coordinator and participant)</p> <p>Participation in special dialogue session on Canada’s engagement in the Americas, with Ambassador Allan Culham (Permanent Representative of Canada to the OAS), as part of DFAIT’s “Americas Strategy review and renewal”.</p> <p>Nov: Speaking tour for Honduran human rights defender Betty Matamoros, with activities in Nova Scotia, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, including public events, meetings with NGOs and briefings for MPs</p> <p>Dec: Participation in Ministerial Dialogue with Diane Ablonczy, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs (Americas and Consular Affairs), as part of DFAIT’s “Americas Strategy review and renewal” process.</p> <p>Written input to DFAIT on Canada’s engagement in the Americas, as part of DFAIT’s “Americas Strategy review and renewal” process.</p> <p>Canadian Coalitions with which APG collaborated: Common Frontiers, Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability</p> <p>International Coalitions with which APG collaborated: Hemispheric Social Alliance</p>	<p>px?DocId=5036645&Language=E&Mode=1&Parl=40&Ses=3#Int-3795089 http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?DocId=5036645&Mode=1&Parl=40&Ses=3&Language=E</p> <p><i>Human Rights Accountability in Trade with Colombia:</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/media/oped_2011-08-18_Emb_Human_Rights_Colombia.pdf</p> <p>Video: Betty Matamoros event on Human Rights and Free Trade: What Role for Canada in the Americas? (URL forthcoming)</p> <p>Report , DFAIT consultation on engagement in the Americas (URL forthcoming)</p>		
<u>Asia-Pacific Working Group (APWG)</u>	<p>Ongoing: 1) research on biofuel production in Asia-Pacific, in the context of</p>			Sustaining a

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide members with a space for collaboration, joint learning and reflection to develop coordinated policy positions and engage in dialogue with government officials regarding Canadian policies impacting on the Asia-Pacific Region 	<p>UNFCCC negotiations and Rio+20 2) backgrounder on Canada’s trade and investment deals in Asia-Pacific 3) research on the potential impacts of the Canada-India trade deal on small farmers in India 4) participation in FSPG-led research on the Canadian dimensions of the “land grab” phenomenon. 5) working closely with the Asian-based NGO Forum on the ADB, coordination of CSO input into the perspectives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p> <p>2010 April: Ottawa Symposium on the Right to Land and Food, and the Canadian Agenda in the Asia-Pacific. 35 participants, including students and academics, with keynote by Don Marquez of the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC). May: participation in ADB forum on free trade in Asia June: participation in a CIDA consultation on ADB’s public Communications Policy July: meeting with senior North American Representative of ADB Nov: participation in CIDA consultation to review ADB’s Accountability Mechanism</p> <p>2011 Jan: Regional APWG meeting in Toronto March: Regional APWG meeting in Montreal – both meetings facilitated relationships with academics, and discussed joint priorities for future APWG work</p> <p>April – Sept: (new initiative) webcasting occasional presentations of guest speakers, to make them available outside Ottawa:</p>	<p>A Members’ Survey was conducted in 2010. The final report was circulated to members in 2011.</p> <p>A first draft of the backgrounder on Canada’s trade and investment deals in the Asia-Pacific was circulated to the coordination committee in 2011. The final version will be published in 2012.</p> <p>A presentation on initial findings of a biofuels research paper was made to members during the APWG’s Sept 2011 Symposium on climate change. The final version will appear in 2012.</p> <p><i>Webcasts</i> <i>Land grabbing for offshore food production: a new problem?</i> http://www.youtube.com/w</p>	<p>Improved linkages with Canadian academic networks such as the East Asian Studies Centre (CETASE), the Network on Transnational Dynamics and Collective Action (REDTAC), the Interdisciplinary Research Centre in International Development and Society (CIRDIS), the South East Asia Group (SEAGASE), the Research Center on India and South Asia (PRIAS), the Canadian Asian Studies Association (CASA), and the School of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa have provided access to an important new resource for the sector, enhanced the sector’s capacity for analysis and research, extended the reach of the APWG, and improved the quality of our policy interventions, while providing academics with an opportunity to be heard by policy-makers.</p> <p>APWG members have increased their focus on the issue of land grabs, and the Food Security Policy Group has established a research project on the Canadian dimensions of the global land grabbing phenomenon, to which APWG has contributed.</p> <p>The program provided an increased</p>	<p>working group coordinator is important to ensure continuity and follow-up, to provide leadership in organizing learning events, and to support policy research and development</p> <p>Building sustained relationships with Southern partners (e.g. NGO Forum on ADB) and officials contributes to the credibility of the APWG, and its access to and influence on policy deliberations.</p> <p>Webinars are a useful and inexpensive way to share the perspectives of Asian partners on development</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>1) April 19 - Land Rights and Marginalized Communities in India (13 participants)</p> <p>2) May 25 - Civil Society Organizations in the Pacific Region: Some Reflections on Climate and Environmental Justice Issues (11 participants)</p> <p>3) June 3 - Land grabbing in Pakistan: Impacts on the Environment and on Communities (18 participants)</p> <p>4) Sept. 14 - Shrinking Space for Civil Society in Cambodia (7 participants)</p> <p>June: APWG planning meeting, where it was agreed to prepare two papers: one on biofuels production in Asia; one of Canada-India free trade negotiations.</p> <p>Sept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting with DFAIT, CIDA and Sam Ath, Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia to discuss the shrinking space for civil society in Cambodia, in the context of the government’s draft NGO law (participant) • joint conference on “Climate Negotiations and Justice for Vulnerable Populations” (above, under Climate Justice), followed by a one-day APWG symposium to consider CSO perspectives in Asia - on climate change and agriculture, and how Canadian CSOs are supporting these efforts (participation with ACF, FSPG, and C4D) • public forum at the University of Ottawa with C4D, ACF, and FSPG on the theme of Farming, Forests and Fuel – Southern Perspectives on Climate Change with three international guest speakers (co-organizer) • meeting with the new representatives of the ADB at the North American office in Washington, during the APWG Symposium. • participation in a meeting on Parliament Hill with the leader of the 	<p>atch?v=34K_AIRkhY</p> <p><i>Some Facts about Pakistan</i> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GulWuXM0Rkc</p> <p><i>A Short History of Land Reforms in Pakistan</i> http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGviq_ZHb3c</p> <p><i>Podcast</i> Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron’s keynote presentation at the APWG Sept 2011 Symposium on climate change: http://www.ccic.ca/audio/video/audio/Tetet%20APWG%20presentation.mp3</p>	<p>number of learning events, and increased member participation in them, through the development of a series of webinars with Southern speakers. The program provided numerous opportunities for members to engage with civil society actors from the South.</p> <p>The program enhanced relationships with the North American Office of the Asian Development Bank and CIDA staff working on multilateral financial institutions.</p> <p>APWG is recognized as a “go-to place” for CIDA and the ADB to get Canadian civil society input on policy issues.</p> <p>The program increased the number of research projects on various issues related to trade and access to land in Asia, which will be used for member learning, policy discussion and engagement.</p>	<p>issues, and to increase the number of learning opportunities for members, and their participation.</p> <p>The APWG’s annual and regional meetings are useful to members not only as learning opportunities but also for networking and information-sharing among organizations.</p> <p>Collaboration between CSOs and academics (professors and students) is mutually beneficial and can lead to new partnerships that reinforce policy research and learning</p> <p>Collaborating with thematic coalitions</p>

