



European Development Days

Brussels 26-27 November 2013

Proceedings

Building
a consensus
**A decent
life for all**
for a new development
agenda

eudevdays.eu

Development
and
cooperation



TWO GOOD REASONS

to attend the **Keynote address**
on Tuesday 26 at 19:30

- Two top level Human Rights key-speakers : Flavia Pansieri, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and Stavros Lambrinidis, EU Special Representative for Human Rights
- Two top speeches and one cocktail

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EDD13 Themes and topics

Scaling up our work towards basic living standards



Health

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Upholding human rights and ensuring equity and justice



Gender

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Foreword

Organised by the European Commission, European Development Days (EDD) is Europe's foremost platform for dialogue and exchange on international development issues. EDD is the biggest development event of the year, bringing together 5000 participants – including 300 speakers – from 125 countries for two days of meetings, exchange of views and lively debate.

I would like to thank all the committed stakeholders who have been actively involved in the preparations for this edition. The agenda reflects this participatory process, whereby development partners, in cooperation with the European Commission, organised close to 60 lab and 20 web-streamed auditorium sessions: roundtable, brainstorming, reports and project presentations.

This year, EDD engages civil society, business, academia and politicians in debates covering 12 topics that reflect the challenges ahead: framing a universal post-2015 agenda for sustainable development. The stakes are high: eradicating poverty remains a major priority for Europeans and developing country partners alike. I understand that you were here because this matters.

In the meantime, the EU is delivering results and saving lives in many of the world's poorest countries; we are committed to continuing to do all we can to help countries fulfil the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) before 2015. Yet much still needs to be done and this cannot be business as usual – the world has changed and with these changes come new challenges.

I am confident that a limited and ambitious set of new goals and targets, for every country in the world, is the right way forward post-2015 – both to eradicate poverty and boost sustainable development. The European Development Days is a key opportunity to come together and consult on the future of international development post 2015 – a future that must provide for a decent life for all.



Andris Piebalgs
EU Commissioner for Development

TUESDAY 26 NOVEMBER 2013




Lab Overview





	Lab 1 Lab ROUNDTABLE	Lab 2 Lab ROUNDTABLE	Lab 3 Lab BRAINSTORMING	Lab 4 Lab BRAINSTORMING	Lab 5 Lab PROJECT	Lab 6 Lab PROJECT	Lab 7 Lab REPORT
09:30 10:45	Reverse the course: Maximizing the potential of resource-driven economies p.146	Achieving financial inclusion with ICTs p. 174	Multilateral decentralised cooperation p. 126	Right to health: What about the equity? p. 58	Europe Beyond Aid p. 220	CSR in Africa awards p.198	Agriculture in Africa today p. 76
	McKinsey Global Institute	CGAP, GSM Association, UNCDF	ALDA	Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, ULB	Center for Global Development	EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce	The World Bank Group
	Auditorium a						
11:00 12:30	A vision for the post-2015 agenda Opening Plenary p. 17						
12:30 13:00	BREAK						
13:00 14:15	Improve livelihoods by sustainable trade p. 200	Moving towards green industry p. 148	Supporting fragile states through WASH p. 114	Upscaling climate risk assessments p. 190	Investing in energy & women's health p. 104	The power of young voices p. 128	
	IDH	UNIDO	UNESCO – IHE	Red Cross - EU Office, Red Cross/ Red Crescent Climate Centre	Royal Philips	Leonard Cheshire Disability	

14:15 14:45	BREAK						
14:45 16:00	Measuring the impact of democracy aid p. 130	Green economy & trade p. 150	A new story for development by and for all p. 20	Climate financial instruments p. 192	The web of voices p. 176	Unlocking potential- connectivity for all p. 202	Progress at risk: Government spending on MDG p. 222
	DIE, ENOp, KAS	UNEP	CONCORD	AFD	VOICES	Microsoft	DFI, Oxfam International
16:00 16:30	BREAK						
16:30 17:45	Financing beyond ODA p. 224	What role for development education in the post-2015 context? p. 22	LLL in development cooperation p. 94	Small farmers, big business? p. 80	New solutions to energy access: Turning grandmothers into solar engineers p. 152	Data for development p. 204	Sex & reproduction: Do donors care? p. 62
	AFD, EIB	EuropeAid	DVV International, EAEA	COLEACP, GIZ, SNV, UNIDO	WWF	Orange	DSW, EPF
17:45 18:15	BREAK						
18:15 19:30	Public Private Partnerships (PPPs): Have we considered all the implications? p. 206	Joining up on health p. 64	Women's economic empowerment p. 108	Blending as a catalyst for private financing p. 226	PPP in achieving quality education for all p. 96	Promoting prisoners' human rights p. 134	Fostering private sector job creation p. 166
	ACP, COLEACP	BMA, EWP, WaterAid	DAI	EuropeAid	DAAR Education Services	AVSI Foundation, EU Delegation to Brazil	IFC
19:30 22:00	20 th anniversary of OHCHR and EU cooperation in the field of human rights Special Address & Reception p. 22						

TUESDAY 26 NOVEMBER 2013

Auditorium Overview

	Auditorium a		
11:00-12:30	A vision for the post-2015 agenda Opening Plenary p. 17		
12:30-14:00	BREAK		
14:00-15:30	SCALING UP OUR WORK TOWARDS BASIC LIVING STANDARDS		
	Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c
	Finishing & moving beyond the health MDGs p. 60 	Resilience building for improved food security & nutrition p. 78 	Inclusive & sustainable education systems p. 92 
	How can we break the barriers for universal & sustainable access to quality healthcare? AfGH, Countdown 2015 Europe, Belgium, UNAIDS, Save the Children, UNFPA, WHO, The World Bank Group	From policy engagement to sustained change CTA, IFPRI	The role of local strategies & actors to improve access, quality & relevance of education FEICOM, IDAY International

15:30-16:00	BREAK	UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENSURING EQUITY AND JUSTICE			
16:00-17:30		Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c	
		Women's empowerment post-2015 p. 106 	Post-2015: Objective peace p. 116 	Will a rights-based approach make development more human? p. 132 	
		How can the post-2015 framework ensure progress towards gender equality? Do we have to choose between standalone goals & mainstreaming? European External Action Service	The search for sustained solutions to fragility, conflict & violence from 2015 CORDAID, Friends of Europe, PLATFORMA, Saferworld	On the occasion of the 20 th anniversary of OHCHR and the first EU-funded human rights mission EuropeAid, OHCHR	
17:30-18:00	BREAK				
18:00-19:30		Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c	
		Food security & food justice p. 82 	The value of culture p. 26	Support for sustainable change post-2015 p. 28	
		Building blocks for a just and sustainable global food system European Parliament	Creativity in urban development BOZAR, EuropeAid, UN HABITAT	How partner countries can capitalise on European experiences in transition management Lithuania	
19:30-22:00		20th anniversary of OHCHR and EU cooperation in the field of human rights Special Address & Reception p. 30			

Lab Overview




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12:45 14:00	ICT 4 social change p. 136	Post-2015, HIV/AIDS, TB & malaria p. 70	Territorial approach in the post-2015 context: Views from the field p. 40	Innovative solutions for food security p. 86	Financing the fight p. 230	Multidimensional poverty post-2015 p. 42	Policy coherence for development p. 212
	Alianza por la Solidaridad, UPC, Fair World	WHO	CoR, DIBA, UNDP	Nottingham Trent University	ONE	OECD	EuropeAid
14:00 14:30	BREAK						
14:30 15:45	Volunteering for development p. 44	Global food security & PCD p. 88	Tackling conflict & violence post-2015 p. 120	Capturing the potential of media in the post-2015 process p. 138	Energy for sustainable development p. 160	Science & innovation for development p. 72	
	CEV, VSO International	CONCORD, Finland, OECD	EuropeAid, Saferworld	DW Akademie, GFMD	ARSEL, FEICOM, IED, MINEPAT	EHAS Foundation, Fair World, UPC	
15:45 16:00	BREAK						
	Auditorium 						
16:00 17:45	A new development agenda: The way forward Closing Panel p. 46						
18:00 20:00	NETWORKING RECEPTION						

WEDNESDAY 27 NOVEMBER 2013

Auditorium Overview

09:30-11:00	Auditorium a Young voices for inclusive governance p. 34 Implications for the post-2015 framework European Youth Forum, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages International, UNICEF, World Vision International	Auditorium b Feed the change p. 84 Boosting resilience, food & nutrition security through innovative partnerships AFD, COLEACP, GIZ, SNV, UNIDO	Auditorium c Defeating AIDS - Advancing global health p. 66 How can HIV and health be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda? International HIV/AIDS Alliance, UNAIDS
11:00-11:30	BREAK		
11:30-13:00	PROMOTING THE DRIVERS FOR INCLUSIVE & SUSTAINABLE GROWTH		
	Auditorium a Land, livelihoods & sustainable development p. 158 Food, fuel and fibre – how can we ensure healthy land for future generations European Commission	Auditorium b Productive work for youth p. 170 Inclusive solutions for youth employment European Youth Forum, JADE, SOS Children's Villages International, UNIDO	Auditorium c Social protection for inclusive growth p. 178 Innovative approaches in social protection for inclusive & equitable growth Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, UNCDF

13:00-14:00	BREAK		
14:00-15:30	TOWARDS A NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT		
	Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c
	Poverty eradication and climate change: Friends or foes? p. 194 	Aid for trade, trade for aid: What's the new deal? p. 214 	How to better mobilise all re-sources for development? p. 232 
	European Commission	Leveraging the private sector and trade for inclusive and sustainable development COLEACP, IFC, Practitioners' Network, UNIDO	CONCORD, FERDI, JICA, France
15:30-16:00	BREAK		
16:00-17:45	A new development agenda: The way forward Closing Panel p. 31		
18:00-20:00	NETWORKING RECEPTION		

POST-2015:

GLOBAL ACTION
FOR AN
INCLUSIVE
AND
SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE



EUROPEAN REPORT
ON DEVELOPMENT

The European Report on Development (ERD) 2013 focuses on how global collective action can best support the efforts of developing countries in achieving development. The report argues that the post-2015 agenda should strive to deliver on the wider vision of the Millennium Declaration and promote inclusive and sustainable development. The achievement of this vision will

require going both 'Beyond MDGs' and 'Beyond Aid'.

The ERD 2013 is an independent report, which was prepared by a research consortium of ODI, DIE and ECDPM. The initiative was supported by the European Commission and seven EU Member States.

For info or copies:

EUROPEAID-EDR-SECRETARIAT@ec.europa.eu

Post-2015

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

11:00 - 12:30	A vision for the post-2015 agenda		p. 17
14:45 - 16:00	A new story for development by and for all?		p. 20
16:30 - 17:45	What role for development education in the post-2015 context?		p. 22
16:15 - 17:00	Press conference: Europeans ready to play their part in development		p. 24
18:00 - 19:30	The value of culture		p. 26
18:00 - 19:30	Support for sustainable change post-2015		p. 28
19:30 - 22:00	20 th anniversary of OHCHR and EU cooperation in the field of human rights		p. 30

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

09:15 - 10:30	Engineering a data revolution		p. 32
09:30 - 11:00	Young voices for inclusive governance		p. 34
11:00 - 12:15	Understanding development progress		p. 36
11:00 - 12:15	Territorial approach in post-2015: Political views		p. 38
12:45 - 14:00	Territorial approach in post-2015: Views from the field		p. 40
12:45 - 14:00	Multidimensional poverty post-2015		p. 42
14:30 - 15:45	Volunteering for development		p. 44
16:00 - 17:45	A new development agenda: The way forward		p. 46



AFRICA AND EUROPE IN PARTNERSHIP 2 UNIONS, 1 VISION

In an ever-changing world, one thing is sure: Africa and Europe will remain each other's closest neighbour. Africa's 54 countries and the European Union's 28 Member States have a shared neighbourhood, history and future. It was in this spirit that Africa and Europe came together at the Lisbon Summit in December 2007 to create the Africa-EU Partnership, based upon a strong political relationship and close cooperation in all areas. The Partnership aims to bridge the development divide between Africa and Europe through closer economic cooperation and the promotion of inclusive and sustainable development on both continents, living side by side in peace, security, prosperity, solidarity and human dignity. Africa - EU cooperation is based on shared values aimed at promoting common interests and achieving shared strategic objectives.

The Africa-EU Partnership has steadily gained momentum, delivering solid results across a number of key areas. The African and European continents are working particularly closely in the areas of peace and security to strengthen Africa's capacity to prevent and resolve crisis situations and maintain peace. Major programmes in agriculture and rural development, infrastructure and energy, environment, research and development and student mobility are being implemented. The two continents have also reinforced cooperation on global issues such as climate change and counter terrorism.

<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/>



Building a consensus for a new development agenda

The eradication of poverty and ensuring that prosperity and wellbeing are sustainable are two of the most pressing challenges facing the world today. These challenges are universal, interrelated and need to be addressed together by all countries.

The European Union (EU) is involved in global discussions on the development agenda after 2015 – the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – placing particular emphasis on building towards an intensive exchange with non-state actors.

Public consultations, dialogue with strategic partners and wide-ranging research have fed into the EU position on an overarching framework. Through its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All' and the ensuing Council Conclusions, the EU proposes five building blocks for a post-2015 agenda:

- Basic, universal living standards under which no one should fall. Even if all MDGs are reached, much unfinished business will remain to eradicate poverty and ensure further human development.
- The promotion of 'drivers' of inclusive, sustainable growth. Investing in infrastructure or energy, for example, creates growth and decent jobs, whilst boosting human development.
- Sustainable management of natural resources. This is vital if we are to halt environmental degradation.
- Equality, equity and justice. Not only are these values in themselves, but also fundamental for sustainable development.
- Tackling insecurity and state fragility, which impede sustainable development.

Several international processes relevant to the post-2015 agenda are ongoing. Commitments made at the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012 initiated work to develop Sustainable Development Goals; a United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda recently published its recommendations for the post-2015 agenda; and a broad United Nations-led consultation process is ongoing. Recently, the UN Secretary-General published his report 'A Life of Dignity for All', which builds on these inputs. In addition, an MDG Special Event was held in New York, USA on 25 September, which also gave recommendations on the way forward towards a post-2015 agreement.

This work provides further impetus for the development of a framework that would offer a coherent and comprehensive response to the universal challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

Against this backdrop, the eighth edition of European Development Days discussed, debated and fostered consensus on the EU's objective to set a globally-agreed, ambitious framework that addresses poverty eradication and sustainable development, and ensures a decent life for all by 2030.

Under the thread of the 2013 edition – 'A vision for the post-2015 agenda' – the forum is structured around four themes. Each theme was composed of three topics and each topic was highlighted by an auditorium panel and a series of lab sessions.



Auditorium

11:00 - 12:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Femi Oke, Journalist,
Al Jazeera



#EDD13_P2015

A vision for the post-2015 agenda

Opening Plenary



José Manuel Barroso
President of the European
Commission



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
President of Liberia



Mahamadou Issoufou
President of Niger



Portia Simpson-Miller
Prime Minister of Jamaica



José Pereira Neves
Prime Minister
of Cape Verde



Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma
Chairperson of the African
Union Commission



Hosted by **Andris Piebalgs**
EU Commissioner for Development

'One of the clearest messages to come out of disasters like typhoon Haiyan is that the global challenges we face require global answers and global action. The days of piecemeal, patchy responses are over. Only when we act together are we truly stronger.'

Andris Piebalgs,
EU Commissioner for Development

Key points

- > The European Union must play a dynamic and constructive role in formulating the post-2015 development agenda.
 - > European citizens want to maintain solidarity with the developing world.
 - > Much progress has been made in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals, but progress has been uneven and much work remains to be done.
 - > Women's empowerment is key to sustainable development.
- The EU believes that there are five building blocks for a post-2015 agenda:
 - > Basic universal living standards under which no person should fall.
 - > Promoting drivers of inclusive, sustainable growth. For example, investment in infrastructure and energy to create growth and decent jobs.
 - > Sustainably managing natural resources.
 - > Equality, equity and justice – not only because these are values in themselves, but also because they are fundamental to sustainable development.
 - > Tackling insecurity and state fragility, which impede sustainable development.

Synopsis

The European Union is determined to be a trustworthy partner in formulating a vision for the post-2015 agenda to bring about sustainable development and a decent life for all by 2030. It is also committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The EU 'must take the lead in the development agenda,' urged José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission.

European citizens have a shared sense of responsibility for world problems and want to maintain solidarity with the developing world. The European Commission has proposed that 2015 be the European Year of Development.

The African Union is striving to foster a common African position on the post-2015 agenda. Africa has made great progress, but it is unequal and there is much room for improvement in various areas including malaria eradication and providing quality education. One of the greatest challenges facing the continent arises from fragile and post-conflict nations.

'We still live in a world divided by power and wealth. Poverty and inequality are still too pervasive in our societies.'

Portia Simpson-Miller,
Prime Minister of Jamaica

According to Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, 'Africa is poised to seize the opportunities presented by economic growth and its demographic dividend. The future can be the era of an African renaissance.' To realise its promise, Africa must

'Climate change is probably the most pressing global issue – the defining challenge of our time.'

José Manuel Barroso,
President of the European Commission

pursue inclusive growth, create enabling environments for the private sector, change consumption patterns, and foster transparent and inclusive institutions.

African and European leaders agree that the Lampedusa tragedy must not be repeated. Partnerships between African nations and the European Union are 'vital', noted Mahamadou Issoufou, President of Niger.

'It is up to Africans to achieve development,' urged José Pereira Neves, Prime Minister of Cape Verde. He noted, however, that Africa needs partnerships to achieve growth, good governance and improved standards of living.

Progress toward meeting the MDGs has been uneven. More needs to be done to eliminate exclusion and inequality. 'The post-2015 agenda must be radical and far-reaching,' stressed Portia Simpson-Miller, Prime Minister of Jamaica. Political leaders have 'miles to go before they sleep,' she added.

In the post-2015 world, women's empowerment 'is key to eliminating poverty and building sustainable development,' observed Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

'Security must be a pillar of development.'

Mahamadou Issoufou,
President of Niger

'Africa wants to be part of a world where partnership amongst nations is based on reliability, accountability and responsibility.'

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
President of Liberia



Brainstorming

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Olivier Consolo,
 Director, European
 NGO Confederation
 for Relief and
 Development –
 CONCORD
 and **Farah Nazeer**,
 Director for Policy
 and Campaigns,
 Bond UK



#EDD13_P2015

A new story for development by and for all?

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Ana Rosa Alcalde González-Torres**, Director, Alianza por la Solidaridad
- > **Jorge Balbis**, Secretary General, Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción – ALOP
- > **Olivier Consolo**, Director, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- > **Bernd Nilles**, Secretary General, Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité – CIDSE
- > **Ingo Ritz**, Director of Programmes, Global Call to Action Against Poverty Foundation – GCAP
- > **Laura Sullivan**, Head of European Advocacy, ActionAid
- > **Tobias Troll**, Project Manager, DEEEP4, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD

These are challenging times for the fight against poverty and injustice.

