

TIMELINE: KEY EVENTS FOR CSOs

Sep 2016 - June 2017		Start of Mid-Term Review of EU Financial Framework (MFF 2014-2020) and 11th European Development Fund (and other external aid instruments)
October 2016	2016	Publication proposed EU negotiation mandate 'Post-Cotonou' by the European Commission
28 November 2016		Foreign Affairs Council development: formal discussions on EU-ACP relations
December 2016		EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly (every 6 months)
1st quarter of 2017	2017	12-week open public consultation on the draft evaluation report of the mid-term review of the 11th EDF
Mid 2017		Mid-term review financial instruments for EU Financial Framework MFF 2014 - 2020
1 September 2018	2018	Final date start negotiations future partnership
29 February 2020	2020	Expiration 20-year period Cotonou Partnership Agreement

Kaleidos Research (2016) Beyond Cotonou: European development cooperation after 2020. A perspective for CSOs. commissioned by Partos, FMS and Woord en Daad. This infographic has been produced with the assistance of the European Union.



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READYFORCHANGE?
Global Goals at home and abroad

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

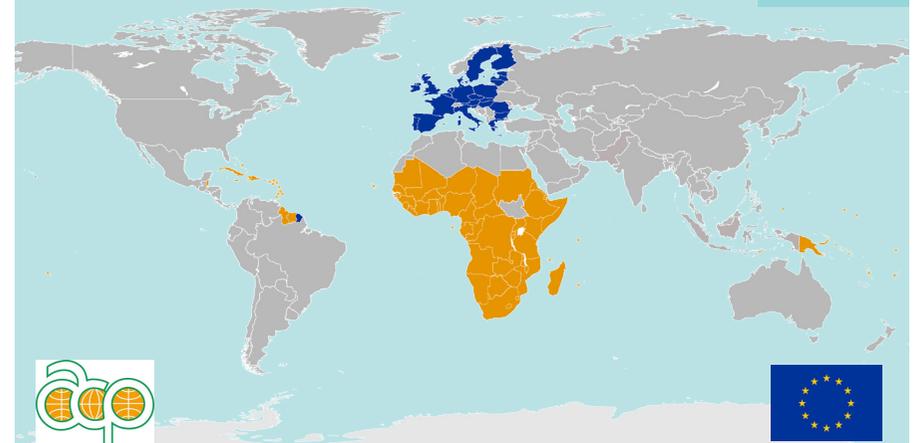


Figure 1. EU countries (in blue) and ACP countries (in yellow)

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).