Objectives by Program Component	Outputs : Key Activities and Events	Outputs: Documents	Results / Outcomes	CCIC and Member Learning
	<p>Green Party of Canada and Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron, Coordinator of the Peoples' Movement on Climate Change based in the Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public forum in Montreal on land grabs in the Philippines, co-organized with three academic networks: the East Asian Studies Centre (CETASE), the Network on Transnational Dynamics and Collective Action (REDTAC) and the Interdisciplinary Research Centre in International Development and Society (CIRDIS). 15 participants. <p>Canadian Coalitions with which APWG collaborated: FSPG, CNCA, C4D</p> <p>International Coalitions with which APWG collaborated :ANGOC - Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, NGO Forum on the ADB, Peoples' Movement on Climate Change</p>			<p>(ex. FSPG, C4D, CNCA) contributes to enhance and broaden knowledge on complex issues</p>
<p>Objective added in 2010: Focus on Coalitions as vehicles for policy research and dialogue (cross cutting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the key issues of capacity, gaps and overlap among Canadian coalitions addressing international issues 	<p>Ongoing: collaboration with and support to 17 coalitions whose work supports and reinforces the Council's <i>10 Point Agenda</i></p> <p>January 2011: Study of 24 Canadian coalitions whose work is relevant to CCIC's 10 Point Policy Agenda, to inform strategic reflection among members, and new CCIC approach to coalitions</p> <p>July: meeting of CCIC's newly formed Policy Advisory Group, with leaders from key coalitions</p>	<p>March 2011: <i>A Map of Canadian Civil Society Organization Coalitions' Governance, Capacity and Agendas: Common Challenges, Shortfalls and their Implications</i> http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/2011_03_CIC_coalition_report%20part_1.pdf</p>	<p>The coalition study was well received by CCIC members and coalitions. It helped focus and streamline the work of some coalitions, and improved the effectiveness of some. In some cases it sparked cooperation on cross-cutting themes (e.g. APG and Common Frontiers in the Americas; ACF, APWG, C4D and FSPG on the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations; the impact of trade agreements in all geographic regions etc.)</p>	<p>The capacity of CCIC and its members to work in national coalitions facilitates Canada's effective contribution and leadership in many global coalitions.</p>