CONCORD, the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – representing 1800 development organisations – needs to take on a new role and tell citizens, professionals and politicians a new and sharper story about the development sector – about who we are and what we believe in. That makes clear the necessity of a new story for development.

To have a sharper approach and a stronger political engagement, this process is CONCORD's first priority for 2013, whilst recognising the reality that we live in and the already existing vision and positions we work with, the narrative will be positive, inspiring and will speak of us as Europeans but at the same time as citizens of the world.

A crucial aspect of the new narrative is the involvement of citizens. A participatory process with interlinked involvement of citizens across the globe will create the new narrative that we need to build the democratic legitimacy and ownership for global development beyond 2015.

Organised by
 The European NGO
 Confederation for Relief
 and Development –
 CONCORD

Key points

- Development NGOs need new, more powerful and radical messages to gain public understanding and support.
- The CONCORD DARE Forum is seeking to find sharper messages to foster support for development activities.
- Development NGOs should advocate for systemic economic change.
- Development NGOs need to become more relevant, trusted and political.

Synopsis

Development actors are facing challenging times in getting their messages understood and supported by citizens and policymakers. Rising populism and austerity regimes in many countries are undercutting support for development activities. At the same time, many people do not really understand what development NGOs are and what they do.

This brainstorming project lab focused on four issues:

- First, as there is a need for better and more equal distribution of wealth, is there also a need for development actors to advocate for changes to economic systems? Participants said 'yes'. There are many initiatives at local levels bringing about economic change that advance development, such as tool trading schemes and microcredits. These should be supported. At the macro level, new measurements are needed for economic growth and development. Development NGOs should educate and mobilise people to support social justice and equality.
- Second, how can solidarity be fostered at local and global levels? Participants concluded that the local level is where the real world is happening, and that NGOs should focus on the local level, helping people decide issues for themselves and having their voices heard. Social media can facilitate communication amongst local groups around the world.

➤ Third, how can development actors build relationships with citizens and with political and social change movements? Development NGOs are not sufficiently trusted by people, participants believed. They need to become more relevant; they need to talk to people in understandable and compelling ways; and they need to become more political. They need to become system changers, not merely system 'tweakers'. NGOs need to understand what people are really striving for in their lives as they seek to define development and well-being.

➤ Fourth, how can development actors build alliances of other civil society groups – for example, groups advocating environmental protection or young people's interests – to work together on development issues? Development NGOs need new alliances, participants stressed. They need to find links with social causes that are important to people. These alliances need to be faster moving and more radical. They must understand where real power in the world lies today and be based on trust and legitimacy.

In a nutshell, the goal of NGOs should be to bring about change so that they themselves become no longer necessary.

Insight

The CONCORD DARE Forum is the working group on development education and awareness raising. It unites representatives of 27 national development NGO platforms and five non-governmental development organisation networks.

The Forum is engaged in an initiative to find sharper new messages for development NGOs to foster support for development activities and funding. Interested citizens and groups are invited to participate:

www.deeep.org/what-is-dare-.html



Roundtable

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Angelo Baglio, Head
 of Unit for Civil Society
 and Local Authorities,
 Directorate-General
 for Development
 and Cooperation –
 EuropeAid



#EDD13_P2015

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 for Development
 and Cooperation –
 EuropeAid

What role for development education in the post-2015 context?

How can DEAR better support the new global development framework?

- > **Ilda Curti**, Deputy Mayor for Youth, Gender Equality, Urban Regeneration Policies, City of Turin, Italy
- > **Dr Helmuth Hartmeyer**, Chair, Global Education Network Europe – GENE
- > **Seamus Jeffreson**, Incoming Director, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD

Development education and awareness raising (DEAR) aims at informing citizens about development issues, mobilising public support for action, providing tools to engage critically with global development, and fostering new ideas and changing attitudes.

This session aimed to debate how DEAR can better fit and support the new post-2015 global development framework and its role and long-term impact in the EU and worldwide.

The session offered a platform for fostering complementarities between global development education, development practice and policy.

Panellists representing civil society organisations, local authorities and EU Member States provided their vision on the post-2015 aspects and interactions with development education.

Key points

- The EU is currently revising its policy and multiannual financial framework on development education.
- Since the financial crisis, the task of justifying the non-direct impact of development education is more challenging than ever.
- Europe is being forced to question old values including its model of development and consumption. This demands a whole new development narrative that speaks to the world we are living in.
- Mainstreaming development education into schools and citizen education is a primary goal.
- The development education community offers useful tools and expertise that could be carried over to other sectors such as the environment and in defining new development goals.

Synopsis

This debate is occurring at a critical time. Europe is in crisis and the old narratives no longer answer people's questions. The post-2015 framework will challenge Europe as much as it challenges partners in the global South – if not more so. Today's development targets and goals must apply not just to one part of the world, but universally, which requires a fundamental shift in what development actors are trying to do.

Development education needs to be mainstreamed within a broader system of education that covers citizen education as well as formal schooling. People need the equipment – 'the compass' – to navigate the world they are living in. DEAR can help put development cooperation into a global context. It is time to address target groups beyond existing or long-time followers and supporters.

It is also time to argue against the naïve, linear conception that once people are informed

they act; rather a strategy of competences is needed.

Which competences do EU citizens need? At the local level, the city of Turin, Italy, has shown that by acting locally it is possible to promote a global vision of what happens daily in urban areas. With their large immigrant populations, cities are a focal point for geopolitics. The challenge is to link local issues to global trends. Development education is a partnership tool to strengthen cohesion and boost the global competitiveness of a city. It can empower communities and local actors to regenerate neighbourhoods and transform the quality of local life.

Stimulating the interaction of people at micro levels avoids segregation between people and neighbourhoods. It also adopts a people-to-people approach instead of a 'paper-to-people' approach.

While development education is working at the local level, the gap is between the European and the national level. There is a lack of continuity, and best practice is not being translated into policies. What is being learnt in the daily lives of European communities needs to be applied at national level.

The EU does not have a mandate to make national education policies. However, there are examples, such as in Finland, where development education is being integrated into education systems.

Insight

In an overcrowded room, a participant made an impassioned plea for the value of development education. 'All of us in this room have somehow experienced development education or we wouldn't come here and devote some of our lives to it. For me it started with an international volunteering experience. Then I became a tutor in this volunteering programme, so apparently there is impact on people's life choices.'

Press conference

Europeans ready to play their part in development

16:15 - 17:00

TUESDAY 26

› **Andris Piebalgs**, EU Commissioner for Development

The eradication of poverty and ensuring that prosperity and wellbeing are sustainable are two of the most pressing challenges facing the world today. These challenges are universal, interrelated and need to be addressed together by all countries.

The European Union is involved in global discussions on the development agenda after 2015 – the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals – placing particular emphasis on building towards an intensive exchange with non-state actors.

Key Points

- › The newly-published Eurobarometer survey confirms strong support among EU citizens for development aid.
- › Personal commitment to development is growing; this was the case even in countries hit hard by the economic crisis.
- › Despite public support, more political courage is needed, and citizens should apply pressure on leaders to fulfil their promises.

Synopsis

The MDGs have been a 'game changer', EU Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs said, influencing policymaking and helping to address basic needs. Progress is still insufficient, however, and in agreeing on post-2015 targets – also the main theme of the 2013 edition – we need to know what people expect from their governments.

The latest Eurobarometer survey, carried out in all 28 Member States and published on 26 November 2013, provides one

answer. The findings confirm that support for development aid remains high amongst European citizens, and this applies on a personal level too, with an increase in the number of those prepared to pay more for products that support developing countries. This was the case even in some of the EU countries hit hardest by the economic crisis.

There may be public support, but obstacles remain within political decision-making. We are still far from reaching the target of devoting 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) to aid, and the EDD audience, Piebalgs urged, should call on governments to deliver on their promises.

'In our new programmes I am also asking my delegations to look at rule of law and access to justice because that makes countries strong.'

Andris Piebalgs,
EU Commissioner for Development

'The days of piecemeal, patchy responses are over. Only when we act together are we truly stronger.'

Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development

Responding to journalists' questions, Commissioner Piebalgs then addressed a number of issues: conflict and the arms trade; climate change financing; sustainable economic development models; cooperation with North Africa; and rule of law.

Free movement of arms certainly plays a role in sustaining conflict in some of the poorest countries, acknowledged Piebalgs. Availability of firearms in South Sudan, for example, has meant that long-running tribal conflicts nowadays result in many more fatalities. EU disarmament programmes in various countries have ensured that arms are being laid down and destroyed. But the scale of the problem – which also makes pinpointing country of origin so difficult – means global action is required.

EU institutions have agreed to spend at least 20% of the 2014-2020 budget on climate-related actions. The real financing for climate change actions must come from the international negotiations, said Piebalgs; however, spending in relevant sectors – including renewable energy and sustainable agriculture – are good for development and good for climate resilience. 'We have mainstreaming, but it's not in any case any substitute for the climate change finance that has been promised – and continues to be negotiated.'

On choosing the right economic model for Africa, Piebalgs noted the strong growth in some countries, but said investing in green growth was needed. That means investing 'not in coal-based power generation but

in renewable power generation', and 'investing in sustainable agriculture, not in intensive agriculture'. Africa can sustain good rates of growth with a new approach, for instance not necessarily building big energy networks, but by deploying different types of technology that use isolated networks.

On supporting countries in transition in North Africa, Piebalgs said that new modalities were needed. 'The wind of change is so rapid, that classic instruments [of development cooperation] are no longer able to respond.' Accordingly, loan-grant blending, support for employment, and EU Trust Funds are being used, while new opportunities for cooperation are likely to be developed in the future.

The EU supports social sectors in Mozambique and plans to move more into agriculture, food security and nutrition – where the greatest inequalities and challenges lie. Mozambique, despite its difficulties, has shown substantial improvements in the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

'I am very positive about the dynamic in Mozambique', said Piebalgs. 'Without shying away from all the problems, if there is good growth and if there is a willingness to transform this into better living conditions for the population, we should notice this, and try to support it.'

A crucial aspect of the Mo Ibrahim index is security and the rule of law, which is also key to the EU's current approach.



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Chris Burns, Journalist,
Euronews

The value of culture

Creativity in urban development

- > **Paul Dujardin**, Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Fine Arts, Brussels – BOZAR
- > **Matilda Gennvi Gustafsson**, Sustainability Director, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility, Ericsson
- > **Carlos H. Jamarillo**, Architect, Former Head of Planning, Medellín, Colombia
- > **Muchadeyi Ashton Masunda**, former Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe
- > **Joy Mboya**, Director, Godown Arts Centre, Kenya
- > **Thomas Melin**, Head of External Relations, United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat
- > **Shipra Narang Suri**, Vice-President, International Society of City and Regional Planners,
- > **Luis Riera Figueras**, Director, Human and Society Development, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid



#EDD13_P2015

The World Bank has described urbanisation as ‘the defining phenomenon of the 21st century’. Some 90% of urban growth is happening in the developing world and over 50% of urban dwellers are young persons. Two billion new urban inhabitants are expected in the next 20 years.

In the face of such an evolution and the potential risk of alienation for a growing number of urban populations, new models for viable, diverse, peaceful, creative and vibrant cities are needed in the developing world.

Studies already highlight the link between cities’ development and health, safety, food security, access to services or environmental control. However, more should be done to encourage local and inclusive urban solutions in fast-growing cities to engage citizens’ ownership.

Cultural dynamism and public spaces, as well as civil society’s participation, play a key role in ensuring sustainable and business-friendly urban development.

Representatives from local governments, academia, the corporate world, urban planning and culture addressed the issue from their own perspectives.

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid,
United Nations
Human Settlements
Programme –
UN-Habitat,
Centre for Fine Arts,
Brussels – BOZAR

Key points

- The populations of cities in developing countries are exploding.
- Culture and creativity must be considered in urban planning.
- Public spaces and the arts create social cohesion.
- Involving citizens and communities in creative urban planning helps avoid exclusion.

Synopsis

Approximately 80% of the population in the developing world will live in cities by 2030. Most of these cities are ill-equipped to cope with rapid growth. Urbanisation brings benefits, but it also brings problems and challenges, including slums, poverty, inequality, sprawl, overcrowding and increased greenhouse gas emissions.

How can creativity in its widest sense be used to make cities more sustainable and liveable? People 'cannot live on bread alone'. They also need 'food for the soul', which is provided by art in all its manifestations, including performing and visual arts, literature, architecture and music. Appreciation of art and culture should be fostered by education systems. Appreciation of the arts also creates more tolerant and cohesive societies.

Public spaces are extremely important – they can give shape and form to a city and help to define the quality of life for its citizens. Roads, parks, plazas, beaches, waterways and government buildings that are open to the public, such as public libraries, are considered public spaces and are important for social cohesion. Planners should ensure that cities remain inclusive. There should be some public multi-use spaces and some collaboratively owned spaces that people can use in a variety of different ways and for different purposes.

Speakers presented two examples of creative thinking about public spaces and direct citizen engagement. The GoDown Arts Centre in Nairobi

collaborated with a Swedish architectural firm on a project to influence the transformation of a large urban area around the godown (warehouse) district and central railway station. Through workshops with residents, businesses, artists, urban development professionals and city officials, the participants sought to understand what people wished to see in this area.

One major theme from the workshops was the question of the relationship of residents to the city. Through a three-month project, *Nai ni who?* (Who is Nairobi?), neighbourhoods held concerts, parades, sports, charity events, walking tours, picnics, film screenings, churches, community clean-ups and tree plantings. A number of these activities took place in privately-owned spaces – an indication of the shortage of public space.

At the end of the project, residents came up with an answer to the question: *Nai ni sis* (Nairobi is us). Much goodwill came out of the project because everyone was able to play a role. The community began to look at their city in a different way and to take ownership of and pride in where they live.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Medellín, Colombia, was a city of corruption and gun and drug violence. In the mid-1990s, city officials held workshops with communities to identify their hopes for their city. Over the next decade the government worked to gain the public's trust. It developed peace agreements with gang members, provided free water, kindergartens and food supplements for children, created new programmes to prevent teen pregnancy, built health centres and sports and cultural clubs, and implemented what is widely considered to be a world-class, innovative public transport system. Direct citizen engagement helped make Medellín a safer city.

Insight

Watch the three-minute film and learn more about the project here: www.nainiwho.com



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26

*Moderated by***Dr Leonidas**

Donskis, Member
of the Committee
on Development,
European Parliament



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Organised by

Ministry for Foreign
Affairs – Lithuania,
Permanent
Representation of
Lithuania to the
European Union

Support for sustainable change post-2015

How partner countries can capitalise
on European experiences in transition management

- > **Sufian Ahmed**, Minister for Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia
- > **Julia Duncan-Cassell**, Minister for Gender and Development, Liberia
- > **Neris Germanas**, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lithuania
- > **Andris Piebalgs**, EU Commissioner for Development
- > **Jerzy Pomianowski**, Executive Director, European Endowment for Democracy

The European Union has a range of useful tools available to support countries in transition worldwide as they embark on the path towards democracy. The EU can play a key role by helping to create an enabling environment for some of the crucial elements of successful democratic and economic transformations.

These and possibly new tools and methodologies should form a coherent part of the EU's overall framework of support to partner countries, especially where they are engaging in transition. Experience shows that transition processes should be owned by the state and its citizens.

Experience also shows that the EU has valuable expertise to offer, adapted to the needs of partner countries across the globe. In this context, a joint Communication on 'EU Support for Sustainable Change in Transition Societies' was issued by the Commission, with Council Conclusions subsequently adopted.

Key points

- > Countries that regained independence after the breakup of the Soviet Union experienced a political transition and could share lessons with developing countries going through the same process.
- > Many African countries are growing at rates of over 10% annually and moving from very poor to middle-income countries.
- > Developing countries need development partners to help them build infrastructure, which will encourage outside investment – a major driver of growth.

Synopsis

EU Commissioner Andris Piebalgs said that the experience of countries such as his, Latvia, which regained independence after the breakup of the Soviet Union, could provide lessons for developing countries emerging from conflict. While the regional setting might be very different, in both cases these countries needed to set up institutions and new systems of governance and accountability, establish the rule of law, create respect for human rights, and build a functioning democracy. As Commissioner Piebalgs described it, development is not just linked to business and state programmes, but also to human rights, increased individual liberties and democracy.

Countries wishing to enter the European Union have to introduce reforms simultaneously in politically unprepared territory in a very short time to be ready for EU accession. These countries now want to pass on this experience and political knowledge. Lithuania, another country that went through a fast transition process, learnt that as well as the need to build up financial and human resources it is particularly important to cultivate a well-skilled young generation. African countries in transition also share these needs.

Not long ago, Ethiopia emerged from a long civil war and set off on the path to rebuild the country. Over the past 10 years its economic growth has been 10.9% per annum.

The government has established fully functioning education and health sectors, and achieved six of the eight MDGs. It plans to eliminate poverty and move from least developed to middle-income country status by 2025.

Minister Sufian Ahmed from Ethiopia described the support developing countries need from development partners:

- > Financial support that is easier to use and takes more account of the country's needs, with less conditionality.
- > The opportunity to learn from their experiences through training, knowledge sharing and technical support.
- > More space to develop their own policies. and
- > Market access – as trade is vital for growth.

Liberia has also experienced a devastating civil war, in which most institutions were destroyed. The challenges have been to create an education system, rebuild infrastructure, and provide access to energy. It was also key to sustain peace in the country. To do this, the government has worked with other regional organisations. In the political sphere, the government is rebuilding institutions and preparing more women for political office.

Both Ethiopia and Liberia are anxious to encourage private investment and taking measures to create a stable, rules-based environment for outside investment. However, it was noted that while other countries are investing in Africa, Europe and EU Member States still consider Africa as the target of development assistance, not as a continent in which to do business.

Insight

The European Commission has set up two online tools – one to share countries' experience of transitioning to a democracy, another for sharing knowledge on development, external cooperation and policy.

- > Transition Compendium: www.eutransition.eu
- > Capacity for Development: www.capacity4dev.eu



Auditorium

20th anniversary of OHCHR and EU cooperation in the field of human rights

Special address

19:30 - 22:00

TUESDAY 26

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and of European Union cooperation in the field of human rights.



Flavia Pansieri
United Nations Deputy
High Commissioner
for Human Rights



Stavros Lambrinidis
EU Special Representative
for Human Rights



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Flavia Pansieri, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, anchored her address celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the office by reciting the first article of the Declaration. She cautioned the large and appreciative audience: 'We must make sure we recognise the importance, the absolute necessity of promotion and respect for human rights in everything we do.'

