

TIMELINE: KEY EVENTS FOR CSOs



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BEYOND COTONOU: EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AFTER 2020. A PERSPECTIVE FOR CSOs

Basic facts of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA)

- Partnership Agreement between the European Union (EU) with 79 developing countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the so-called 'ACP countries'.
- Period 2000-2020.
- The CPA is a 'legally binding' instrument.
- Based on three complementary pillars: the **political dimension, economic and trade cooperation** (for the period 2000-2007) and **development cooperation**.
- Adapted in 2005 and 2010: including (global) challenges such as climate change, food security, regional integration, security and aid effectiveness.
- Negotiation of regional Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs): comprehensive trade arrangements, 'tailor made' to suit specific regional circumstances (2007-2014).

Budget



2008-2013



2014-2020

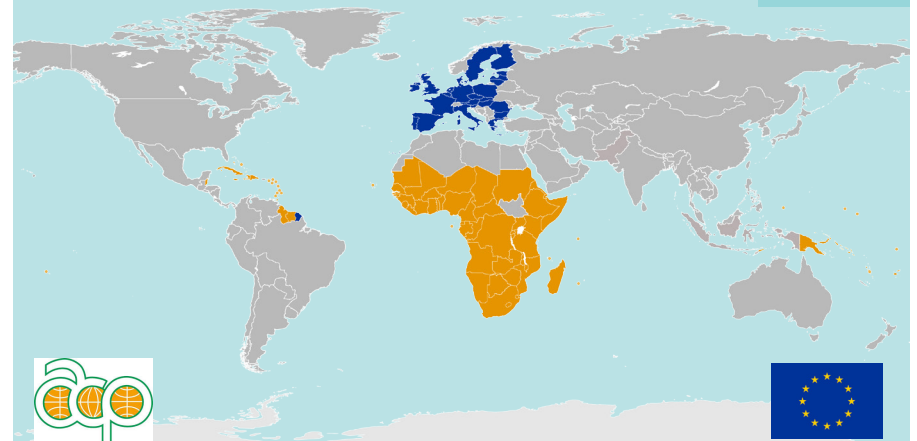


Figure 1. EU countries (in blue) and ACP countries (in yellow)

Trends affecting ACP-EU partnership:

- New geopolitical and economic realities
- Globalisation and regionalisation
- Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030)
- Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) towards Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- Financing for Development: a budget for development cooperation and/or global challenges?
- EU internal discussions (e.g. Brexit)
- ACP internal discussions (e.g. Economic Partnership Agreements with regional forums)

The Cotonou Partnership Agreement includes the following themes:

Leave no one behind



Sustainable development with a focus on climate change



Migration, peace and security



Food security and value chains



Global Health



Financing for Development, including taxes



ROLES FOR CSOs IN THE (POST) COTONOU DISCUSSION

Relevance for CSOs:

- Policy relevance and amount of funding
- Topics the CPA address are crucial for CSOs; eg human right issues
- CPA recognizes the essential role of non-state actors
- Article 4 in CPA: broad and inclusive partnership
- Article 8 in CPA: focusing on political dialogue

Monitoring the implementation of projects more stringently and play a role in political dialogue about a future partnership adapted to SDGs and taking into account PCSD.



Joining forces in networks and ask for a well established, integrated and formalized role in a future partnership.



Lobby and advocacy for more attention for the role of CSOs in a future partnership at national governments.



Partnering with CSOs in ACP countries and Overseas Countries and Territories to lobby for a stronger role for CSOs and address specific issues on PCSD.



Hold EU institutions accountable for the obligation to consult Southern CSOs in ACP countries.



Connecting to the ACP-EU agenda and structure (see next page of this summary).