5. Impacts / Results

The impacts of policy and research activities, and therefore CCIC's programs, do not usually lend themselves to easy measurement, and rarely produce clear lines of causality between specific interventions and immediate effects. Change is almost always more gradual, more subtle, and more incremental than that. It is invariably easier to see the Council's contribution to the processes and activities in which it plays a role, than to attribute positive (or negative!) results to CCIC alone. The very nature of CCIC - as convener, facilitator, "fixer" and collaborator - makes the task of assessing its impact more difficult.

During this program period, CCIC did ask participants to evaluate all CCIC-organized events. Working groups routinely planned new activities based on the collective assessments of past efforts. More significantly, the process of internal reflection demanded by the circumstances that presented themselves in 2010 provided an opportunity for CCIC's members to conduct an unprecedented, in-depth evaluation of the Council as a whole. The result was a re-focusing of priorities, and a resounding re-affirmation of CCIC's convening, research and policy roles.

With the caveats about attribution and impact measurement noted above, we summarize the types of results that can be linked to some combination of outputs generated by this program, as follows:

- *Learning and Knowledge Sharing:* This program successfully facilitated knowledge generation and learning in all its component parts: learning among CCIC members; between the international development CSO sector and other CSO sectors in Canada and internationally; and between CSOs, governments and inter-governmental bodies. In some cases, individuals' knowledge was deepened. In other cases, knowledge on specific issues was extended to a wider network of people. In many cases, members' learning was enriched by the contributions of CSO counterparts from the South, and by a growing number of academics from both North and South. On a sector-wide level, this enhanced the competence of CSOs to intervene effectively in policy processes, and their credibility with officials and politicians.
- *Stronger, more influential Coalitions:* Canada's international development CSOs have a long tradition of work in coalitions, which CCIC set out to map and strengthen under this program. The Council's study, *A Map of Canadian Civil Society Organization Coalitions' Governance, Capacity and Agendas*, illustrates how rich the collective experience is among the individuals and organizations that drive these groupings. Though diverse in their purposes and structures, most of the 17 coalitions studied have become hubs for learning, analysis, and technical expertise on issues that are critical to achieving CCIC's *10 Point Agenda*, such as education, food security, health, corporate accountability, anti-terrorism initiatives, and the international financial system. Such subject-specific expertise is increasingly important for CSOs, given the technical nature of the policy issues that many of them are now addressing, and the complexity of the processes in which they are intervening. Many coalitions have become authoritative reference points for CSOs themselves, and for government officials, parliamentarians, other networks and the media, because they can speak with a common voice, from solid information and evidence that adds value to the process of policy formulation.²

² Media work and other communications activities are not covered in this report, because they were not funded by IDRC. In many cases, they were closely tied to the activities, documents and policy processes reported here.

- *Growing Synergies among Coalitions and Issues:* As participation in the coalitions has grown, and as the coalitions' mandates have expanded to include engagement in policy processes, there has been a growing synergy across coalitions, which in turn has led to greater integration across the activities of the Council as a whole. For example, new thinking on the human rights implications of trade agreements drew on the resources of all three regional working groups. Two of the regional working groups, plus C4D and the Food Security Policy Group came together to organize a national conference on the effects of climate change on vulnerable populations, which in turn produced information and analysis that fed back into the geographic groups. The Policy Action Group on Emergency Response (PAGER) organized a seminar for its members with the Food Security Policy Group, on the increasingly precarious food situation the Horn of Africa. In the context of international deliberations on aid effectiveness, the CSO coalitions on both food security and education developed research projects to assess the effectiveness of CIDA's aid in these areas, which will generate field-based evidence for future policy dialogue on education, food security and aid effectiveness.
- *Stronger CSO – academic relationships:* Individual CSOs, many coalitions and CCIC itself are forming more deliberate and effective relationships with academics, to the benefit of both. Academics' expertise and research experience have enhanced the quality of many of this program's conferences, policy dialogues and publications, while the academics have learned from the first-hand field experience and data gathered by CSOs and their Southern counterparts. This has been the case, for example, with CCIC's work on aid effectiveness, the work of the Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability on extra-territorial legislation and human rights, of PAGER on emerging humanitarian issues, and of the Canadian Global Campaign for Education, which includes several academics on its Steering Committee.
- *CCIC Leadership Internationally:* Perhaps because of CCIC's longstanding experience in building consensus and a common platform among its many members, and its extensive work with CSO coalitions in Canada, CCIC has become a recognized leader within the growing network of civil society organizations globally. This is nowhere more evident than in the work on aid and development effectiveness in which CCIC played a pivotal role between the High Level Forums in Accra (2008) and Busan (just concluded, November 2011). Over those years, CCIC contributed substantially to the development and management of CSO consultative processes on six continents; helped to negotiate and draft common platforms among an extraordinarily diverse global network; provided ongoing leadership in several civil society coordinating bodies and steering groups; and worked both formally and informally with governments and multilateral officials throughout this program period. These efforts culminated at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, where CCIC was one of the more than 300 representatives of global civil society who had a formal seat at the official negotiating table, participating for the first time in such a gathering as an equal with governments. It is widely recognized that CCIC played a significant role in creating space at the table for CSOs, and in achieving many of the conference outcomes, which reflected many of the concerns that CSOs brought to the table.