No sustainable development without human rights

'If it is true that there is no peace without development, no development without peace, it is equally true that neither of the two can exist without human rights,' she insisted. Rather than citing a list of achievements, she preferred to note an important change in attitude that has accelerated over the past 10 years, increasingly understood by development

professionals or those involved in conflict resolution: the violation of human rights is at the root of most issues.

'Development without human rights is not sustainable. In fact it is not development.' Pansieri felt this understanding is common to her EU partners, in the countries where her office operates, and is 'now making real inroads into our daily work at the UN.' A human rights dimension is essential to distributing vaccines or building a school. 'It has to be the premise on which we work: healthcare, education and the justice system need to be there for everyone.'

While urging the audience to recognise the enormous value brought by the MDGs as a rallying point for collective effort, Pansieri noted that perhaps 'we have lost track' of the fact that the targets were based on a declaration that recognised human

rights and good governance as guiding principles.

This should underpin the definition of parameters for future international collective agreements, notably post-2015: 'If we talk about freedom from want, we also have to talk about freedom from fear [...] We have to go way beyond considerations of GDP by focusing on measurable and achievable targets. We have perhaps failed to focus on the possibility of discrimination against part of the population, which is too remote or speaks another language.'

Pansieri lauded the EU as the biggest donor in official development assistance, but pointed out that 'it is no longer the biggest player. Foreign direct investment is far bigger in pure money terms than traditional channels.' She reminded the audience that private sources must also be inspired by respect for human rights and managed in a framework that guarantees that respect. Similarly, trade and investment policies should be assessed as to whether they are wittingly or unwittingly contributing to promoting discrimination.

'The declaration was meant to become more than words, meant to become actions,' Pansieri concluded. 'Unquestionably the EU is our major partner in making that happen.'

The EU – instilling a culture of human rights

EU Special Representative for Human Rights Stavros Lambrinidis recalled the Vienna Declaration of 20 years ago, which emphasised the central role played by civil society in promoting human rights around the world and the obligation everyone has to defend civil society against governments and sometimes private companies.

Reaffirming the EU's strong support for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), not just with money, but also politically, he reminded the audience that four of the first

five Common Foreign and Security Policy actions of the EU beginning in 1993 were promoting human rights.

He structured his historical review into EU human rights 1.0, a decade of firsts; 2.0, a period establishing the architecture and institutions of human rights; and in recent years, 3.0, spent instilling a culture of human rights.

He illustrated numerous milestones, including the direct, lifesaving, support for over 500 human rights defenders since 2008 and the Charter of Fundamental Rights becoming legally binding on all EU Member States under the Lisbon Treaty.

Lambrinidis appreciated the efforts of the European Parliament as 'a driving force for human rights' and many working at the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation as 'the unsung heroes of the EU's human rights action'. Highlighting the EU's international reach, he cited human rights dialogues with over 40 countries and dedicated human rights officers in every one of 140 EU Delegations around the world. 'People on the ground can make a difference that cannot be made through directives from Brussels,' he said.

The EU needs to set an example and not allow human rights violations to be overlooked: 'The fact that we're not all perfect does not mean we're all equally imperfect.' He concluded, 'Cultural relativism is very dangerous. Human rights are the universal language of the powerless against the relativism of the powerful. This is our inspiration. This is our compass. This is where we join hands with others to be able to make a difference, not just a point.'



Brainstorming

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Johannes Jütting,
 Secretariat Manager,
 Paris21



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Organised by
 Paris21 – Organisation
 for Economic
 Co-operation
 and Development –
 OECD

Engineering a data revolution

Acting together for better statistics and better decisions

*This brainstorming session broke up into
 sub-groups moderated by:*

- > **Nick Dyer**, Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, International Relations Division, Department for International Development, United Kingdom
- > **Edith Jibunoh**, Global Policy Director, ONE
- > **Shelton Kanyanda**, Regional Programme Coordinator, Paris21
- > **Robert Manchin**, Managing Director, The Gallup Organisation Europe
- > **Nicoletta Merlo**, Deputy Head of Unit for Policy and Coherence, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

The cornerstone of a successful post-2015 development agenda is a strong, reliable, timely and comparable measurement framework. To get there, we need nothing short of a 'data revolution' as called for by the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. A data revolution 'would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrate statistics into decision making, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support to statistical systems.' This call has been echoed by both international leaders and the global development data community at large.

At the 68th UN General Assembly, the side event 'Engineering the data revolution' held by PARIS21 (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st century) revealed strong consensus on why this revolution is important and some priority areas of action. Participants stressed that the revolution is not about starting over; it should build upon previous successes and knowledge of what works, when and how.

The purpose of this lab was to take stock of good practices in several of the areas identified at that side event, ranging from supporting statistical capacity development in countries, to how statistics can bolster transparency and accountability.

Key points

- There needs to be a joined up effort between supply and demand of data, with particular consideration paid to difficulties faced by national statistics offices already facing budget shortfalls.
- Rather than a series of numbers that has little meaning to most people, information needs to be relevant, accessible and timely if it is to foster development.
- Usability of data is the key to the success of the data revolution.
- Providing data that leads to accountability is as important to the data revolution as capacity building and the use of new technology.

Synopsis

When one thinks of revolutionaries, statisticians are probably not the first people to spring to mind. Yet this is what they need to become in order to drive the development agenda, participants agreed.

The common criticism of a one-size-fits-all approach to data and strong international targets is that it often conceals as much as it reveals; it is weak on country or regional-level interpretation and fails to capture the true nature of life for many.

However, there is a growing consensus arguing for a change in the way the numbers are collected and presented to help actors in the development world move beyond target-hitting and begin setting clear policy objectives that really benefit people's lives.

A revolution would consist of: creating better and more relevant data to allow the public to monitor service development and hold leaders to account; creating timely data faster so that it can immediately plug into the real-time debate of development; increasing the statistical capacity of national offices; developing good practices on quality, confidentiality and robustness; and shared standards that provide a strong, reliable and comparable measurement framework.

Chairing the panel, Johannes Jütting said the post-2015 agenda is an exciting time for the statistical community to transform data collection and statistical presentation by building on past successes and bridging the gaps with innovative ideas. How precisely that revolution is put into practice and what form it takes is what is now up for debate.

Edith Jibunoh described the data revolution as a perfect opportunity to look again at the relevance, accuracy and timeliness of information to support accountability in order for it to mean something to the people on the ground. 'In the absence of up-to-date, accurate and usable data, then accountability, which really makes the system work, is not going to be fostered and you are not going to get development progress,' she added.

While the innovative use of technology offers greater accountability – as in the data tracker website, presented by Nick Dyer, giving public access to aid spending and development data – there is still a major barrier to the provision of data in statistical offices in developing countries. Some offices are still using traditional means of questionnaires and field interviews to collect data, said Shelton Kanyanda former chief statistician of the Malawi National Statistical Office. This is delaying real-time availability.

However offices are facing a double-drain on already challenged resources – budgets from central governments are being cut yet there is an ever-increasing demand, with NGOs submitting multiple requests for more and more data with an insufficiently joined-up approach to what is being asked.

One of the main issues emerging from the floor was the lack of compatibility of data sources that makes practical comparisons of information between individual countries difficult, if not impossible.



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Laura Shields, Senior
 Associate, Media Coach



#EDD13_P2015

Young voices for inclusive governance

Implications for the post-2015 framework

- > **Jolita Butkeviciene**, Director for Latin America and Caribbean, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Luciano Frontelle de Paula Filho**, Member of the Brazilian Youth Coalition for Post-2015
- > **Željka Kuzman**, International Youth Council, SOS Children's Villages International
- > **Jennifer Mwenyi**, President, Child Parliament of Kinkole, Democratic Republic of Congo
- > **Lloyd Russell-Moyle**, Vice-President, European Youth Forum – YFJ

Poverty, inequality, exclusion and human rights violations are not accidents of fate. They are the results of specific power relations and policy decisions that are discriminatory, unjust and that create obstacles to people – especially for children and young people – participating fully in society and in the economy. Despite making up over half the world's population, children and youth face the outdated Victorian motto 'be seen and not heard'.

In one consultation of 346 young people from 12 countries, governance was the number one issue to be addressed by the post-2015 framework.

Governance relates to how power and authority are exercised in the management of national and global public affairs and resources. 'Inclusive governance' must be human rights-based, participatory, transparent, equitable and accountable. It must guarantee access to justice, respect the rule of law and fight against corruption. Let children and youth be a part of the process!

Organised by
 European Youth
 Forum – YFJ,
 Plan International,
 Save the Children,
 SOS Children's Villages
 International, United
 Nations Children's
 Fund – UNICEF,
 World Vision
 International

Key points

- > A rights-based approach is needed to ensure youth participation in public institutions.
- > Accountability means more than just publishing reports.
- > Youth leaders must be accountable to their own constituencies, especially to marginalised young people.
- > Of all of the leading priorities defined by young people, corruption seems to be the hardest to tackle.

Synopsis

The discussion was divided into three parts, one each for the top three items that emerged from a youth consultation process involving 346 young people in 12 countries: participation, accountability and corruption.

The wide-ranging discussion exhibited little consensus, except on one point – favouring a rights-based approach. Young people should not have to clamour to be heard. Nor should they wait for the ‘privilege’ of being invited to the table. Instead, their participation should be mandated as a required part of the political process.

Regarding participation, first and foremost, tokenism is unacceptable. Beyond this issue, there seemed to be little agreement about the way forward. Social media could offer an important tool, though many disadvantaged youths find themselves on the wrong side of the digital divide.

Some argued that formal structures hold the key. One model could be the Council of Europe’s co-management system, under which youth participation is written into the regulations. Youth parliaments can be effective, as shown in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where a local body was able to lobby for training for teachers in a school district that was lagging behind its neighbours.

The United Nations has offered formal participation to youth in its environmental negotiations since 1992. Now that the

development and environmental agendas are being fused into the process of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this opportunity has been transposed into the post-2015 debate. It was also noted that well-structured official youth groups habitually signed-off on policies in the old Soviet Union. This did not necessarily mean they were formally included in policymaking.

On the accountability theme, everyone seemed to agree that it is not enough for governments and international agencies to publish official documents. Accountability is hollow if reporting requirements are not accompanied by measures that allow citizens to legally challenge things they do not like.

When governments strive to evade accountability, the job of citizens or civil society groups can become very difficult. One option would be to appeal to its partners in other countries or at institutions such as the World Bank. Non-governmental organisations can also play important roles. For example, the Nine is Mine campaign in India is attempting to force officials to spend the legally mandated 9% of gross domestic product (GDP) on health and education.

The topic of corruption is more difficult to tackle. According to participants, event institutions that one would expect to be anti-corruption allies, such as the European Commission and the International Monetary Fund, seem to lack vigour when it comes to fighting the problem. One positive example came from the DRC, where the youth parliament uncovered and successfully fought the practice of selling good exam scores to students.

Insight

Rather than youths scrambling for their rights on one side and senior citizens pushing for theirs on the other, it might make sense for the two generational groups to join forces to combat age discrimination. After all, they often face the same issues.



Understanding development progress

How can a better understanding of past progress inform the post-2015 development framework?

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Susan Nicolai,

Head of Project for
Development Progress,
Overseas Development
Institute – ODI

- > **Sanju Bhattarai**, External Consultant
- > **Jakob Engel**, External Consultant
- > **Laura Rodriguez Takeuchi**, Research Officer for Growth, Poverty and Inequality, Overseas Development Institute – ODI

With 2015 fast approaching, the Overseas Development Institute's 'Development Progress' project is working to help highlight where and how progress has been achieved towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The project contributes to discussions on post-2015 development targets, advancing a holistic view of wellbeing and a deeper understanding of how we set, measure and advance meaningful global and national targets.

It has completed more than 20 case studies on country-level progress and is currently researching a further 25. Looking across a range of dimensions – health, education, security, environment, political voice, social cohesion, employment and material wellbeing – case study findings advance an understanding of how progress happens and why.



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Key points

- > Traditional measurements of social development, focusing exclusively on achievement, can underplay genuine progress being made.
- > Social and economic progress is non-linear. Much depends on the starting point.
- > Nepal achieved a dramatic decline in maternal mortality, thanks to determined policy implementation by the government, pressure from civil society and a sharp rise in household income.
- > Global goals post-2015 need to be challenging, but not impossible.

Synopsis

With its Developing Progress project, ODI has taken a different approach to measuring progress. The traditional approach is to focus on achievement, whether a goal is met or not. But this can be demoralising for countries that are falling short and it can fail to highlight some important gains they may be making.

ODI's approach recognises that progress is non-linear. If it were linear, then all countries would achieve similar progress with similar effort, but this is not the case. 'The Millennium Development Goals are too black and white,' said Susan Nicolai, 'They are not the whole story, so we went under the hood to explore more'.

In recent years, humankind has made huge progress in achieving social and economic goals – measured by such benchmarks as the number of people living in absolute poverty. Life expectancy has risen by 20 years and there has been a fivefold increase in the number of children enrolling in primary education. The ODI project seeks to determine how this has happened and what have been the drivers. To do so, it chose 50 case studies from around the world with the aim of identifying what works and why.

One such study was maternal mortality in Nepal, which has fallen very sharply since the early 1990s. From having a rate above that of most of sub-Saharan Africa, it has improved

so much it will be one of the few least developed countries to meet the Millennium Development Goal on maternal mortality.

The study identified a number of factors:

- > The government gave high priority to tackling the problem and its decisions were evidence based. For example, it legalised abortion after a study showed that 10% of maternal deaths were due to complications derived from abortions. Implementation of health policy was effective and efficient.
- > Health services were strengthened at the village level and extended to remote areas, backed by a small army of female volunteers who helped spread the word on the availability of these services.
- > Another key factor was the rise in household income, fuelled in large part by growing remittances from young people who had emigrated in search of work.
- > Donor involvement has also been important.

'When you look at the reasons for progress at a country level, it is complex; there is no silver bullet. In Nepal the effect of the implementation effort and the role of households added up to something larger than the individual parts, said Jakob Engel, a consultant.

A lively discussion took place about data and how they are captured, and the methodology applied in the ODI case studies. One participant highlighted the problems with demographic health surveys, which he asserted were 'owner driven' and beyond the means of many countries.

One lesson for post-2015 is that global goals must be challenging, but not impossible to achieve. The goals also need to have a country-specific element because progress is non-linear.

Insight

Nepal's success in the area of maternal mortality shows the importance of having an advocacy community that is able to keep up the pressure for change and that is well connected to policymakers.



Roundtable

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Erik Nyindu, Editor
 in Chief, Vox Africa



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Organised by
 Committee
 of the Regions – CoR,
 Diputació
 de Barcelona – DIBA,
 United Nations
 Development
 Programme – UNDP

Territorial approach in post-2015: Political views

Political approach to territorial cooperation
and resource management

- > **Angelo Baglio**, Head of Unit for Civil Society and Local Authorities, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Mercedes Bresso**, First Vice-President, Committee of the Regions – CoR
- > **Giovanni Camilleri**, International Coordination, Articulation of Territorial and Thematic Networks of Cooperation for Human Development Initiative – ART, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > **Joan Carles Garcia Cañizares**, Councillor for the Presidency, Barcelona Provincial Council, Spain
- > **Eva Joly**, Chair of the Committee on Development, European Parliament

The Millennium Development Goals framework has facilitated important improvements, in which local and regional authorities (LRAs) have played an essential role, recognised internationally in the Busan Declaration and in the Rio+20 outcome document. This recognition is based on the participation of LRAs, both in shaping and implementing development policy, resulting in valuable contributions towards good governance, sustainable development and inclusive growth.

The United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (UN HLP) has confirmed that the role of LRAs in the post-2015 agenda is determinant on setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results, delivering basic public services, amongst others.

To succeed, LRAs need to be involved in policies by national governments and international donors, working with a multilevel approach that ensures ownership at all levels of government and the capacities, competences and resources for a fruitful performance in development and in cooperation for development.

Key points

- > The paradigm for development cooperation needs to be changed.
- > Local authorities are closest to the people and can be a bypass for corruption.
- > We should no longer preach at or teach developing countries, but should learn from each other.

Synopsis

The UN HLP has defined a key role for LRAs in setting priorities in future development policy, executing plans, monitoring results and delivering basic public services.

For this to be successful, LRAs need to be involved in policymaking by national governments and international donors. They also need the capacity and resources to be able to perform effectively.

Joan Carles Garcia Cañizares fully supported this approach and stated that money is spent more effectively at the regional level than by central government. 'We know what our citizens need and what they will want for the future.' In this regard, 'we are actively engaged in several networks and organisations focused on positioning local governments on the international agenda, such as Arco Latino, Plataforma or United Cities and Local Governments,' he said.

Giovanni Camilleri stressed that the territorial approach allows LRAs to be a policy driver. The multilevel approach is the right way to take decisions.

Angelo Baglio explained that the Commission supports the idea of empowered local authorities that are able to participate in and contribute to development processes of their country. In May 2013, the Commission adopted the Communication 'Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for Enhanced Governance and More Effective Development Outcomes'. The Communication emphasises participatory

decision-making related to sustainable development and inclusive growth. It aims to reinforce local political processes and transparency and boost democratic ownership of development processes.

Mercedes Bresso emphasised that for local governments to be able to participate they need know-how and adequate resources. There must be institutional capability at the local level. No one-size-fits-all, and goals and means have to be specific and set differently within countries. The agenda must have local roots.

The decentralised forms of development cooperation between local and regional authorities in Europe and the South have an important role to play in making development issues more concrete and tangible for citizens in Europe, and for ensuring that development cooperation responds to real needs that are identified at the local level.

Eva Joly criticised the top-down process that led to the approval of the UN Millennium Declaration and the MDGs 13 years ago. 'This time, we believe that the UN and international community are following a different approach,' she said. 'They are trying to find an enlarged consensus and improve the prospects of the most vulnerable. Citizens, NGOs and local and regional governments are deeply engaged in the construction of an inclusive sustainable development model.'

Insight

Local authorities are best placed to know what people want now and what they will want in the future. Another good reason for working at the local level, Joly stressed, is that you can bypass corruption. People at the grass roots have a direct interest in seeing that a school they are promised is actually built.



Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27

*Moderated by*

Agusti Fernandez de Losada, Director,
Studies and
International Technical
Assistance, Tornos
Abogados



#EDD13_P2015

Territorial approach in post-2015: Views from the field

Practical experiences on a territorial and multilevel approach to development

- > **Youssef Geha**, Bekaa Local Economic Development Agency, Lebanon
- > **Héctor Navarro**, Director, URB-AL III Programme, Association for Social Development – ADESO
- > **Paul Ortega**, Director, Basque Agency for Development Cooperation, Spain
- > **Pierre Pougnaud**, Senior Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- > **Christophe Rouillon**, Mayor of Coulaines, France
- > **Claudia Serrano**, Executive Director, Latin American Centre for Rural Development and Former Minister for Labour and Social Provision, Chile

The role of local and regional authorities (LRAs) as key drivers of development was affirmed during the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. This underlines the importance of bringing the perspectives of LRAs to the debate on the renewed global development agenda.

The post-2015 development agenda will have to overcome the complexity of involving a multiplicity of stakeholders and different levels of government into a common framework, as their interaction is key for the effective definition and implementation of socio-economic development strategies.

It was therefore an appropriate time to learn lessons from the current MDG framework and discuss the operational features that the post-2015 framework should have to make the most of the capacities of LRAs in advancing progress towards all development goals. Particularly relevant is the assessment on how national governments and multilateral organisations can better support LRAs in their efforts to promote sustainable development and good governance.

Organised by

Committee
of the Regions – CoR,
Diputació
de Barcelona – DIBA,
United Nations
Development
Programme – UNDP

Key points

- Decentralisation can deliver sustainable growth in the post-2015 development agenda when all partners share strategies.
- The gains of a decentralised approach to development can create a virtuous circle of opportunity providing staff at a local level with the tools and experience to lead and control budgets.
- Central and local authorities need clarity of individual responsibilities to ensure the focus remains on effective delivery.
- Think big – diverse partners from around the world can unite under common goals and projects can develop way beyond their original scope to help lift people out of poverty.

Synopsis

Decentralisation and local governance deeply embedded at the heart of development projects are important to ensuring sustainable goals are met. However, the view from those actively engaged in projects is that it requires all members of the international territorial partnership to share common goals.

With the post-2015 agenda now looking at fresh ways to deliver on the universal goals of development and poverty eradication, the experiences of local and regional authorities as key drivers for change will become crucial to the debate.

But how well are they doing?

Youssef Geha, a representative of the Local Economic Development Agency, in Bekaa, an important farming region in Lebanon, said the strength amongst stakeholders, including the regional cooperative, trade unions and local chamber of commerce, was in their willingness to hold discussions with each other. Geha admitted that while it was initially a challenge to bring the entities together, the work of the group was beginning to bear fruit, helping the development of an embryonic winemaking industry involving 11 villages in the region.

Working with the Chamber of Agriculture in Oise, northern France, a cooperative of farmers in Bekaa is now selling grapes for winemaking. Looking to the future, the Atlas non-governmental agency and Italian partners are now working with farmers and development workers on a plan to establish the region as a producer of quality organic foodstuffs.

Héctor Navarro, a specialist in planning and international cooperation, described the Tourist Borders (Fronteras Turísticas) project. The project focuses on heritage tourism in the borderlands between Bolivia, Argentina and Peru, where 40% of people live below the poverty line. Fronteras Turísticas is now working because of the shared aims among all partners, led by mayors and local authorities and based on trust. The numbers are impressive. More than 9 000 people have benefited from the project, 750 entrepreneurs have acquired new skills in tourism and 170 non-state service providers have formed the management structure to deliver change.

Christophe Rouillon said a water supply project in the regional community of Kouré, Niger, is now benefiting from a decentralised approach that involved the local community in maintaining the facilities and identifying future growth. It is also responsible for creating a 'virtuous circle' of sustainable development and good governance, he added.

A note of caution was sounded by Claudia Serrano, who said such decentralised projects could only achieve complete success if central governments are willing to cede control of funding streams to their local partners and if those on all sides recognise their individual responsibilities.

Insight

'We need real involvement of local and regional governments in the post-2015 agenda. Too many times in the development of the MDGs all of the relationships were with national governments and they didn't have a local approach,' said Paul Ortega.



Multidimensional poverty post-2015

Keeping poverty eradication at the heart of post-2015 goals

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Erik Solheim, Chair,
Development
Assistance Committee,
Organisation for
Economic Co-operation
and Development –
OECD



#EDD13_P2015

- > **Sabina Alkire**, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative – OPHI
- > **Tanya Cox**, Senior Advocacy and Campaigns Manager, Plan International

The world is on track to get to zero on extreme poverty, as defined in MDG 1A, but far from achieving the overarching goal of eradicating extreme poverty as agreed in the Millennium Declaration.

The big challenge is to identify and combat the multiple dimensions of poverty, i.e. the many forms of poverty, deprivation and inequality. Income poverty is one important aspect, but improving income and material conditions is not enough.

This is the quintessence of the Development Assistance Committee Chair's Development Cooperation Report 2013 'Ending Poverty', – pre-launched at the session– and of the of the OECD contributions to the post 2015 debate 'Keeping the multiple dimensions of poverty at the heart of development'.

The special event on the Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 agenda in New York, September 2013, saw an emerging consensus to put a broader notion of poverty and human development at the core of the post-2015 development agenda.

The session presented and discussed how to keep poverty eradication at the heart of post-2015 goals and help to achieve agreement on a broader definition and measure of poverty and human development in the post-2015 goals framework.

Organised by

Organisation for
Economic Co-operation
and Development –
OECD

Key points

- Indicators measuring different dimensions of poverty (e.g. access to education or personal security) are a policy option worth considering in defining post-2015 development goals.
- Care should be taken not to put too many dimensions of poverty into an index.
- A universal index for all countries may not be the way forward as different countries may have different poverty-related priority issues to deal with.

Synopsis

Many people who have escaped poverty as defined by MDG 1a are still poor according to different thresholds of income poverty, or when measuring poverty according to its many other dimensions. Multidimensional poverty measurement, which takes into account other indicators, such as access to education, could be used to complement more conventional income poverty measures – according to which for instance people should earn at least USD 1.50 per day.

Via multidimensional poverty measurement, policymakers can achieve multiple goals – e.g. by addressing more than one deprivation at the same time – and break the ‘silo approach’ whereby individual government departments focus only on their policy area.

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) has developed a multidimensional poverty measurement index based around three areas (health, education and living standards) and 10 indicators. These include whether anyone in the house is malnourished, if a child is not attending school up until the age of eight or if a household does not have electricity or a clean floor.

‘You might be malnourished because you are a fashion model, uneducated but a self-made millionaire. That is why you need to have different indicators together,’ said Sabina Alkire.

The index helps to measure both the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty. Potential uses include helping regional governors assess progress in their area compared to others, or a local governor to look at information based on ethnic or religious groups. The index is based on demographic and health survey data. Some areas that were missing from the data (e.g. security, employment or gender data) could be added via a small survey instrument that the OPHI is suggesting, said Alkire.

Tanya Cox, Chair of the Beyond 2015 European Task Force, which aims at developing a European position on the post-2015 global agenda, focused on future goals. She questioned the usefulness of having only one goal on poverty as it runs the risk of being purely income related. An alternative would be to measure multidimensional poverty via a composite indicator.

Her organisation’s proposal is a well-being index looking at areas such as access to basic services, living standards, personal security (crime on the streets) and environmental issues (there can be no well-being without access to clean water or if the air is polluted). The data also need to be broken down into categories such as by gender and by age.

She also argued that factors such as lack of access to land, preventing violence, education and health need to sit somewhere in the post-2015 framework. ‘The whole framework needs to be geared to reducing poverty. You can’t incorporate what you need to do on poverty with one goal,’ she said.

Insight

Tanya Cox warned against piling too many dimensions into an index and to focus on the most important means to reduce poverty. A universal index for all countries may not be necessary, she added. The important thing is to monitor progress over time in the same country, rather than to compare progress across countries.



Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Gib Bulloch, Executive
 Director, Accenture
 Development
 Partnerships



#EDD13_P2015

Volunteering for development

People's participation in development –
 ensuring inclusive and sustainable development

- > **Norbert Bonyi**, National Volunteer, Kisumu, Kenya
- > **Richard Dictus**, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers
- > **Marg Mayne**, Chief Executive, Voluntary Service Overseas – VSO International
- > **Matthias Schmale**, Under-Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – IFRC
- > **Claus Sørensen**, Director General, Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, European Commission

The post-2015 framework provides a critical opportunity to shape how the international community defines and 'does' development. People should be active partners in development rather than passive beneficiaries of aid. Volunteering is a powerful way to put people at the heart of this change and has a critical role to play in development if we are serious about making development more inclusive, people centred and sustainable.

Volunteering is the foundation upon which much of civil society is developed worldwide and has the potential to make a profound contribution towards development and poverty reduction.

Volunteers contribute greatly to the work of the world's non-governmental organisations, and beyond this, volunteering has a beneficial impact on empowerment, social capital and cohesion. In addition, volunteers build capacity and raise awareness of issues relating to poverty and development, whilst being effective and cost-effective agents of change.

Concretely, volunteering in low-income countries can contribute to making development frameworks more inclusive and sustainable by:

- > strengthening civil society to give people voice and influence;
- > influencing governments for pro-poor policy change;
- > empowering individuals to take practical action to fight poverty; and
- > improving access to quality services.

Organised by
 Voluntary Services
 Overseas –
 VSO International

Key points

- > 80% of UN volunteers are from the Global South, and 60% of volunteers from the Global South work in the Global South.
- > Volunteering is a two-way street. It is not just being engaged in socially useful projects, it also builds up the volunteer's resilience, which serves them well in fiercely competitive job markets.
- > Volunteering is a global value. It transcends cultures and religions, as well as teaches people to fight for their rights and to hold governments accountable.
- > Volunteering done properly is not a system of employing cheap labour. It is estimated that it requires one skilled person to manage every 10 volunteers.

Synopsis

The debate served to further debunk the myth that all volunteers are 'do-gooders' wanting to help people in the developing world worse off than themselves.

Speakers insisted it was untrue that volunteering is a one-way process of people from the North working in the Global South, as 53% of volunteers come from the South. A strong element of VSO International work is for international volunteers to train national volunteers, who are the heart of each project and ensure its long-term sustainability.

VSO International has a people-centred, rights-based approach to development and believes that an important function of nurturing volunteers is to help empower them, as well as teach them to be politically aware and to hold governments to account.

Nor is volunteering simply a North to South process for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. When the South African government finally decided to provide AIDS sufferers with anti-retroviral drugs, it was South African Red Cross volunteers who helped those

in need to negotiate the bureaucracy to access them.

Many of the volunteers now working in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan belong to citizens' groups trained in disaster preparedness by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office. The 2010 Lisbon Treaty introduced a special programme, the European Volunteer Service, to create a core of European humanitarian volunteers to strengthen local groups in potential disaster zones by helping them to build resilience and capacity. This programme will launch operations in 2014.

Volunteerism is also way to build up activists who feel they should have a role in government policies and can hold governments accountable. Without this engagement, their anger could create a political 'time bomb'. The Arab Spring clearly demonstrated this power.

Volunteering is a 'two-way street' as it is typically an enriching experience, as Norbert Bondi, National Volunteer, Kisumu, Kenya explained. After university he volunteered as a nursery teacher and also to work in a children's home to give something back to society. This very positive experience changed him personally and professionally. When he started applying for jobs he found the resilience and experience he had built up served him well.

Speakers emphasised that using volunteers properly is not a system for employing cheap labour. Volunteering does not come free, as it requires proper management. It is estimated one person trained to manage volunteers is needed for every 10 volunteers.

Insight

'Life does not consist in just holding the best cards, but in making the best of the cards you have. Volunteering is a game changer,' said Norbert Bondi.



Auditorium

A new development agenda: The way forward

Closing Panel

16:15 - 17:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Simon Maxwell, Senior
Research Associate,
Overseas Development
Institute – ODI



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
President of Liberia



Jan Eliasson
Deputy Secretary General,
United Nations



Winnie Byanyima
Executive Director,
Oxfam International



Andris Piebalgs
EU Commissioner
for Development



Paul Collier
Director for the Centre
for the Study of African
Economies, University
of Oxford, United Kingdom



Debapriya Bhattacharya
Chair of Southern Voices
on Post-MDGs, Bangladesh

Key points

- > It is in the interests of all nations of the world to agree to a bold, but practical post-2015 agenda for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- > While negotiations continue over this new agenda, efforts should continue to meet the existing Millennium Development Goals.
- > The new agenda should be universal, with benefits and responsibilities for all nations.
- > A major challenge to arriving at agreement on a post-2015 agenda will be to reconcile poverty eradication with environmental protection.

Synopsis

The theme and focus of the eighth edition of European Development Days in 2013, was 'A Decent Life for All – Building a Consensus for a new Development Agenda'. The forum in general and the Closing Panel in particular focused on the challenges ahead.

Speakers, with active audience participation and input, considered several questions, including:

- > Why is a new agenda needed for 2015?
- > What are the main challenges?
- > How should a new agenda be structured – should it be universally applicable to all nations, rich, poor, developed and developing?
- > How can all the nations of the world reach agreement on a new development agenda – what kinds of incentives, trade-offs and arm-twisting will be required to get a deal?
- > How broad should the scope of the agenda be?

Speakers and the audience generally agreed that a new agenda is needed for beyond 2015. While the eight MDGs have been very useful in advancing poverty reduction and improving human well-being, progress towards their fulfilment has been patchy and new realities require some new approaches going forward. However, even while a new agenda is being negotiated, strenuous efforts to meet the MDGs should continue.

There was also general agreement that the new agenda should be universally applicable to all nations, with benefits and responsibilities for rich, middle-income and poor countries, including the emerging economies. There was further general agreement that the post-2015 agenda should tackle poverty eradication and sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia and Co-Chair of the UN High-Level Panel, noted that while progress has been made under the MDGs, in many poor countries, particularly in Africa, many of the goals have not been achieved. She particularly emphasised that MDG 8 – 'to develop a global partnership for development' – has not been met and she called for much greater consultation with and participation of poor countries in formulating the post-2015 agenda. She added that the UN High-Level Panel recommendations are bold, but realistic and achievable. 'All people and all countries must believe that there is something in the post-2015 agenda for them,' she said.

'We have a daunting, but inspiring task ahead of us,' observed Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations. 'Many actors must be involved, including the private sector,' he added. Sustainable development will also require 'stable, credible institutions, and institution building. This may be controversial', he cautioned.

'We must involve everybody. No one can do everything, but everyone can do something.'

Jan Eliasson,
United Nations Deputy Secretary General

'Inequality is not just morally repugnant; it is bad for social and economic progress.'

Winnie Byanyima,

Executive Director, Oxfam International

Low-income countries 'lack the resources to participate effectively' in the negotiations over a post-2015 agenda, warned Debapriya Bhattacharya, Chair of the Southern Voices on Post-MDGs, Bangladesh. He worried whether the post-2015 agenda will be ambitious and balanced enough. 'There will be hard choices and painful trade-offs,' he said.

Wealth and income inequality is a major worldwide impediment to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Some members of the audience believed that there should be no deal unless the international community commits to meaningfully address inequality. Some also thought that there should be no deal unless it is clear how the new agenda will be financed – where is the money coming from?

Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director, Oxfam International, maintained that the new agenda 'must address inequality in all its dimensions', including gender. She urged that the new agenda must require all nations 'live within planetary boundaries.' There should be binding emissions targets and adequate financial support for climate change adaptation in poor countries. NGOs should refuse to be party to a new agenda with 'unambitious, half-way goals,' she argued.

Paul Collier, Director for the Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, saw the risk of a 'potential train crash between environment and poverty reduction goals'. Is it possible to reconcile environment protection with prosperity? For this train crash to be avoided,

'there needs to be intellectual movement on both sides'. We need institutions that properly balance the trade-offs between the needs and interests of present populations and those of future generations.

Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development, reminded the audience that we live in a world of nation states, a system that limits global solutions. Only the United Nations system includes all countries and thus a new post-2015 agenda must be UN based. The challenge for arriving at a new agenda will be 'to convince all people that the new regime will serve their countries,' he concluded.

Insight

The challenges confronting a bold, but practical agreement on a post-2015 agenda will be formidable. However, they should not prove to be insuperable if all nations realise poverty eradication and sustainable development are in their national interests.

'We must ensure that everyone feels involved and takes responsibility. Consultation on the new agenda is open to everyone.'

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,

President of Liberia

POST-2015:

GLOBAL ACTION
FOR AN
INCLUSIVE
AND
SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE



EUROPEAN REPORT
ON DEVELOPMENT

The European Report on Development (ERD) 2013 focuses on how global collective action can best support the efforts of developing countries in achieving development. The report argues that the post-2015 agenda should strive to deliver on the wider vision of the Millennium Declaration and promote inclusive and sustainable development. The achievement of this vision will

require going both 'Beyond MDGs' and 'Beyond Aid'.

The ERD 2013 is an independent report, which was prepared by a research consortium of ODI, DIE and ECDPM. The initiative was supported by the European Commission and seven EU Member States.

For info or copies:

EUROPEAID-EDR-SECRETARIAT@ec.europa.eu





food security

education

nutrition

**Scaling up our
work towards**

**basic living
standards**

health

resilience

basic services

water

MDGs



What role for development education in the post-2015 context?

What's DEAR?

Development education and awareness raising (DEAR) mobilises EU citizens to:

- > **increase awareness and understanding of global development issues;**
- > **take action against poverty; and**
- > **foster new ideas, providing tools to engage critically with global development and changing attitudes.**

The DEAR programme is implemented primarily by civil society and local authorities in EU and acceding countries, targeting: youth, schools and universities, consumers, decision makers, journalists, NGOs, and the private sector.

The EU co-finance projects focusing on global learning, campaigning and advocacy, with a total budget of about EUR 30 million per year, through the thematic programme 'Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development'.

DEAR activities play a key role in EU development assistance and cover development issues including: MDGs, development and trade policies, human rights, global economy or sustainable development.

You want to debate
how DEAR can better
support the new global
development framework:

Join the
DEAR Lab
on **26 November**
at **16:30**

Scaling up our work towards basic living standards

Since the signing of the Millennium Declaration in 2000, the progress on the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has proven them to be a true success story. The World Bank estimates indicate that the poverty rate – the share of people living under USD 1.25 a day – has fallen to under half of its 1990 level, whilst the goal of reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to drinking water has already been achieved. Deaths from malaria and HIV infections have decreased by 20%, whilst the availability of anti-retroviral drugs for HIV and AIDS treatment has witnessed an exponential increase. In addition, significant steps have been made towards achieving universal primary education.

The European Commission has significantly contributed to these achievements. Estimates suggest that during the past 10 years, the Commission ensured that:

- › 70 million more households now have access to drinking water;
- › 7.5 million more births were attended by skilled health personnel; and
- › nearly 14 million more boys and girls have had the chance to benefit from primary education.

However, even if all MDGs were reached, poverty would remain a global challenge. Around 1.3 billion people still live in extreme income poverty and the human development needs of many millions more are still not met. In addition, two-thirds of the services provided by nature – including fertile land, clean water and air – are in decline. As a result, in 2011, the European Union (EU) pledged an extra EUR 1 billion to be spent on the most off-track MDGs in countries that need it most and where conditions for success prevail.