Though less public, CCIC played a similar leadership role in its work to analyse the implications of trade

and investment agreements on human rights, and to translate its findings into policy instruments that will provide leverage and opportunities for future policy dialogue on human rights. By working in parallel at home and internationally, CCIC's efforts helped to ensure that Canada must now to report on human rights impacts under the Canada-Colombia FTA (a precedent that will have repercussions in other such agreements) , and - as a result of its work to organize an international experts seminar in Europe - that the UN has developed guidelines and a tool for human rights assessments.

- *High-quality, Evidence-based Documentation:* CCIC 's work under this program has permitted the Council to produce a regular output of timely policy analyses and recommendations, targeted policy briefs, and evidence-based research studies and reports, which have combined to establish the Council's value and credibility with members, other CSOs, academics, many government officials, and the media. Section 4 illustrates the central place of good documentation in the many activities of the CCIC. Solid documentation both comes from and fuels learning, and is frequently the basis for effective dialogue with officials, MPs and Ministers.
- *Reliable Access to Policy-makers:* By having something credible to say (good research and documentation), and speaking with a unified voice as a Council, or via coalitions, the Council and its members have established credibility with decision makers, which normally ensures access to the relevant people when dialogue is deemed important, whether with politicians and parliamentary committees, or with officials at DFAIT, the Department of Finance, CIDA, or other departments.
- *Opportunities for Southern Voices to be Heard Directly:* Both the CCIC Secretariat and CCIC members have strong, longstanding relationships with many Southern counterparts, whose experience informs the work of Canadians in innumerable ways. Many of the activities undertaken in this program provided additional opportunities for civil society leaders from the South to speak directly and with their own voice to Canadians, whether in conferences and symposia, in private meetings with officials and politicians, or in public testimony before the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development. Regardless of other benefits, it is important for people from Africa, Asian and Latin America to be able to speak, for themselves, in their own voice. It is doubly important, because their first-hand experience of also establishes the immediacy and importance of issues that might otherwise remain theoretical in the minds of decision-makers and the public. "Southern Voices" can bring alive the issues addressed by this program, in ways that Canadians with briefing notes simply cannot match.
- *Impacts on policies and practices of government and intergovernmental processes:* As noted above, and in Section 4, this program has had several direct outcomes on national and inter-governmental policy and practice that can be attributed, in part, to the activities described in this report, and their antecedents. We note, in particular, the outcomes under the Aid Effectiveness and Trade and Investment files, where the policies and practices of the Government of Canada and UN bodies were directly affected.

In all of the impacts identified above, the important role of changing technology should be noted. The

internet, new and cheaper forms of communication and interactive web spaces have had far-reaching consequences for the ways that CCIC, its members, civil society coalitions, networks and movements work and collaborate globally. In many ways these changes have permitted the participation of Southern organizations and networks in international processes, from which they were often excluded in the relatively recent past, due to the lack of technology and resources.

6. Lessons Learned from the Program as a Whole

Many of the lessons derived from the outputs and outcomes of this program are implicit in Sections 4 and 5 above. Some of them are worth spelling out more explicitly.