In some sectors, results are mixed and there is thus a clear need to redouble efforts to finish the 'unfinished business' of the MDGs by 2015, filling gaps and learning the lessons.

However, even if all MDGs were reached by 2015, eradicating poverty in all its dimensions would still require great efforts well beyond that date. This includes addressing broader issues of education and health, whilst placing more emphasis on social protection. Aggregate averages have hidden national inequalities caused by extreme poverty, geographic location or marginalisation. There is also a need to move away from purely quantitative goals to address quality, for example in education and health.

Against this backdrop, the eighth edition of European Development Days sought to discuss how to scale up progress in the following three areas: health, education, and food security, nutrition and resilience.



EU Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals

Key results from
European Commission
programmes

Development
and Cooperation
- Eurocofid

2013

The European Union is making a major
contribution to the global fight against poverty:

46.5 million
people have been assisted
through social transfers for
food security

13.7 million
new pupils have been
enrolled in primary
education

300 000
new female students
have been enrolled in
secondary education

More than
70 million people have been
connected to improved
drinking water

18.3 million
children under
one year were
immunised
against measles





18 million
insecticide-treated
bednets were
distributed

24.5 million
people have been
connected to
sanitation facilities



Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------|
| 09:30 - 10:45 | Right to health:
What about the equity? |  | p. 58 |
| 14:00 - 15:30 | Finishing and moving
beyond the health MDGs |  | p. 60 |
| 16:30 - 17:45 | Sex and reproduction:
Do donors care? |  | p. 62 |
| 18:15 - 19:30 | Joining up on health |  | p. 64 |

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------|
| 09:30 - 11:00 | Defeating AIDS -
Advancing global health |  | p. 66 |
| 11:00 - 12:15 | Improving cancer prevention |  | p. 68 |
| 12:45 - 14:00 | Post-2015, HIV/AIDS,
tuberculosis and malaria |  | p. 70 |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | Science and innovation
for development |  | p. 72 |

Health

Poverty generates ill health, and poor health, in turn, increases vulnerability and poverty. The growing burden of non-communicable diseases increasingly also affects the poor. However, reducing the burden of infectious diseases remains essential and a prerequisite to reducing malnutrition. Controlling diseases is also a key element for economic growth. Therefore, the European Union is strongly committed to increasing equitable access to quality health services in developing countries, whilst ensuring social protection against the financial risks of disease, strengthening social inclusion and boosting global health.

In line with its Communication on 'The EU Role in Global Health', the EU pursues a rights-based approach to health and provides support to developing countries to develop their health policies. Support is also given to strengthen health systems and ensure that health is appropriately considered in other policies, in order to reduce inequalities in health and in access to healthcare, to improve the quality of care, to provide more comprehensive services and to protect against the financial risks of excessive health costs – also ensuring that women's health concerns are appropriately considered.

The EU is a major supporter of global health initiatives – such as the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and the GAVI Alliance for Immunisations – and of the specialised UN organisations, such as the World Health Organization. The main focus of the EU's assistance in the health sector is to provide support directly to partner countries and support countries' own efforts to achieve universal health coverage.

In the 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change' on EU development policy, the EU confirms its commitment to health by announcing that at least 20% of its 2014-20 aid budget will be allocated for human development and social inclusion, including health. Furthermore, the 2013 Communication on the post-2015 global development goals sets out the EU's intention to provide a balanced approach to poverty eradication and sustainable development, ensuring basic living standards, including health, for all.



4 LAB

Brainstorming

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Bart Criel, Associate Professor and Head of Health Financing Unit, Institute of Tropical Medicine



#EDD13_Health

Organised by

Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation – Belgium,
Federal Public Service for Public Health – Belgium,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation – Spain,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – The Netherlands,
The Institute of Tropical Medicine,
School of Public Health, Université Libre de Bruxelles – ULB / GRAP-PA Santé

Right to health: What about the equity?

Rights and equity in four health priorities:
UHC, SRHR, access to medicines and human resources

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Bart Criel**, Associate Professor and Head of Health Financing Unit, Institute of Tropical Medicine
- > **Dr Emma Iriarte**, Executive Secretary, Salud Mesoamerica 2015
- > **Remco van de Pas**, Head of Human Resources for Health Projects, Wemos Foundation

In 2000, the United Nations Millennium Declaration promoted equality as an essential value to international relations in the 21st century. However, despite efforts towards its accompanying Millennium Development Goals, inequities seem to have increased at national and international levels. It is a political, social, economic and environmental issue; it is about fairness and justice.

How equity can be better included in the future development framework is at the core of the current debate on the post-2015 agenda.

This session aimed at deepening ideas on this question, taking stock of the experiences of Belgian, EU and southern actors. How does development cooperation tackle inequities? Which tools are used? How should the development cooperation approach be changed?

The session focused on the right to health and healthcare in low-income countries.





Key points

- Better equity in health can help the expansion of universal health coverage as a right.
- This is not just an issue for the health services, but requires an 'all-government' approach.
- The approach post-2015 must be inclusive, multisectoral, cross governmental, integrated and comprehensive.
- Efforts should focus on the poorest – the lowest 20% of the population.

Synopsis

Equity in healthcare is about ensuring equal treatment of individuals or of groups. Participants set out to get a better understanding of the key issues underlying inequities in healthcare and to map out possible post-2015 strategies.

A key issue in this debate is the expansion of universal health coverage (UHC), which should be endorsed by national governments as an obligation and a right. UHC in developing countries is problematic as they only have a limited resource base for taxation.

Emma Iriarte pointed out that many governments do have the possibility to sustain investment in healthcare through their existing public budgets. A country like Guatemala, she noted, had a health budget of EUR 1.5 billion in 2012, enough to cover the minimum level of care if used fairly.

She said that in Mesoamerica the poorest have been left behind. Whilst the national averages appear normal, the situation is bad for those at the lowest income level. For example, 80% of children in Panama are anaemic. Only 30% have the full vaccination needed for their age. Only 3% of women are using contraception. It is important to target the poorest 20% of the population and identify which are the best interventions for them.

A further bottleneck in implementing UHC is the shortage of the qualified health workers needed to underpin a universal system.

This gap is currently estimated at seven million health workers and is increasing. In addition, ageing populations with growing care needs are increasing the demand for trained carers.

Remco van de Pas pointed out that inequity in health is not only an issue for less developed countries. Inequalities are also growing in Europe. In Greece, for example, social protection is being eroded by the collapse of the economy. It is necessary to put the European house in order, he said.

Bart Criel also pointed to the health inequities that exist in Belgium despite its excellent social protection and health system. People in the weakest socioeconomic groups have shorter lives and spend fewer years in good health.

One of the cornerstones of Belgium's sustainable development policy and vision is 'Health For All'. To make this work effectively it is important to designate a contact person at all levels of government to increase capacity building, raise awareness and improve involvement regarding health inequities.

There is a need for development cooperation to move beyond aid towards a governmental obligation to provide universal healthcare. There should be super-national regulation concerning healthcare rights that can define a minimum level or base.

To strengthen equity in health, governments must change their approach and not just focus on the health sector. A pan-governmental or 'all-government' approach is needed to promote health equity. Each country should have a mechanism at government level to implement an all-society approach.

Insight

There is no simple single solution. What is needed is a multisectoral, integrated approach with an all-government focus on healthcare needs.



Auditorium

14:00 - 15:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Goedele Liekens,
Goodwill Ambassador,
United Nations
Population Fund –
UNFPA

Youth Ambassador

Esther Eshiet, Nigeria



[#EDD13_Health](#)

Organised by

Action for Global
Health – AfGH,
Countdown 2015
Europe,
Federal Public Service
for Foreign Affairs –
Belgium,
Joint United Nations
Programme on
HIV/AIDS – UNAIDS,
Save the Children,
United Nations
Population Fund –
UNFPA,
World Health
Organization – WHO,
The World Bank Group

Finishing and moving beyond the health MDGs

How can we break the barriers for universal and sustainable access to quality healthcare?

- › **Anne-Marie Descôtes**, Director General, Department of Globalisation, Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- › **Charles Goerens**, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
- › **Joel Gustave Nana**, Executive Director, African Men for Sexual Health and Rights – AMSHeR
- › **Magatte Mbodj**, Member of Parliament, Senegal
- › **Dr Marleen Temmerman**, Director for Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization – WHO

With less than 1 000 days until the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals, global consultations on the shape of the post-2015 development framework are calling for health to be placed at its core, as a critical contributor to and outcome of sustainable development and human wellbeing.

In its May 2013 report on the post-2015 development agenda, the African Union Commission explained the uneven and discouraging performance on the health MDGs by inequity in access to services due to physical and financial barriers, as well as a lack of ownership.

The United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda called on the new agenda to tackle the causes of exclusion and inequality and provide quality healthcare for all.

This session debated how the post-2015 development agenda should build on and improve the current health MDGs, addressing their shortcomings around equity, human rights, financing and ownership.





Key points

- One of the overriding goals of a post-2015 agenda should be achieving universal healthcare, accessible to all, with accountability of governments and institutions to their people for good health outcomes.
- Lack of equal access to healthcare is both morally wrong and macro-economically inefficient. A healthy population is economically productive; disease and premature death cause poverty.
- Ensuring the right to healthcare for women and girls is critical.
- The lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community faces particular challenges in accessing adequate healthcare.

Synopsis

Speakers debated how to address the shortcomings in the current health MDGs surrounding equity, human rights, financing and ownership.

MDGs 4, 5 and 6 directly address health issues, calling for reduced child mortality rates, improved maternal health and action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases. A number of countries have made significant progress towards these goals, but it has been patchy and inadequate. In formulating the post-2015 agenda, speakers urged the world not to be timid, but rather to set bold and ambitious new goals.

Sustainable development cannot leave very poor and marginalised people behind. Lack of access to good quality healthcare is both wrong and inefficient in macroeconomic terms. In a vicious circle, poor health impedes poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable development; whilst poverty causes poor health and premature death. Healthy populations are economically more productive. Basic living standards, particularly for women and children,

must be achieved. People should not be dying from preventable diseases.

The World Health Organization is committed to finishing the unfinished business of the MDGs, whilst looking to the post-2015 agenda. A key element of that agenda should be achieving universal health coverage (UHC). UHC requires that governments and other institutions are held accountable to their people for quality health services and outcomes.

However, as no country can afford to provide all services to all people, it is critical to analyse what services are really necessary to address the important health issues in various countries and regions of the world. Achieving UHC should be the main thrust of the post-2015 health agenda, with a major focus on the health of girls and women. Females make up half the world's population – and they make the other half. Women should not have to risk their lives in pregnancy and childbirth.

Civil society can play a major role in promoting and providing community healthcare and thus it should be supported and strengthened. However, civil society also needs to play an advocacy and watchdog role.

The post-2015 agenda must consider that members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities face particular problems in obtaining adequate healthcare services, including lack of knowledge of needs, unavailability or poor quality of services where they exist, and discrimination and stigma. A majority of African nations criminalise same-sex relations. Admitting to being LGBT exposes individuals to arrest, harassment and violence.

However, there is a growing gay rights movement in Africa, led by young people and supported by healthcare organisations and some government and religious leaders.



Sex and reproduction: Do donors care?

Launching Euromapping 2013: The annual study of population assistance from 23 major donors

16:30-17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Neil Datta, Secretary,
European Parliamentary
Forum on Population
and Development –
EPF and

Cécile Vernant,
Head of European
Union Advocacy,
Deutsche Stiftung
Weltbevölkerung –
DSW



#EDD13_Health

- › **Christophe Lemiere**, Senior Health Specialist for Central and West Africa, Health, Nutrition and Population, The World Bank Group
- › **Sietske Stenecker**, Director, Brussels Office, United Nations Population Fund – UNFPA
- › **Sophie in't Veld**, Chair of the Working Group on Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS and Development, European Parliament

Published annually since 2004, 'Euromapping' provides a detailed and up-to-date study of spending on population assistance by 23 major donors. It charts official aid for family planning, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and research. These areas of development are vital for societies to be healthy from one generation to the next, and for women to be able to enjoy a decent and dignified life.

The report has regularly exposed the critical lack of investment in population assistance over the past decade, illustrating why MDG 5B is one of the most off-track Millennium Development Goals. Yet in an era of austerity and cost effectiveness, population assistance also represents one of the most efficient investments that a donor can make.

With evidence from two decades of Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending, the 2013 report came at the perfect moment for discussion on how to progress on MDG 5B before 2015, and on how to include these fundamental issues in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 and post-2015 frameworks.

The report is a joint study by the Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung and the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development, funded by Countdown 2015 Europe.

Organised by

Deutsche Stiftung
Weltbevölkerung –
DSW,
European Parliamentary
Forum on Population
and Development –
EPF



Key points

- Donors do care, but funding for population assistance has been affected by the economic crisis. Funding is still increasing, but not at the same levels as before the crisis.
- Country ownership and keeping sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) at the forefront of the agenda are crucial.
- The United States is usually considered the biggest donor for population assistance; whilst this is true, its focus is on family planning, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. In other sectors such as research and reproductive health, EU Member States and institutions play a central role.

Synopsis

The report highlights the fact that since the financial and economic crisis, ODA has decreased globally – with population assistance amongst the sectors most heavily affected. In 2012, overall ODA fell dramatically in the EU-15 countries, with only five countries meeting the UN target of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands). Although population assistance is now increasing in net terms, it is at a much lower rate than before the financial crisis. Between 2009 and 2011 funding to population assistance did increase; however, as yet all donor countries except the USA are failing to allocate 10% of ODA to population assistance, despite recommendations by the European Parliament.

The USA is commonly considered the single largest donor in terms of population assistance funding; and in 2011, EU-15 funding of population assistance fell to less than half of the USA's contribution. However, the 'Euromapping' report found that – when disaggregated per sector – the USA funds mainly family planning and STD/HIV/AIDS, but provides very little

assistance in the other two sectors, namely research and reproductive health. The leading donors funding reproductive health in 2011 were the UK, Ireland, Norway and Sweden.

Christophe Lemiere emphasised that major investments are required to strengthen health systems, conduct research into fertility reduction, and invest in family planning, whilst complementing these with other non-health investments such as education.

Sophie in't Veld stressed the influence of the political climate on donor investment in the sector. In the context of the upcoming elections to the European Parliament it is crucial to defend population assistance. Powerful anti-choice lobbies are targeting SRHR, she added, and in the fragile political climate civil society and development actors must work hard to counter them.

The lab concluded that progress has been made as a result of the efforts of both developing and donor countries, but that funding for population assistance must increase. The panel recommended that donor countries increase their ODA funding to meet the 0.7% target, of which 10% should be invested in population assistance. The speakers called for better reporting and standardisation amongst donors, and for donors to align their policies to ensure efficient allocation of resources.

Insight

Most audience questions centred around the issue of national ownership of population assistance within developing countries. The speakers agreed that national ownership is crucial, but that donors must also maintain pressure on national governments to keep population assistance at the top of the agenda.

2
LAB

Roundtable

18:15-19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Sarah Crawley,
Producer, British
Broadcasting
Corporation – BBC



[#EDD13_Health](#)

Organised by

British Medical
Association –
BMA,
End Water Poverty –
EWP,
WaterAid

Joining up on health

Integrated approaches to health
and the post-2015 framework

- **Dr Tim Crocker-Buque**, Member of the International Committee, British Medical Association – BMA
- **Esmee Russell**, International Coordinator, End Water Poverty – EWP
- **Yael Velleman**, Senior Policy Analyst, Health and Sanitation, WaterAid

A central critique of the health Millennium Development Goals relates to their focus on specific diseases and reducing mortality rates. This has contributed to silo approaches that have challenged the ability of health systems to respond to the national burden of disease in a holistic way.

The institutional structures that exist in most countries rarely reflect the ways in which poverty, health, nutrition, gender, education and other issues inter-relate in people's lives. All too often the potential impact of one set of interventions is undermined by the lack of interventions in other areas.

There has been increased recognition for more integrated approaches that work across disease programmes and beyond the remit of the healthcare delivery system to respond to the burden of disease. Further progress on improving health and wellbeing can only be made by reducing inequities and addressing the social, environmental and economic determinants of health, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).





Key points

- In a post-2015 agenda, health and healthcare should be addressed with an integrated approach.
- Much more emphasis should be placed on health risk prevention, rather than the current focus on cures.
- Access to clean water, adequate sanitation infrastructure and proper hygiene practices are all critical to achieving sustainable development and a decent life for all.

Synopsis

Participants considered how an integrated approach to healthcare should be incorporated into the post-2015 agenda. The MDGs addressed health issues in several respects, but they did so in a piecemeal and non-integrated fashion. They also failed to directly address several key risk factors for health, including vaccinations, workplace hazards, unhealthy lifestyle choices and their attendant non-communicable diseases, and mental health.

In formulating a post-2015 sustainable agenda, health and healthcare issues should be addressed with a 'life course' perspective that considers how health impacts poverty reduction and sustainable development from pregnancy and maternal health, infancy, adolescence, adulthood and working life, through to old age. Human health and well-being, through all these life course phases, profoundly affects achievement of sustainable development.

Focus should be placed not just on the health and healthcare of individuals, but also on the health of entire populations. This focus should include safe and fairly paid employment, access to nutritious foods and clean water, hygiene and sanitation, mitigating the health hazards of climate change, access to adequate healthcare, and disease prevention. Much more emphasis should be placed on prevention and mitigation of health risks,

rather than the current almost exclusive focus on cures.

Integrated approaches to health require a range of interventions, addressing multiple needs through collaboration within and across a variety of sectors and diseases with participation of all stakeholders through national systems.

Children's health must be a main concern in the post-2015 agenda. The Action for Global Health coalition made the following recommendations to donors and national governments:

- Promote good child health outcomes by supporting national systems to deliver integrated child health programmes.
- Promote country-led rather than donor-driven strategies to strengthen ownership and implement child health programmes that focus on local needs and priorities.
- Integrate child health approaches and interventions that tackle both morbidity and mortality.
- Support the evaluation and documentation of integrated approaches to improve effectiveness, efficiency and results.
- Create and support frameworks and aid structures that encourage and incentivise integrated approaches to child health. and
- Ensure the inclusion of a health goal in the post-2015 framework that promotes cross-sectoral collaboration to achieve child health targets, recognising that good health is a universal human right to which everyone is entitled.

As poor sanitation, hygiene, and lack of access to clean water are major contributors to morbidity and mortality, as well as impediments to development, ending 'water poverty' should be a principle concern of the post-2015 agenda. An estimated 2.5 billion people still lack access to adequate sanitation. There is a clear link between health, and water, sanitation and hygiene.



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Michael Cashman,
Member of the
Committee on
Development,
European Parliament



#EDD13_Health

Organised by

International HIV/AIDS
Alliance,
Joint United Nations
Programme
on HIV/AIDS –
UNAIDS

Defeating AIDS – Advancing global health

How can HIV and health be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda?

- › **Jacquelyne Alesi**, Programmes Director,
Network of Young People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda
- › **Dr Alvaro Bermejo**, Executive Director, International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- › **Siddharth Chatterjee**, Chief Diplomat, International Federation
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- › **Julia Duncan-Cassell**, Minister for Gender and Development, Liberia
- › **Bekele Geleta**, Secretary General, International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – IFRC
- › **Baba Gumbala**, International HIV/AIDS Alliance – IHAA
- › **Ann-Sofie Nilsson**, Director General for International Development
Cooperation, Sweden
- › **Rev. Macdonald Sembereka**, Special Adviser to the President
of Malawi

The Millennium Development Goals fuelled the up-scaling of global and national responses to address the health, human, social and development challenges posed by HIV. Yet, in spite of promising results, AIDS is not over. As the world seeks to define a new development agenda and accountability framework, the opportunity must be seized to further the achievements of the AIDS response, and to usher in a new era of social justice, health and sustainable development. The UNAIDS and Lancet Commission, 'Defeating AIDS – Advancing Global Health', was launched in May 2013 to allow global leaders to deliberate on the following three questions:

- › What will it take to end AIDS?
- › How can lessons from the AIDS response inform global health?
- › How must the global health architecture be modernised to achieve sustainable global health?

The session aimed to engage European development actors in the work of the European Commission and in shaping the future of HIV, health and development action in the post-2015 agenda.





Key points

- A goal of the post-2015 agenda should be to eliminate HIV/AIDS and end discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS.
- In many countries, this will require cultural sensitivity and nuanced dialogue.
- Community-based initiatives and integrated basic health systems are needed.
- Donor fatigue and limited budgets will likely require countries recently achieving middle-income status to shoulder more responsibility.

Synopsis

Speakers focused on how HIV/AIDS, health and development should figure in the post-2015 agenda. The goal should be creating a future with zero HIV/AIDS and zero discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS.

The UNAIDS and Lancet Commission is bringing together all stakeholders to issue a report in 2014, generate a higher level of commitment and consider how successes in the fight against HIV/AIDS may inform effective responses to other communicable and non-communicable diseases.

A continuing critical challenge in defeating HIV/AIDS is ending discrimination against and stigmatisation and exclusion of HIV-positive people and people living with AIDS. People living with HIV/AIDS should be visible, at the centre of decision-making and understood to be a critical part of the solution.

Changing attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS is key. This will require cultural sensitivity and nuanced dialogue, particularly in developing countries where religious and cultural traditions can foster hostility towards high-risk groups such as sex workers, members of the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community, and intravenous drug users.

A human rights based approach is necessary, but may be more persuasively expressed if couched in terms of human dignity, rather than human rights, which prompts suspicious responses in some countries. The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Somalia overcame hostility to any public discussion of sex and condom use by enlisting Somalian diaspora and using culturally sensitive approaches.

HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment must focus on community-based initiatives and be integrated into primary health structures. HIV-positive women can be valuable mentors for other HIV-positive pregnant women. The participation of young people is critical to the fight against HIV/AIDS. Today, HIV-positive youth are not seeing their condition as a disaster, but rather as a challenge that can be dealt with. The message to HIV-positive people should be that you can live with this condition as a full participant in the community.

Health strategies must deal with both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Given the successes over the past 20 years in addressing HIV/AIDS, there is danger of donor complacency and a watering down of support. HIV/AIDS continues to be a major health problem in many countries that recently acquired middle-income status. The reality is that in the post-2015 world they will have to shoulder much more responsibility for funding and programmes. Political will and leadership will be required.

Insight

The post-2015 agenda can learn from the world's response to HIV/AIDS in dealing with health and human rights issues.



11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Raveena Chowdhury,
 Deputy Director,
 Cervical Cancer
 Screening and
 Preventative
 Therapy Initiative



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Organised by
 Association
 of European
 Cancer Leagues –
 AECL,
 European
 Parliamentary Forum
 on Population
 and Development –
 EPF,
 GAVI Alliance,
 Marie Stopes
 International

Improving cancer prevention

Strategies to prevent cancer in developing and middle income countries

- > **Dr Mercy Ahun**, Special Representative for GAVI-eligible Countries, GAVI Alliance
- > **Minodora Cliveti**, Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, European Parliament
- > **Dr Emir Kabil**, Member of Parliament, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- > **Tryggve Eng Kielland**, Special Adviser, International Affairs, Norwegian Cancer Society

Some 275 000 women in the world die of cervical cancer every year: more than 85% in low-income countries, where incidence of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is higher and fewer women have access to screening and treatment.

In the World Health Organization's (WHO) European Region, cervical cancer causes the deaths of about 32 000 women each year. Sadly, the risk of dying from cervical cancer is 10 times higher in Central Europe than in Western Europe. Estimates of cervical cancer deaths are expected to rise to 430 000 per year by 2030 worldwide. Prevention of cervical cancer is only included in the primary healthcare systems of relatively wealthy countries.

Whilst frameworks exist to address communicable diseases, emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in developing countries, where universal social security schemes are often lacking, remain unaddressed.

This session addressed the rising challenge of the burden of cervical cancer in poor and low-income countries. A panel of cancer prevention advocates and experts discussed key strategies for saving lives through vaccination, screening and requisite enabling legal environments. Identified best practices will create recommendations on what the European Union role should be in supporting cancer prevention in the post-2015 era.



Key points

- › Political momentum is building to tackle cancer and other NCDs as part of the post-2015 global health agenda.
- › Vaccinations against HPV, which causes cervical cancer, are starting in sub-Saharan Africa, but screening is still needed.
- › Efforts to fight HPV and cervical cancer in Bosnia-Herzegovina are being hampered by social taboos and big data gaps.

Synopsis

Cancer kills more people than HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined, with 70% of cancer deaths in low-income countries. Despite this, only 3% of development health aid is spent on cancer and other NCDs. Fortunately, medical experts and cancer prevention advocates say that political momentum is now building to put NCDs on the post-2015 global health agenda.

Cervical cancer is particularly deadly for poor women in low-income countries because they cannot access screening and treatment. The advent of effective vaccines against human papillomavirus (HPV), which causes cervical cancer, was 'a giant step forward' for women, according to Dr Mercy Ahun.

'Cervical cancer now kills as many women as childbirth, claiming a life every two minutes in some countries,' she said. 'Vaccines offer a giant step forward in the prevention of cancer caused by infectious agents. A new agenda cannot be built without immunisation that leads to a healthy future for all nations.'

Dr Ahun said that since GAVI-supported HPV vaccinations became available 30 low-income countries have applied to join the scheme, with inoculations now underway from Ghana to Rwanda and from Kenya to Madagascar. The GAVI Alliance aims to have one million girls vaccinated

by 2015 and 30 million girls in 40 low-income countries immunised by 2030.

Prevention of cervical cancer also requires regular screening, which poses a particular problem for women in rural areas. Access to screening services is not just a problem in developing countries. It is also an issue in parts of Central Europe.

According to Dr Emir Kabil, a Member of Parliament in Bosnia-Herzegovina, death rates from cervical cancer in his country are being boosted by social taboos that prevent women from seeking medical attention before it is too late. He said the scale of the problem is unknown because there simply is not enough national data about cancer deaths.

Public awareness campaigns are now raising the profile of HPV and cervical cancer in Bosnia-Herzegovina, aided by local musicians, whilst collaborative efforts are underway to introduce systematic screening. Nevertheless, Kabil said it would take a rigorous campaign to ensure that inoculations reach every girl living in remote rural areas.

Insight

Tryggve Eng Kjelland said advocates of cancer prevention should target their message at key individuals whose drive and dynamism can shape their country's health debate. He said the new Global Action and Monitoring Framework for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases can be used to hold national governments to account.

2
LAB

Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Dr Masoud Dara,
Programme
Manager, Division
of Communicable
Diseases, Health
Security and
Environment,
World Health
Organization –
WHO



#EDD13_Health

Organised by
World Health
Organization –
WHO

Post-2015: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

Where do we stand with fighting these poverty related diseases?

- › **Charles Goerens**, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
- › **Prof. Michel Kazatchkine**, United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy for AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- › **Véronique Lorenzo**, Head of Unit for Education, Health and Research, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Dr Mit Philips**, Health Policy Analyst, Doctors Without Borders
- › **Tim Roosen**, Network Coordinator, Action for Global Health

Whilst there is significant progress towards preventing HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, these infectious diseases are far from being under control.

HIV/AIDS is still a burden for many countries and the numbers are on rise in the European region.

Universal access to prevention and treatment are not ensured in many settings and social stigma, discrimination and the cycle of poverty caused by these poverty related disease continue to have their impact on development.

The aim of this session was to discuss the way forward and the role that Europe can play to support reaching universal access to prevention, control and care for TB, HIV/AIDS and malaria beyond 2015.





Key points

- Significant progress has been made in reducing mortality from HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, but there remain pockets where there is no change and treatment is not reaching vulnerable populations.
- A fast-growing HIV epidemic is unfolding in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, largely due to a lack of prevention measures.
- There is concern about the new funding model for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in which allocations are based on macroeconomic factors rather than the prevalence of the diseases.
- The shift from an emergency response to a sustainable approach demands strengthening existing health systems and a rights-based approach to universal healthcare.

Synopsis

Prof. Michel Kazatchkine outlined the significant progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria: close to 10 million people now accessing anti-retroviral treatment; a 25% decrease in deaths from AIDS and people suffering from AIDS in the past five years; 65% of new or relapsed cases of TB identified and treated, with an 85% success rate; 75% access to bednets in Africa and a 20% decrease in child deaths from malaria since 2000.

Several factors account for these improvements: activism, political commitment, increased resources for health, scientific advances such as in the generic drugs industry, innovations in delivery, and the paradigm change from 'economic development brings health' to 'health is a prerequisite for development'.

But success is unevenly distributed and there are pockets of epidemics where vulnerable populations are not being reached. These include low-income countries such as Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Burundi and Malawi, as well as

middle-income countries characterised by a widening gap between rich and poor and a lack of political will.

From the audience, Martin Donoghoe, Programme Manager at the World Health Organization's European Office, drew attention to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Russian Federation, which has more cases of HIV than the other 50 European countries put together. In the Russian Federation, the likelihood of being treated is just 35% – just over half the median rate for sub-Saharan Africa. Today, the Russian Federation is an international donor for health, yet is neglecting its own healthcare needs. This reflects a problem with the new funding mechanism for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Véronique Lorenzo said the new funding model was designed to guarantee more predictable financing to low-income countries. 'The level of domestic funding and the willingness of governments to take on ownership of the fight is different and doesn't correlate with the level of development,' she said. Lorenzo noted that the EU is focusing on strengthening rights, better access to early treatments, improving the pricing of medicines and supporting the provision of healthcare between neighbouring countries. She said it is necessary to shift from an emergency response to a more sustainable approach, and to integrate disease responses into existing systems.

Insight

Dr Masoud Dara said 22 million lives have been saved since 1995, but progress is still too slow. In the midst of his presentation, Dara asked, 'Are there any HIV or TB patients in the room?' The few seconds of stunned silence that followed served to emphasise very effectively his point that these diseases must not be stigmatised.



Project

Science and innovation for development

Wireless networks in rural areas

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Soraya Hidalgo,
Institutional Relations
Manager, Fair World



[#EDD13_Health](#)

- > **Patricia Hanna Crispin Milart**, Gynaecologist, Hospital Universitario Fundación Alcorcón, Peru
- > **Ignacio Prieto Egido**, Project Director, EHAS Foundation

Science, technology and innovation have been a vital drive for our societies.

In these important times of global change, where the sustainability of our planet is a challenge and establishing a decent human life worldwide is essential, science and technology have a lot to offer.

This session highlighted hands-on examples on what the technologies of communication and information have been doing in recent years by tackling developmental challenges, and more specifically how they have alleviated poverty in isolated areas of developing countries and how they have worked in those areas where sustainability is critical.

TUCAN3G, a Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) project on mobile communications for rural areas, was presented as an example of the challenges that still need to be addressed and the latest research lines on this matter. After explaining the communications solutions available, the session focused on innovative telemedicine tools that can make the difference in these environments.

The session sought to raise awareness on the vital role the technologies of communication and information have in the developing world.

Organised by

EHAS Foundation,
Fair World,
Universitat Politècnica
de Catalunya





Key points

- Telecommunications are bringing medical services to remote areas, saving lives and money.
- The future of such services lies in mobile technology, but the challenge is to come up with a convincing business model.
- Health kits can provide vital, affordable prenatal services to women.

Synopsis

With the help of telecommunications technology, doctors can examine and diagnose patients in remote areas, who may be hours of travel away. Lives – and money – can be saved by prompt and accurate diagnoses, and unnecessary travel avoided. This session focused on two projects, one in the Napo river of Peru and the other in a remote area of Guatemala, initiated by the EHAS Foundation.

EHAS has been experimenting with technological solutions to the provision of medical services since the 1990s. Starting with radio, it moved on to Internet and Wi-Fi connections and is now seeking to exploit the possibilities of mobile technology.

Wi-Fi has enabled the transmission of images, film and video-conferencing. In the Napo valley, health technicians, with a level of training below that of a nurse, have been instructed in the use of quite sophisticated medical equipment under the guidance of a doctor who may be many kilometres away.

In the case of mobile technology, the main challenge is to create a viable business model that will attract the providers of mobile services. 'The future is in mobile devices. The problem is that for the operator there is no interest because we are talking of low-income and low-density populations, from which

it would be hard to get a commercial return,' said Ignacio Prieto Egido.

The mobile operators use base stations and satellite uplinks that are expensive. EHAS, together with its partners, is working on a project that may help to convince the mobile operators that such services can be economically viable. The Peruvian project, known as TUCAN3G, will use femocells, which are cheaper, lower-powered, cellular base stations. One proposal is to share some of the available bandwidth with other users, thus making the system more economically sustainable.

Millions of children die each year before the age of five from easily preventable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhoea. About 400 000 women die every year in pregnancy, nearly all of them in low-income countries. With the help of a portable health kit comprising a computer, an ultrasound scanning device, batteries and small portable solar panels, prenatal services are being offered in the remote Alta Verapaz region of Guatemala in a project initiated by EHAS. The kit costs some EUR 3 500, but this works out to about EUR 25 per test, which is not an unsustainable cost, even for poorer developing countries.





Insight

Technology has a crucial role to play in extending the benefits of sustainable social development, including health services, to poor isolated communities. But technology is not neutral and it is important that these communities accept it and do not see it as an imposition. Technology can help reduce the costs of delivering services, but more work needs to be done on questions of sustainability and maintenance.






Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

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| 09:30 - 10:45 | Agriculture in Africa today |  | p. 76 |
| 14:00 - 15:30 | Resilience building for improved food security and nutrition |  | p. 78 |
| 16:30 - 17:45 | Small farmers, big business? |  | p. 80 |
| 18:00 - 19:30 | Food security and food justice: Building blocks for a just and sustainable global food system |  | p. 82 |

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

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| 09:30 - 11:00 | Feed the change |  | p. 84 |
| 12:45 - 14:00 | Innovative solutions for food security |  | p. 86 |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | Global food security and policy coherence for development |  | p. 88 |



Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience

Today, close to 900 million people are estimated to be under nourished, nearly 15% of the global population. Such a challenge is compounded by population growth, diminishing arable land and the increasing frequency of natural and man-made disasters, which reduce the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to access safe and nutritious food.

Enshrined in the first Millennium Development Goal, a key priority for the European Union is to fight hunger and malnutrition and contribute to reduce by half the number of people suffering from hunger by 2015. The EU continues to target its development assistance towards the most vulnerable and fragile populations.

In its 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the EU resolved to take more action to deliver food security, help insulate developing countries from climate- and price-related shocks and help provide the foundations for sustainable growth. This was complemented by other food security-related policies on resilience and nutrition.

In its 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU re-emphasised proposals made in the run-up to Rio+20 calling for sustainable development goals focused on basic 'pillars of life', including food security, an issue that has been 'mainstreamed' in the EU's programmes. Whilst recent global initiatives have catalysed rapid support and investment, the EU has remained at the fore with efforts on food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture and resilience implemented through various programmes and activities in partnership with multilateral and civil society organisations.

For example, soaring food prices in 2007-08 led to the creation of an EU Food Facility, which provided EUR 1 billion over three years (2009-11) to improve agricultural productivity and food supply in the 49 most affected countries. This Facility reached a total of 59 million people, mainly smallholder farmers, with spill-over effects on an additional 93 million. More recently, the EU has been leading the way to tackle 'hidden hunger' and has pledged to help reduce stunting in seven million children by 2025.





Report

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Luc Christiaensen,
Senior Economist,
Office of the Chief
Economist, Africa
Region, The World
Bank Group



#EDD13_Food

Agriculture in Africa today

Telling facts from myths

- **Prof. Wim Naudé**, Dean and Director for Research, Maastricht School of Management, The Netherlands
- **Amparo Palacios-Lopez**, Development Economist, Development Research Group, The World Bank Group
- **Bernard Rey**, Deputy Head of Unit, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

The 'Agriculture in Africa at the Dawn of the 21st Century – Telling Facts from Myths' project uses the new Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), conducted in six African countries between 2009-11, to revisit the prevailing conventional wisdom about Africa's agriculture and the livelihoods of its farmers.

Given rapid growth and urbanisation, high and more volatile world food prices, and a changing climate, Africa's agriculture now operates in a new environment. At the same time, governments, donors and the private sector are taking a keen interest in African agriculture, with billions of euros being invested. A thorough and updated understanding of African agriculture is needed to guide these investments, establish baselines and inform agricultural policymaking in Africa.

The project is a collaborative effort between the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, Cornell University, Yale University and the Maastricht School of Management.

Organised by

The World Bank Group





Key points

- Women's contribution to crop farming in Africa maybe substantially lower than the commonly-quoted figure of 60% to 80% figure that has been widely quoted in development circles since the 1970s.
- Seasonal food price volatility is a major factor contributing to acute malnutrition in African children.
- Small-scale rural enterprises are still a long way from becoming dynamic, job-creating engines of economic growth.
- There is a mismatch between macro and micro data about African agriculture, which requires development agencies work together to sort out fact from myth.

Synopsis

The first findings of a detailed new survey in six African countries, which together represent 40% of the continent's population, suggest that at least some conventional wisdom about farming in Africa is myth rather than fact.

Full figures from the LSMS-ISA, a World Bank-led project funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, will be published in spring 2014. Preliminary data suggests that African women perform a lower proportion of agricultural tasks than the 60% to 80% figure that has been widely quoted in development circles since the 1970s.