- *The CCIC membership cares about policy* and appreciates the quality of CCIC’s policy interventions, as reflected in its resounding support for CCIC’s continued work in this area.
- *It takes time to have an impact.* CSO success in the policy arena is usually built on the foundation of focused expertise, good analysis and documentation, good relationships and effective strategies. It takes time to develop all of these, which tend to reinforce one another. Together, they establish credibility and open doors to the places where policy change happens.
- *Continuity, sustained focus and funding are critical to success,* and there is no replacement for hard work. None of these factors guarantee success, but there is little chance of success without them. This program’s successes in the areas of aid and development effectiveness and the application of human rights standards to trade and investment regimes both illustrate the potential impact of sustained efforts over several years.
- *There is strength in numbers.* A common platform among organizations is far more likely to be heard by decision-makers than the voices of single organizations speaking separately. CCIC and the coalitions have known this for a long time, and have frequently felt the advantage of acting together. What may be less evident is that a common voice provides a degree of protection to individual organizations, which feel less susceptible to possible recrimination, when acting in concert with many others.
- *Successful strategies are usually multi-pronged.* As Section 4 illustrates repeatedly, there is often a dynamic interplay between the development of expertise, solid documentation, community learning on a subject, building an informed “base” of support, the cultivation of strong, strategic relationships, and successful policy dialogue. An approach that intentionally combines these elements has become a signature of the way CCIC operates both at home and internationally. It is reflected in almost all of the thematic sub-section reports in Section 4. It is an approach from which the Council and its members will continue to learn.
- *The link between Southern realities and Canadian policies is central to the impact of CCIC’s policy contributions.* CCIC and its members are uniquely placed in Canada to link complex, sometimes

abstract policy issues to the daily realities of their counterparts, colleagues and communities in the South, with whom they are in daily contact. On whatever subjects, the contributions to Canadian policy dialogue by CCIC and its members' are always informed by their own first-hand experience and the views of their counterparts in Africa, Asia and the Americas. This link will remain at the heart of CCIC's future efforts in the policy arena.

7. Conclusion

Despite a massive reduction in CIDA's funding to CCIC during this program period, the Council managed to achieve all of the program objectives envisaged by this program, as revised in 2010. It organized an impressive range of activities, and produced many documents that were well received and extensively used for knowledge sharing within civil society, and in dialogue with policy makers. The program provided learning opportunities for hundreds of people, and established new and deeper working relationships, in Canada and abroad. Program results ranged from learning among members, to specific impacts on governmental and inter-governmental policy processes, policies and practices. In assessing this work and its impacts, CCIC has learned a number of useful lessons about effective methodologies, which it will apply in future work in the policy arena. None of this would have been possible without the ongoing and sustained support of IDRC, through a particularly difficult period in CCIC's institutional history. The council is especially grateful for this continuing support.

8. Financial Report

Attached is an interim financial report to December 1st, when we completed our last check run. At the end of January we will submit a final financial report to the end of December, when all remaining program expenditures (about \$20,000) will have been realized. They will include final Busan expenses, finalization and translation of a Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG) paper, and payments for research done in collaboration with coalitions, including to the Food Security Policy Group.

In addition to the above outstanding expenses, we bring your attention to two specific items in the financial report.

A topical policy event was part of the original two-year program budget. Given the re-organization of the Council's work, we decided that the topic that would mobilize a significant number of members and coalitions in 2011 was on climate change. Expenses for this event are reflected under the Environmental Justice Heading.

The travel line includes costs for two people to attend the HLF4 in Busan: the program officer working on the file, and the President CEO. Given the importance of the Aid and Development Effectiveness work for CCIC during the past year, and in the years to come, it seemed very important to us that the CEO attend. As a result, travel costs are slightly higher than anticipated.

9. IDRC Budget Summary Report

Period: 2009-2011

Currency: Canadian Dollars

Funding received to date: \$299,250

Temporary financial report as of December 1, 2011

EXPENSES	Year 1 Actual	Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
Consultants	13,190	13,190	35,617	37,200	48,807	50,390
<i>Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	7,650	7,650	17,280	10,250	24,930	17,900
<i>Trade, Investment and Human Rights</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Peace-building and Humanitarian Response</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Environmental Justice as a cross-cutting thematic area</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Public Engagement for Global Citizenship</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	5,540	5,540	10,113	12,100	15,653	17,640
<i>Facilitating Policy Engagement through Coalitions</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	0	0	8,224	3,600	8,224	3,600
<i>Topical Policy Events</i>						
Research fees / Facilitation (logistics)	0	0	0	11,250	0	11,250

EXPENSES	Year 1 Actual	Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
Travel	12,432	12,432	5,269	3,500	17,701	15,932
<i>Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	1,077	1,077	3,793	850	4,870	1,927
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)	1,533	1,533	433	150	1,966	1,683
<i>Trade, Investment and Human Rights</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	3,703	3,703	328	500	4,031	4,203
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)	368	368	0	0	368	368
<i>Peace-building and Humanitarian Response</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	2,208	2,208	0	0	2,208	2,208
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)	1,846	1,846	0	0	1,846	1,846
<i>Environmental Justice as a cross-cutting thematic area</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Public Engagement for Global Citizenship</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	1,697	1,697	60	0	1,757	1,697
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	271	0	271	0
<i>Facilitating Policy Engagement through Coalitions</i>						
Travel -Transportation (Staff)	0	0	384	2,000	384	2,000
Travel - Expenses (staff) (Per diems and hotels)						