'Often the quality of African agricultural statistics leaves a lot to be desired,' said Luc Christiaensen. 'What we think we know is not necessarily based in such solid grounding.'

He said the LSMS-ISA survey is revealing evidence that contradicts national and other World Bank data. 'There's quite a bit of discrepancy between World Bank statistics and what we are finding from our bottom-up, micro surveys,' he noted.

So far, the LSMS-ISA project has conducted detailed household surveys in Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda.

Between 2 000 and 5 000 farming households answered questions on income, employment, assets, shocks, nutrition and consumption in each country. Repeat surveys will track these households over time to identify how factors such as rapid economic growth, urbanisation and the new era of high food prices are affecting African farmers. The full database of results and analyses will be published on an open-access website.

The surveys found evidence that seasonal price spikes for staple foods, including maize and cassava, have a direct impact on childhood malnutrition. Increasing household credit could help smooth food consumption for families during these predictable periods of price volatility, thereby reducing weight-loss and wasting amongst young African children.

As for rural enterprises, the LSMS-ISA found little evidence to support the idea that small-scale diversification is going to become a dynamic driver of rural development any time soon. Typically, today's non-farm enterprises are informal and household-based, with labour pulled out of them to meet seasonal demands of the farm. Urban enterprises show greater dynamism and productivity, suggesting that continued urbanisation is likely to be a feature of African economic development in the future.

Insight

When full figures are released in 2015, there's likely to be some heated debate about these findings, especially the role of women in agriculture. There will also be detailed information about use of modern inputs such as fertilisers and improved seeds, and confirmation that rates of irrigation and mechanisation remain woefully low.



Auditorium

Resilience building for improved food security and nutrition

From policy engagement to sustained change

14:00 - 15:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Zeinab Badawi,
Journalist, British
Broadcasting
Corporation – BBC

Youth Ambassador
Restanti Waruwu,
Indonesia

- › **Florence Chenoweth**, Minister for Agriculture, Liberia
- › **Marcus Cornaro**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Joe Costello**, Minister for Trade and Development, Ireland
- › **Dr Shenggen Fan**, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute – IFPRI
- › **Michael Hailu**, Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation – CTA
- › **Ernest Ruzindaza**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- › **Kalilou Sylla**, Executive Secretary, Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organisations of West Africa – ROPPA
- › **Stephan Tanda**, Managing Board Member, Royal DSM



#EDD13_Food

Understanding the multi-faceted dimensions of food security, nutrition and resilience is crucial for combating hunger and poverty in the long term. Smallholders account for a large share of the world's vulnerable and food-insecure populations. To reduce and manage risks, they need access to climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices, safety nets, educational opportunities, financial services and pro-poor policy environments.

Investments in disease-resistant crop varieties reduce vulnerability to crop losses and improve food and nutrition security. Programmes such as cash and in-kind transfers, work-for-food and nutrition education campaigns can also help raise household incomes and consumption of healthy foods. The impacts of price volatility can be mitigated by safety nets, information systems, index insurance and risk management instruments.

Building resilience implies anticipating the likelihood and location of shocks; promoting preventive measures; mitigating damage and encouraging recovery and restoration where damage is inevitable.

The panellists in this session shared lessons and successes from past experiences in building resilience and explored policy options for the future.

Organised by
International Food
Policy Research
Institute – IFPRI,
PanAfrican Farmers
Organisation – PAFO,
Technical Centre
for Agricultural
and Rural Cooperation
ACP-EU – CTA





Key points

- Investments in food security and nutrition yield high returns in terms of poverty eradication and sustainable development. The post-2015 agenda should include a stand-alone target for food security and nutrition.
- The focus should be on the first 1 000 days of life – maternal pre-pregnancy and pregnancy nutrition, and infant nutrition during the first two years of life.
- National governments must lead in multisectoral, multistakeholder partnerships.

Synopsis

Many African nations have adopted a Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme generally requiring at least 10% of national budgets for investments in agriculture. To achieve growth, investments of this magnitude are needed. However, many African governments have neglected spending for agriculture. Underinvestment is particularly problematic in post-conflict nations struggling to rebuild or create institutions.

Investments in nutrition and food security can yield significant returns in terms of economic growth and sustainable development.

Given its history of famine, Ireland prioritises providing aid for hunger eradication, nutrition and climate change resilience. Many deaths in developing countries result from poor nutrition. Many children suffer from stunting due to hunger and malnutrition that diminishes their ability to lead economically productive lives. The focus of development aid in the post-2015 agenda should be on the first 1 000 days of life – from maternal nutrition pre-pregnancy, through pregnancy and continuing through the first two years of infants' lives.

To support resilience-building for improved food security and nutrition, the European

Union will focus on attacking the root causes of the food crisis, strong advocacy, evidence-based approaches to programming, agricultural research, rural development and providing smallholders with access to needed services. Food security and nutrition deserve a stand-alone target in the post-2015 agenda, but they are related to and thus should be linked with other development targets.

Markets alone cannot solve food insecurity. There must be a multisector, partnership approach, involving all relevant government ministries and agencies, schools, the private sector, donors, farmers' organisations, civil society and local communities. Smallholders should be seen as both part of the private sector and as recipients needing aid and support. The agenda must not ignore the critical roles that can and should be played by women and young people.

The private sector, not governments, produces food. It must play a vital role in production, minimising waste and harvest loss, and ensuring that people have access not only to calories, but also nutritious foods.

In many developing countries, the average age of farming populations is rapidly increasing as young people leave rural areas for the cities. This demographic trend creates challenges for adequate food production, but also can lead to social unrest if youth migrating to cities lack the necessary skills and opportunities for productive employment. There is a need to create good jobs and investment opportunities in the agriculture sector.

Insight

Donors appear committed to addressing food security and nutrition; the required funds appear to be available.

The challenge for the post-2015 agenda will be to come up with effective delivery plans and partnerships. National governments must lead.

4 LAB

Brainstorming

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Vera Kwakofi,
Journalist, BBC Africa



#EDD13_Food

Organised by

Europe-Africa-
Caribbean-Pacific
Liaison Committee –
COLEACP,
Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit – GIZ,
SNV Netherlands
Development
Organisation,
United Nations
Industrial
Development
Organization – UNIDO

Small farmers, big business?

From a controversial debate to concrete solutions

*This brainstorming session broke up into
in sub-groups moderated by:*

- › **Jean-Pierre Halkin**, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security, Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Sithembile Maunze**, Project Leader, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- › **Leonard Mizzi**, Head of Unit, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission
- › **Francis K. Muthami**, Programme Manager, Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- › **Marc Nolting**, Representative of the Small Farmers, Big Business Platform, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- › **Apollo Owuor**, Director for Agriculture and Corporate Affairs, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP

So-called 'inclusive business models' with smallholders arouse considerable interest, not only amongst donors and in development cooperation but also amongst the private sector.

In light of changing markets, collaboration between agribusiness and small farmers is becoming economically viable. Available models include contract farming schemes, joint ventures, management contracts or new supply-chain relationships. However, their impact and outreach are still limited.

Drawing from the experience of the 'Small Farmer Big Business Platform' initiated by GIZ, UNIDO, SNV, COLEACP and AFD, this session discussed how innovative public-private partnerships can join efforts, benefit from synergies, and create up-scalable business models that promote inclusive agricultural growth as well as food and nutrition security.





Key points

- EU and policy framework:
 - More access to finance is required.
 - Mapping of agri-business service providers is needed.
 - European SMEs need to be stimulated.
- Smallholders' perspectives:
 - Farmers need to organise themselves to access services.
 - Capacity building is needed.
 - Farming should be promoted as a profitable business.
 - It is important to demonstrate that farming is a viable option for young people.
- Developing value chains:
 - Stakeholders need to be sure collective action will bring results.
 - Certification tools are costly and should be combined with other tools to improve product quality.
 - Public-private partnerships are the way forward to scale up; they must be market-driven and underpinned by a strong business model.
- Access to finance:
 - Specific financial services are needed, both short and long term – including insurance guarantee schemes.
 - Loans must be affordable.
 - Bookkeeping and technical assistance should be made available.
 - Mobile and e-banking services are needed for rural areas.

Synopsis

The time is right for partnerships and new initiatives. Because farmers are entrepreneurs, harnessing the power and expertise of business to help build capacity is key. Small farmers do not have access to warehouses, cannot afford national certification for their crops or meet traceability criteria, and often lack the business expertise to maximise their

income. Business partnerships can help overcome these obstacles, but to do so, work needs to be done along the entire value chain. Sustainable industrial development is needed to enable producers to get connected to bigger markets.

A partnership programme in Zimbabwe showed how sharing of risks and skills involving donors, NGOs, local officials and farmers resulted in a multidisciplinary project to produce good quality seed. Other good practice examples include public-private partnerships in Kenya, developing good agricultural practices in livestock and crops, and working with an agricultural institute so that farmers no longer lose 60% of their mango and passion fruit production.

The challenge is to scale up best practice and lessons learnt, and to encourage a wide range of partners to join forces to share such lessons.

Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security, Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, talked about the post-2015 agenda and the fundamental importance of food security and nutrition. The European Commission Communication 'A Decent Life for All' demonstrates a level of ambition to help farmers do more than just survive the next drought, but also to become entrepreneurs able to provide a future for their children. Commercial family farming will enable farmers to face future shocks and seize opportunities.

Examples of case studies can be found at www.smallfarmersbigbusiness.org.

Insight

One of the key challenges is how to mainstream the wealth of experience and expertise in this sector and effectively use it to inform the post-2015 agenda.



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Nirj Deva, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Development, European Parliament and **Keith Taylor**, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament



#EDD13_Food

Food security and food justice: Building blocks for a just and sustainable global food system

- > **Natalia Alonso**, Head of European Union Advocacy Office, Oxfam International
 - > **Dr Elizabeth Dowler**, Professor of Food and Social Policy, Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, United Kingdom
 - > **Dr Shenggen Fan**, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute – IFPRI
 - > **Mahamadou Issoufou**, President of Niger
 - > **Dr Cheikh Mbow**, Senior Scientist on Climate Change and Development, World Agroforestry Centre – ICRAF
- Videoconference with the Co-Presidents of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly ACP-EU*
- Dr Joyce Laboso**, Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Kenya, and **Louis Michel**, Member of the European Parliament

The global food system is under stress. Some even consider it broken, as they point to the scarcity of arable land and water, the use of harmful inputs such as oil and fertilisers whilst land-grabbing and the diversion of food into fuel push up the price of staples and the growing middle classes in emerging economies increase the demand for meat. Financial speculation on food prices also exacerbates these challenges. It is likely that climate change will reduce yields in sub-Saharan Africa and extreme weather events will chronically impact on harvests. Meanwhile, the world population is expected to grow to eight billion by 2030.

The session centred on whether the world can produce enough food if resources are distributed and managed more equitably. It asked what kind of agricultural development is needed to feed the world in 2030 without further depleting natural resources and aggravating climate change.

In view of converging Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals in the post-2015 framework, the panel aimed to advance the discussion on the environmental sustainability of the food system and to help defining the European Union's role in transforming the global food system with the ultimate goal of achieving food security in a just and sustainable way.

Organised by
European Parliament





Key points

- Food security and food justice are moral imperatives and necessary for promoting economic growth, sustainable development and eradicating poverty.
- Support for women is vital to improving food security.
- Agroforestry can enhance food security in key ways and should therefore be supported.

Synopsis

The post-2015 agenda must address the untenable global food system. The world produces enough food for the human population, nevertheless 900 million people are hungry, and two billion people suffer from 'hidden hunger' or malnutrition.

Many of the world's hungry are smallholder farmers who need support, yet investment in agriculture has been neglected. Even in countries that are experiencing rapid development, growth has not always benefitted all groups of society and translated into food security for all.

Similarly, countries in the Sahel, such as Niger, suffer from food insecurity caused by droughts and floods and many children suffer from preventable diseases exacerbated by malnourishment. Niger is addressing these problems through its 'Nigeriens nourishing Nigeriens' initiative, which seeks to protect people from the impact of drought and floods; improve irrigation through providing low cost energy to farmers; combat soil degradation; and increase agricultural production.

Support for women is crucial as they provide major inputs to food security and agriculture in developing countries. Therefore, access to information regarding nutrition, family planning, techniques to improve food production, and mitigation and adaption to climate change are vital. As are access to credit, crop protection and mechanisation.

Agroforestry – which involves combining the cultivation of trees with crops and livestock – should receive significant support to fulfil its potential for improving food security. Trees help prevent soil depletion, replenish soil nutrients, capture carbon, provide livestock fodder and constitute an important energy source.

The post-2015 agenda should embrace the concepts of 'fair shares'. This entails the practice of fair play and equity; fair rules and regulations; and 'fair say', which means equal opportunity for all people to have their voices heard.

The price of food is also problematic. Whilst nutritious food is too expensive for the poor, prices in the industrialised countries are based on the externalisation of many costs – particularly environmental – that should instead be internalised.

Speakers made several recommendations for the post-2015 agenda, which included the following:

- Tackle climate change with bold emission targets both made and met.
- Eliminate policies that undermine food security, such as support for biofuels, which may transfer land devoted to food production to production of fuel for cars.
- Support smallholder farmers and small-scale agricultural production.
- Invest in research to meet the needs of smallholder farmers.
- Reform the international trade system that hurts smallholder farmers.
- Adopt policies that discourage commodity speculation.

Insight

Food security and food justice are human rights imperatives but also vital for economic growth, poverty eradication, social stability and sustainable development. They must be placed high on the post-2015 agenda with the objective of eliminating hunger by 2025.



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Conny Czymoch,
Independent Journalist



#EDD13_Food

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Agence Française de
Développement – AFD,
Europe-Africa-
Caribbean-Pacific
Liaison Committee –
COLEACP,
Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit – GIZ,
SNV Netherlands
Development
Organisation,
United Nations
Industrial
Development
Organization – UNIDO,
World Farmers'
Organisation – WFO

Feed the change

Boosting resilience, food and nutrition security
through innovative partnerships

- **Jerzy Bogdan Plewa**, Director-General, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development – European Commission
- **Céline Charveriat**, Director of Advocacy and Campaigns, Oxfam International
- **David Croft**, Director of Quality and Technical, Waitrose
- **Catherine Garreta**, Executive Director for Partnerships and External Relations, Agence Française de Développement – AFD
- **Jean-Pierre Halkin**, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security, Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **Aggrey Mahanjana**, Secretary General, African Farmers Association of South Africa – AFASA
- **Ernest Ruzindaza**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- **Stephan Tanda**, Managing Board Member, Royal DSM

An estimated one billion people on this planet suffer from chronic vulnerability, food insecurity, and limited access to quality nutrition. Population growth, the decline of arable land and the increasing frequency of natural and man-made disasters further aggravate this situation, reducing the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to access safe and nutritious food.

The European Commission's 'Agenda for Change' highlights the urgency to address the 'injustice of chronic hunger and need for long-term food security.'

Whilst international development cooperation is essential to meet these challenges, it cannot solve the problems entirely. Yet it is widely recognised that effectiveness and resilience can be enhanced by promoting economic growth. Innovative partnerships encompassing the private sector, development agencies, civil society, governments and researchers are a promising approach to achieve this. But first, best practices and potential pitfalls in high-level partnerships must be identified, together with safety mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable stakeholders.





Key points

- If resilience and food security are to improve, innovative partnerships are required.
- EU policy seeks to benefit smallholders in developing countries, but some believe the EU still spends too much on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and biofuels, and not enough on agriculture in developing countries.
- For partnership amongst governments, farmers and the private sector to work for development, they must be mutually beneficial.

Synopsis

An estimated 170 million people suffer from stunting that irrevocably damages brain and physical development during the critical first 1 000 days of life. If resilience, and food and nutrition security are to be improved, innovative partnerships are required involving governments, the private sector, smallholders and local processors, academics and civil society organisations.

The European Union is the largest importer of agricultural products from developing countries. Recent reforms of its CAP have reduced export subsidies that adversely affect agricultural producers in developing countries. EU policy seeks to benefit smallholders and ensure they are not ruled out of markets. Donor nations increasingly understand the importance of investing in agricultural development. Investment in nutrition yields an estimated 15 to 1 return. Access to foods with adequate levels of micronutrients is critical for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

African nations are seeking to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition through a common agricultural programme with a target of investment in agriculture and agricultural development of 10% of national budgets. African governments are facilitating contacts between farmers and lending institutions to

help farmers obtain credit. Farmers need documented, 'bankable' ownership to obtain credit.

For progress in agricultural development, there must be tripartite partnerships amongst governments, smallholders and farmer organisations, and agribusiness. African governments are seeking to strengthen public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the agricultural sector.

Smallholders and local processors in developing countries face many challenges, including inadequate infrastructure; lack of access to credit, seeds and tools; lack of education and information; climate change, and non-tariff barriers to trade. Multinational agribusinesses are seeking to strengthen smallholders and local processors through contract farming arrangements, training, and access to seeds and equipment. Contract farming can improve access to credit.

Some farmers groups are suspicious of big agribusiness, believing that its 'hidden agenda' is shareholder profit, not development. However, for partnerships between farmers and the private sector to work, they must be mutually beneficial for all parties. Governments must play a major role in these PPPs, and farmers' groups need increased capacity to be able to hold their own in the negotiations. NGOs should play a watchdog role to ensure PPPs really work for poor people.

Agribusinesses are coming to understand that treating their suppliers fairly is good business. Consumers are increasingly concerned about exploitive supply chains and businesses benefit from having content, efficient and reliable producers.

Insight

Farmers in developing countries want to become commercially viable business partners, and not remain merely subsistence farmers.

4 LAB

Brainstorming

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Roy Smith,
Programme Leader,
MA International
Development,
Nottingham Trent
University, United
Kingdom



[#EDD13_Food](#)

Organised by

Nottingham
Trent University,
United Kingdom

Innovative solutions for food security

A problem-solving workshop to enhance resilience
to the challenges of food insecurity

*This brainstorming session broke up into
sub-groups moderated by:*

- **Julia Davies**, School of Animal, Rural and Environmental Science, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom
- **Mofakkarul Islam**, School of Animal, Rural and Environmental Science, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom
- **Roy Smith**, Programme Leader, MA International Development, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Scaling up and improving ongoing work in relation to food security, nutrition and resilience is a crucial element in providing a 'decent life for all'. This session drew on examples from sub-Saharan Africa and the low-lying atoll states of the Pacific region to illustrate the varying food security challenges the communities of these regions face on a daily basis.

Traditional knowledge and practices are often combined with introduced and donor-driven advice and expertise aimed at addressing food insecurity. Environmental degradation can lead to an over-reliance on imported foodstuffs, with associated negative impacts on health. Processed foods tend to have high fat, sugar and salt contents. Changing lifestyles, particularly in the Pacific, have led to a marked increase in non-communicable illness and diseases, including obesity and diabetes.