EXPENSES	Year 1 Actual	Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
Research Expenses	83,871	83,871	46,506	65,807	130,377	149,678
<i>Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness</i>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	4,724	4,724	3,428	8,000	8,152	12,724
Travel - Expenses (Speaker /Participants) (Per diems and hotels)	1,051	1,051	1,643	0	2,694	1,051
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	23,356	23,356	8,194	2,707	31,550	26,063
Workshop/ Conference : interpretation	8,323	8,323	5,646	8,000	13,969	16,323
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental & catering	15,804	15,804	8,827	14,500	24,631	30,304
Communications (including conference call, and webcasts)	0	0	39	0	39	0
<i>Trade, Investment and Human Rights</i>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel - Expenses (Speaker /Participants) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	1,698	1,698	1,145	500	2,843	2,198
Workshop/ Conference : interpretation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental & catering	19,921	19,921	0	0	19,921	19,921
Communications (including conference call, and webcasts)	323	323	51	0	374	323
<i>Peace-building and Humanitarian Response</i>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	0	0	0	0	0	0

EXPENSES	Year 1 Actual	Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
Travel - Expenses (Speaker /Participants) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop/ Conference/Dialogue: interpretation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workshop/ Conference/Dialogue: meeting space rental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communications (including conference call, and webcasts)	182	182	0	0	182	182
<i>Environmental Justice as a cross-cutting thematic area</i>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	304	304	3,229	0	3,533	304
Travel - Expenses (Speaker /Participants) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	1,021	0	1,021	0
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	0	0	83	0	83	0
Workshop/ Conference : interpretation	0	0	3,172	0	3,172	0
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental & catering	599	599	1,659	0	2,258	599
Communications (including conference call, and webcasts)	0	0	72	0	72	0
<i>Public Engagement for Global Citizenship</i>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel - Expenses (Speaker /Participants) (Per diems and hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	7,180	7,180	289	1,800	7,469	8,980
Workshop/Conference : interpretation	0	0	0	0	0	0

EXPENSES	Year 1 Actual	Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental	208	208	0	100	208	308
Communications (including conference call, and webcasts)	198	198	267	200	465	398
<u>Facilitating Policy Engagement through Coalitions</u>						
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	0	0	6,399	9,500	6,399	9,500
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental	0	0	1,341	2,000	1,341	2,000
<u>Topical Policy Events</u>						
Travel - Transportation (Speaker /Participants)	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Research and documentation (includes translation, printing and dissemination)	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
Workshop/ Conference : interpretation	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Workshop/ Conference : meeting space rental & catering	0	0	0	7,000	0	7,000
<i>Geographic Working Groups of CCIC (Asia-Pacific, Africa, Americas)</i>						
<i>Americas Policy Group</i>	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	33,000	33,000
<i>Africa-Canada Forum</i>	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	33,000	33,000
<i>Asia-Pacific Working Group</i>	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	33,000	33,000
TOTAL IDRC BUDGET IN CANADIAN CURRENCY	154,493	154,493	141,391	160,507	295,884	315,000

		Year 1 Adjusted Budget	Year 2 Actual as of December 1, 2011	Year 2 Adjusted Budget	Total Expenses as of December 1, 2011	Total Adjusted Budget
CCIC Summary Contribution						
Executive Staff (10 days @ \$360/day)	1,584	1,584	2,016	2,016	3,600	3,600
Program Staff (1014.4 days @ \$280/day)	167,552	167,552	112,280	116,480	279,832	284,032
Support Staff (129) days @\$230/day)	25,097	25,097	3,910	4,600	29,007	29,697
Financial (research/travel/conference)	22,000	22,000	24,800	25,000	46,800	47,000
Financial (Geographic Working Group)	216,185	216,185	188,770	185,079	404,955	401,264
	432,418	432,418	331,776	333,175	764,194	765,593

10. Appendix: Canadian CSO Coalitions and CCIC Role – September 2011

Canadian Global Campaign for Education (CGCE)

<http://www.cgce.ca/>

The Canadian Global Campaign for Education (CGCE) is a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) working to enhance Canada's contribution to meeting the Education for All goals. Its mission is to enhance Canada's commitment to the achievement of the universal right to education. The coalition includes international development NGOs, research institutes, advocacy groups, faculties of education and teachers' unions. The coalition represents diverse constituencies from across the country, but the coalition speaks with one voice to call on Canada and other governments to provide quality education for the millions of children, youth and adults who cannot access this basic human right. CGCE is a member of the [Global Campaign for Education](#), an international movement with affiliates in 120 countries that are advocating for Education for All.

CCIC is a member of CGCE and sits on its Steering Committee.

Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability (CNCA)

<http://cnca-rcrce.ca/>

The Canadian Network on Corporate Accountability (CNCA) unites environmental and human rights NGOs, faith groups, labour unions, and research and solidarity groups across Canada who seek robust, mandatory corporate accountability standards for Canadian extractive companies operating abroad, especially in developing countries. The network aims to enhance the effectiveness of its members' activities through information sharing, policy analysis and research, and to coordinate joint advocacy for legal and policy reform. The CNCA also seeks to promote public awareness of these issues.

CCIC is a member of CNCA.

Halifax Initiative (HI)

<http://www.halifaxinitiative.org/>

The Halifax Initiative (HI) is a coalition of development, environment, labour, human rights and faith groups deeply concerned about the international financial system and its institutions. Its mission is to ensure that the international financial system contributes towards poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, an equitable distribution of wealth and the full realization of human rights. To achieve this, it works to put an end to the unsustainable policies and practices of the international financial institutions, and to contribute to the realization of an agenda for environmentally and socially sustainable development.

CCIC is a member of HI and sits on HI's Coordinating Committee as the Chair.

International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group (ICLMG)

[http://travelwatchlist.ca/About the ICLMG](http://travelwatchlist.ca/About_the_ICLMG)

The International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group (ICLMG) is a pan-Canadian coalition of civil society organizations that was established in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. The coalition brings together 38 NGOs, unions, professional associations, faith groups, environmental organizations, human rights and civil liberties advocates, as well as groups representing immigrant and refugee communities in Canada. The mandate of the ICLMG is to defend the civil liberties and human rights set out in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, federal and provincial laws (such as the Canadian Bill of Rights, the Canadian Human Rights Act, provincial charters of human rights or privacy legislation), and international human rights instruments (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment).

CCIC is a member of the ICLMG.

Make Poverty History (MPH)

<http://www.makepovertyhistory.ca/>

The Make Poverty History (MPH) campaign is a coalition of organizations that have come together for the common cause of making poverty history both at home and abroad. Canadian Make Poverty History campaigners help to organize communities and meet with decision-makers. Make Poverty History is part of the [Global Call to Action against Poverty](#) (GCAP) that presses G8 and G20 leaders for action on global poverty issues.

CCIC is a member of Make Poverty History and sits on the Steering Committee.

Voices-voix

<http://voices-voix.ca/>

Voices-Voix is a non-partisan coalition of Canadian organizations committed to democracy and a broad, diverse democratic space. Voices is committed to the idea that both citizens and governments have a positive role in defending and supporting civil society, and in respecting, protecting and fulfilling our rights. The coalition is building a public record of attacks against organizations, individuals and institutions including instances of efforts to erode institutional independence, good governance, defund civil society organizations, silence critics and diminish or demote people who speak up and speak out. The coalition also tracks instances of attempts to abolish institutions and programs that conduct

research and engage in policy. The coalition offers support and solidarity to individuals and organizations affected by attempts to silence free speech, avoid transparency, and deny equal rights to all citizens of our country. The coalition encourages debate amongst member-organizations and allies about how to defend the space for democratic dissent and advocacy in Canada.

CCIC is a member of Voices and sits on an informal Steering Committee.

Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG)

http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/food_e.php

The FSPG brings together 22 organizational members (development, faith-based, humanitarian, human rights organizations and Canadian farmers) from across Canada, most of whom are actively engaged in food security programming in developing countries and have an interest in policy work. While not a working group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC), FSPG membership is drawn mostly from groups that belong to CCIC. It seeks to promote food security issues in Canada's international policies and to take actions that protect and enhance food security in developing countries based on decades of working in these sectors with partners in developing countries.

CCIC is a member of the FSPG.

Canadian Coalition on climate change and development (C4D)

<http://www.pembina.org/pub/1544>

The Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D) regroups Canadian development and environmental non-governmental organizations preoccupied by the links between development and climate change challenges. The goal of the C4D is twofold: to bring the voice of the international development community to the climate change dialogue in Canada; and to develop knowledge and capacity in the international development community to address the global challenges associated with climate change and development.

CCIC is a member of the C4D.

Global Treatment Access Group (GTAG)

<http://www.aidslaw.ca/EN/issues/GTAG.htm>

The Global Treatment Access Group (GTAG) is a working group of Canadian civil society organizations sharing information and undertaking joint activities aimed at improving access to essential medicines and other aspects of care, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and other health needs in developing countries. GTAG promotes the human rights of people living with and vulnerable to

HIV/AIDS, in Canada and internationally, through research and analysis, advocacy and litigation, public education and community mobilization.

CCIC is a member of the Global Treatment Access Group.

Policy Action Group for Emergency Response (PAGER)

The Policy Action Group for Emergency Response (PAGER) brings together about 23 organizational members (all involved in programming overseas) from across Canada. With the exceptions of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Canadian International Development Agency, PAGER members are Canadian NGOs. PAGER aims to enhance policy and operational dialogue between Canadian and International NGOs and the Canadian government around international humanitarian emergencies, ethics and operations. In this way, operational realities can inform policy discussions (and vice versa).

CCIC attends Pager meetings.

Trade and Investment Research Project (TIRP)

<http://www.policyalternatives.ca/projects/trade-and-investment-research-project>

The Trade and Investment Research Project (TIRP) is an independently funded project administered by the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. TIRP pools the trade policy research resources and expertise of Canadian non-governmental organizations from a variety of sectors. It produces expert research on a wide range of important trade and investment policy issues. TIRP's research assists member organizations in participating in public debate and decision-making about the impacts of Canada's international trade and investment obligations, ongoing international negotiations and alternatives. TIRP research also supports members in engaging with the Canadian government on trade and investment policy issues.

CCIC is a member of TIRP, and participated occasionally on its Steering Committee.

Climate Action Network (CAN)

<http://www.climateactionnetwork.ca/e/index.php>

Climate Action Network Canada (CAN) is a nation-wide coalition of 50 environmental, faith, labour, development, aboriginal, health, and youth organizations committed to making action on climate change a reality. CAN Canada is composed of member organizations committed to preventing dangerous levels of human interference with the global climate system, protecting environmental sustainability and public health, while upholding principles of just transition, equity and social justice.

CCIC is a member of CAN.

Common Frontiers (CF)

<http://www.commonfrontiers.ca/index.html>

Common Frontiers (CF) is a multi-sectoral working group which confronts, and proposes an alternative to, the social, environmental and economic effects of economic integration in the Americas. The CF does this through a combination of research, analysis and action, in cooperation with labour, human rights, environmental, church, development and economic and social justice organizations. Common Frontiers grew out of the experience gained by Canadian organizations in confronting the Free Trade agenda.

The Americas Policy Group of CCIC is a member of Common Frontier and sits on the Steering Committee.

Informal CSO Working Group on Women's Rights (WGWR)

The WGWR is an informal working group, set up following CCIC's 2008 AGM. It consists of CCIC members interested in women's rights and discussing ways to strengthen a focus on a women's rights agenda in international cooperation both at CIDA and with Canadian civil society, as well as to consolidate and support a Community of Practice.

CCIC is a member of the WGWR.

Regional Working Groups

Africa Canada Forum (ACF)

http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/acf_e.php

The Africa-Canada Forum (ACF) is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation and brings together more than 40 NGOs, churches, unions, and solidarity groups from across Canada that have a specific interest in development issues and social justice in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its purpose is to improve the quality and impact of the work of participating groups through reflection and analysis of current programming relationships in Africa; and to improve the coordination of policy development and strategies for joint action and advocacy, in dialogue with African counterparts and colleagues.

CCIC sits on the coordinating committee (CoCo).

Americas Policy Group (APG)

http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/apg_popup_introduction_e.php

The Americas Policy Group (APG) is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation that focuses on development and social justice issues in the Americas. It brings together approximately 40 international development and humanitarian NGOs, human rights groups, labour unions, research institutions, church and solidarity groups. The APG's mandate is to provide a space for collective reflection and the articulation of co-ordinated policy positions, as well as dialogue, and advocacy with the Canadian government, other governments, and other decision-making bodies. In fulfilling this mandate, the APG works to monitor, share and document member and partner experience and analysis on development and human rights issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, to enhance the capacity of members to undertake policy work concerning the Americas, to participate collectively in relevant international networks and to ensure dialogue and action on Americas policy issues at CCIC.

CCIC sits on the Steering Committee.

Asia Pacific Working Group (APWG)

http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/apwg_e.php

The Asia Pacific Working Group (APWG) is a Working Group of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation that brings together over 20 international development and humanitarian NGOs, human rights groups, labour unions, church and solidarity groups active in the Asia-Pacific region. Its mission is to build a dynamic and strong partnership between Asia Pacific and Canadian civil society organizations to advocate for a coherent and human-focused Canadian Foreign Policy in the Asia Pacific region.

CCIC sits on the Coordinating Committee.