This session provided an overview of the challenges, followed by small group brainstorming exercises to explore innovative solutions.





Key points

- The drivers of food insecurity include:
 - environmental degradation;
 - poor access to technology;
 - population growth;
 - price volatility; and
 - consumption by developed countries.
- Innovations and solutions for food insecurity include:
 - improve farmers' knowledge and build capacity;
 - use local and indigenous knowledge;
 - foster links between academics and practitioners;
 - develop market innovations and social enterprises; and
 - support better partnerships at local, national and international levels.

Synopsis

If we are to achieve a 'decent life for all', innovative solutions to food security and nutrition are essential. There are nearly one billion hungry people in the world and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 25% of that land is already highly degraded or damaged. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, 27% of the population is undernourished, but cereal yields per hectare are only half of the world's average.

Today, almost 40% of all food production is lost to pests and disease, whilst lack of good quality seeds results in crops of low nutritional value. These factors, combined with population growth, mean that radical action will be needed to eradicate poverty and extreme hunger.

Achieving food security means tackling complex challenges, including the effects of climate change, access to food, product storage, harvesting, waste, and political demands. There are innovations addressing these in the scientific, institutional and financial spheres. However, to fulfil the

ambitions of a 'decent life for all', sustainable innovations from the local level right up to the international level must continue to be supported. Equally, closer links between academics and practitioners are needed so that best practice models reach the people who need them most.

Participants shared examples of positive initiatives. One described local plant clinics where farmers take crops affected by disease or pests. A method (still in progress) by an engineer that would greatly increase local grain storage using an insulated vacuum bag was enthusiastically received. A project in Bangladesh creating a market for bio-fortified yoghurt has boosted the local economy and children's health.

Roy Smith introduced a short BBC video, 'The Coral Gardener'. This demonstrated how a small-scale project to replace and repair damaged coral reefs in Fiji has produced a win-win solution for local fishermen, the local tourist industry and the local economy.

Creative thinking has meant hotels have been brought in to support on-site security measures, protecting developing coral and allowing fish shoals to become established.

Tourism agencies are keen to support the project as the coral encourages visitors. Cooperation with aquarium manufacturers further helps embed the project within the local context. In addition, it provides a learning environment in marine ecology for local young people.

Working in small groups, participants looked at drivers for quantitative and qualitative food insecurity, followed by a brainstorm on food security innovation and solutions. The wide-ranging discussion covered everything from human-induced issues such as price volatility, cash crops and subsidies, to natural disasters and reduced soil fertility.

Global food security and policy coherence for development

A multistakeholder approach

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Mark Tran,

Correspondent,
Global Development,
The Guardian

- > **Jonathan Brooks**, Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
- > **John Clarke**, Director for International Affairs II, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission
- > **Pekka Haavisto**, Minister for International Development, Finland
- > **Rilli Lappalainen**, Board Member, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- > **Dr David Nyange**, Policy Advisor, Ministry for Agriculture, Tanzania

The achievement of global food security requires policy coherence for development at the global, regional and national levels. It requires action by advanced economies, emerging and developing countries, and by civil society and international organisations.

The challenges include raising the incomes of the poor; improving agricultural productivity, research and innovation systems; reducing waste; reconciling increased agricultural productivity with other potentially competing objectives; facilitating and increasing trade; and creating enabling environments for investment, by removing barriers and incoherent policies.

These interlinked challenges require the coherence of relevant policies, in order to create success factors for effective development and enhanced food security.

The session provided an opportunity to explore:

- > priority areas where global, coherent and coordinated action is needed to enhance global food security;
- > actions by OECD and EU Member States to support global food security;
- > responsibility for policy coherence of developing countries themselves and how OECD and EU economies can support these efforts; and
- > how evidence-based analysis can foster policy coherence for more sustainable food security.



#EDD13_Food

Organised by

The European NGO
Confederation for Relief
and Development –
CONCORD,
Ministry for Foreign
Affairs – Finland,
Organisation
for Economic
Co-operation and
Development – OECD





Key points

- The OECD has offered a new, broad-brush definition of policy coherence for development.
- NGOs say the right to food and the right to water should be enshrined in international debates about food security and policy coherence for development.
- Agribusiness will play a major role in future African food production.
- Food security and policy coherence are more than international development issues; they also require rich countries to look at their consumption patterns.
- The EU's biofuels policy remains controversial.

Synopsis

The OECD specialist unit on policy coherence for development (PCD) offered participants a new, broad-brush definition. Jonathan Brooks said it could be described as 'a process for taking into consideration the dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of policymaking and international decision-making'.

A show of hands suggested a level of support for this definition, but the actual debate about PCD in relation to global food security centred around familiar themes such as EU farm and biofuel policies, and how they impact on global food prices.

Rikki Lappalainen offered two principles that should be enshrined in discussions about PCD and food security: the right to food and the right to water. He said the right to land could perhaps be added to the list.

David Nyange suggested an alternative vision of food security in Africa. He said that with the population forecast to reach two billion by 2025, and the continent's youth already hungry for jobs, agribusiness will have to play a far bigger role in food production in the future.

He said local value-adding food chains would provide more attractive employment for young people than staying on the land. At the same time, continued urbanisation will mean more and more Africans will buy their food on the open market, rather than growing it on family smallholdings.

Pekka Haavisto said that whilst global food security and PCD are both clearly international subjects, requiring EU policy coordination in particular, they also require rich countries to look at their own levels of consumption. He then spoke about Finland's food security pilot study, a multisector, multi-agency project that tested the OECD's 'PCD tool'.

Questions from the floor raised the vexed subject of the EU's policy on biofuels and whether it was consistent with global food security, particularly given the level of palm oil production in South-East Asia, to meet demand for biodiesel.

John Alistair Clarke responded and said the EU is very concerned about unregulated palm oil production. The EU wants to develop certification schemes so that consumers can buy sustainable products. He added that people should not exaggerate the impact of EU biofuel policies on land use decisions in developing countries, and that Europe is trying to strike a balance between the need for non-fossil fuels to combat climate change and other objectives.




Insight

The OECD is inviting online comments on its definition of policy coherence for development:
<http://www.oecd.org/development/pcd>



Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------|
| 14:00 - 15:30 | Inclusive and sustainable education systems |  | p. 92 |
| 16:30 - 17:45 | Lifelong learning in development cooperation |  | p. 94 |
| 18:15 - 19:30 | PPP in achieving quality education for all |  | p. 96 |



Education

The European Union promotes access to quality basic education for all children, youth and adults. This global commitment was agreed through the international Education for All movement. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals of universal primary education and gender equality in education is also a key priority of the European Commission's development policy. This is reflected in its allocation of more than EUR 4.2 billion on education, including Higher Education, between 2007 and 2012. Due to EU support some 13.7 million pupils have been enrolled between 2004 and 2012 and 1.1 million primary teachers have been trained.

The latest EU policy for development 'Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change' (2011) highlights the importance of education as part of its support for social inclusion and human development, with the aim to foster inclusive and sustainable growth.

In practice, this includes addressing the challenges of access, quality, equity and relevance of education, as well as ensuring the provision of skills that respond to labour market needs. The Agenda for Change commits the EU to allocating at least 20% of its 2014-20 aid budget for human development and social inclusion.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU resolved to move from the purely quantitative education goals of the MDGs, towards the promotion of quality education for all. In May 2013, at an EU High-Level Conference, Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs pledged to ensure that by 2030 every child will be able to complete basic education, regardless of their circumstances, and have basic literacy and numeracy skills.

In this regard, in May 2013 the Commission announced that it expected to mobilise as much as EUR 4 billion for education in the next programming period (2014-20).





Auditorium

14:00-15:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Wendi Bashi,

Journalist, Conseil
International des
Radios – Télévisions
d'Expression Française
– CIRTEF

Youth Ambassador

Chernor Bah,
Sierra Leone



[#EDD13_Education](#)

Organised by

Fonds Spécial
d'Équipement
et d'Intervention
Intercommunale –
FEICOM,
IDAY International

Inclusive and sustainable education systems

The role of local strategies and actors to improve education access, quality and relevance

- › **Philippe Camille Akoa**, Director General, Fonds Spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale – FEICOM
- › **James Bernard**, Global Director, Partners in Learning, Microsoft Corporation
- › **Viktors Makarovs**, Parliamentary Secretary for Development, Latvia
- › **Dr Pacificah Florence Okemwa**, Lecturer on Gender and Development Studies, Kenyatta University, Kenya
- › **Karen Schroh**, European Union Representative, Global Partnership for Education – GPE

The discussions on the post-2015 development agenda focus on determining the new set of objectives and priorities needed to achieve quality education for all: tapping into new technologies to improve access to and the quality of education, and focusing on equity and the relevance of the skills imparted to learners, whilst fostering gender-sensitive approaches.

Drawing up an ambitious yet relevant post-2015 development agenda and appropriate strategies requires an approach whereby development aid investments support locally decided strategies and local successes, whilst fostering greater democratic ownership and accountability.

The session sought to analyse and debate on the strategies and priorities to allow young people in developing countries to acquire relevant professional skills so they can take part effectively in a sustainable and inclusive development process.

The session also focused on the education challenges faced by local authorities and present education systems that accommodate vulnerable youth effectively by equipping them with relevant skills. The cases of professional training of young domestic workers and new technologies illustrated such education systems.



Key points

- › Poverty eradication and sustainable development depend on universal access to quality education.
- › Increased funding for education is required.
- › Children need the education demanded in the 21st century.
- › Teachers need training to effectively and innovatively use technology.

Synopsis

Providing access to good quality education to all children and young people must be a high priority on the post-2015 agenda. Poverty eradication and sustainable development depend on educated young people with the 21st century knowledge and skills needed to make valuable contributions to society and economic growth.

Today, there is a crisis in education. More than 120 million school age children and youth are not in school and 250 million young people leave school unable to read or write. Despite the obvious needs, funding for education by donors and nations has decreased in recent years.

Speakers examined initiatives at global, national and local levels to promote inclusive and sustainable quality education systems.

The Global Partnership for Education brings together developing countries, donors, multilateral agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector with the aim to get all children into school for a quality education. It focuses on fragile and conflict-afflicted countries, girls' education, basic learning outcomes, teacher effectiveness and increased funding. It provides funding for national programmes and supports civil society monitoring of progress of national education plans.

IDAY is an international network of African and European civil society organisations (CSOs)

that aims to eliminate barriers to access to quality education in Africa. One initiative focuses on young people employed as domestic workers – a group that frequently lacks access to education. This initiative seeks to provide education and better employment opportunities to young domestic workers by promoting flexible school schedules and recognised skill certifications.

Drawing on its historical experience, Latvia seeks to improve its educational systems with initiatives to support and mainstream children with special needs, and to promote diversity, multilingualism and multiculturalism in its schools. School instruction in several languages fosters inclusiveness and develops a workforce attractive to businesses competing in a globalised world.

In Cameroon, the FEICOM, a government agency, has provided funding to local communities to build schools. Since inception, it has funded the construction of 11 000 classrooms.

Recognising that education is vital to development and the growth of new markets for its products, Microsoft provides significant funding and support for education and education system reform in several ways, including by providing free software to schools, and training for both teachers and students in the use of ICT. The company believes that the key is training teachers to use technology in innovative ways so they impart to students the skills needed for productive employment in the 21st century. Technology can help solve teacher shortage problems through online communications.

Insight

Universal access to quality education must be high on the post-2015 agenda.



Brainstorming

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Uwe Gartenschlaeger,
Vice-President,
European Association
for the Education
of Adults – EAEA



[#EDD13_Education](#)

Lifelong learning in development cooperation

An unfinished agenda

*This brainstorming session broke up into
sub-groups moderated by:*

- **Sturla Bjerkaker**, Treasurer, International Council of Adult Education
- **Gina Ebner**, Secretary General, European Association for the Education of Adults – EAEA
- **Balázs Németh**, Associate Professor, University of Pécs, Hungary
- **Cecilia Victorino-Soriano**, Programmes and Operations Coordinator, Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education – ASPBAE

Lifelong learning is key for achieving social change and reducing poverty around the world. It can positively affect many dimensions of poverty, peace, reconciliation and conflict prevention.

Adult education creates change through enhancing employment prospects, improving health levels and financial literacy, as well as giving people better chances of acquiring the tools needed to run their own lives. However, these benefits are often not understood outside the educational discourse and there is a lack of recognition of the education sector when looking at development, in particular non-formal adult education.

Policymakers and civil society organisations often do not include education interests in their work. As a result, the respective UN Millennium Development Goals and 'Education For All' targets for 2015 will mostly be missed, especially the latter that explicitly affect adult learners.

This session sought to share experiences, brainstorm and work towards a formulation of a lifelong learning goal for the Sustainable Development Goals, the implementation of the European Lifelong Learning agenda in the European Union's development cooperation and the possibility of using Europe's adult education network for development cooperation.

Organised by

DVV International,
European Association
for the Education
of Adults – EAEA



Key points

- The adult education framework should remain a public responsibility to guarantee issues such as quality – but partnerships with the private sector should be used to provide resilience and opportunity.
 - European lifelong learning policies provide a foundation for development around the world, but must be tailored to the needs of individual countries.
 - International qualifications are valued in Asian communities and can be used as an important agent for encouraging more adults to seek education.
 - Means of promoting adult education must change so it is no longer seen as a way of repairing ‘failures’ earlier in life but as continuous self-improvement open to all sectors of society.
- being taught by a man, particularly given that of the one billion adults still unable to read and write, two-thirds are women;
 - recognising the need for educators to understand the social context in which education takes place and opportunities for issues such as reconciliation;
 - working in partnership with the private sector to encourage businesses to allow employees to access formal and non-formal education; and
 - creating a safe culture for learning through community involvement in designing education provision.

‘Community involvement is needed for learning. If you are surrounded by a safe culture and a safe community which supports you, you will not be afraid of taking the opportunity of education as an adult,’ said Sturla Bjerkaker.

Synopsis

Lifelong learning in the post-2015 agenda will need to put the learner’s wishes at the heart of the process if it is to be an engine of growth, said participants.

Introducing the brainstorming session, Uwe Gartenschlaeger said the shift in focus from the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education for all to a cradle-to-grave education cycle had given adult educators an opportunity to shape the future.

With those remarks as a foundation, participants enter into a debate on development strategies. The primary concern that emerged from all four brainstorming collectives was that whilst teachers are at the centre of quality education, the position of the learners themselves needs to be paramount in strategy development and service provision.

A clear message was that engaging learners’ voices is vital to ensuring sustained participation and involvement. Examples of putting learners first included:

- training female teachers to work in regions where there are cultural barriers to women

Participants question whether promoting lifelong learning using terms such as ‘adult education’ serve only to act as a barrier to some people, who see it as an affirmation that they failed earlier in life and those failures now need to be repaired.

In discussing the key lessons of the European lifelong learning process for development cooperation, participants concluded that raising levels of investment is crucial to ensure the sustainability of projects, so that people continue to learn throughout adulthood.

‘We need to look at what makes adult education a good tool for the transformation of society in a positive dimension,’ said Balázs Németh.

Insight

‘You can’t learn if you are afraid; you can’t learn if you are deprived; you can’t learn if you are hungry. We know adults who have had education themselves are more likely to send their children to school,’ said Sturla Bjerkaker.



PPP in achieving quality education for all

Why mass education driven by television is key to achieving quality education for all

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Raymond Dokpesi Jr.,
Managing Director,
DAAR Education
Services, Nigeria



[#EDD13_Education](#)

- **Philippe Cori**, Director, Brussels Office, United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF
- **Raymond Dokpesi Jr.**, Managing Director, DAAR Education Services, Nigeria
- **Mark West**, Associate Project Officer, Teacher Development and Education Sector Policy, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation – UNESCO

Despite huge investments by development agencies in attaining the objective of quality education for all, the impact – particularly in sub-Saharan Africa – shows disappointing returns.

More children in Nigeria have free access to basic education than ever before, yet the country has also witnessed an unprecedented percentage of children failing to meet even the most basic learning objectives. With 78% of students failing both English and Maths after nine years of basic education, we must ask if it is time to review how we assess the impact of our development objectives and emphasise 'knowledge' as the key driver to attaining developmental objectives through education.

The session offered a presentation using Nigeria as a case study on what the significant barriers to progress are, what solutions are being promoted and why they represent the best opportunity for improving the standard and quality of education.

Organised by
DAAR Education
Services, Nigeria





Key points

- Quality learning, not just school attendance, must be the objective of education policy.
- Education is about more than passing exams; tolerance and respect are also learnt in the classroom.
- Mobile phones and TV learning are part of the IT solution to Africa's education challenge.

Synopsis

In a session devoted to Nigeria, private sector educationalists and United Nations specialists warned that without concrete action to improve the quality of teaching in public schools, and serious efforts to address growing inequalities in access to learning, generations of young Nigerians are facing a bleak future.

Some 10.5 million school-age children currently fail to attend classes in Nigeria. That is a higher number than anywhere else in the world, according to Mark West. He said illiteracy is rampant, especially amongst poorer women and girls, whilst the majority of poor girls from rural areas never start school at all.

'The world is going to have to get together to help Nigeria solve these issues,' West said.

Raymond Dokpesi said the biggest barrier to learning is a crisis in the teaching profession. Low pay and deplorable working conditions mean that graduates refuse to become teachers. In addition, many state authorities cannot afford to hire teachers with even the minimum qualification. As a result, many pupils end up being taught by unqualified staff who are unable to see them through end-of-school exams.

Taken together, these failings breed cynicism about education, with many poorer families preferring to see their children at work rather than wasting time in the classroom. As an example of the depth of the crisis, Dokpesi

pointed to the results of the Education Sector Support Program in Nigeria, which in 2008 carried out a capacity and aptitude assessment test of public school teachers in Kwara state; seven out of 19 125 teachers passed.

Speakers agreed the Nigerian government is taking the crisis in schools very seriously, with education now a budget priority.

The challenge, however, is huge. In terms of physical infrastructure, Dokpesi said:

- 49% of Nigerian classrooms need refurbishing;
- 70% need access to electricity and clean water; and
- Classroom capacity will have to double to meet population growth between 2015 and 2030.

In terms of raising teaching standards, he said the main requirements are better pay, teacher retraining and strengthening the law on qualifications.

Speakers agreed that IT and the private sector have a role to play in meeting these challenges. DAAR Education Services, for example, is under contract with Nigeria's federal education department to develop a curriculum of 12 000 lessons to be broadcast to schools via 25 TV channels. Some channels will be dedicated to primary and secondary programmes, whilst others will broadcast Islamic lessons and teacher training. However, the main problem is getting power to every school in the country so that TVs and other equipment will work.

Insight

Philippe Cori said the challenge facing Nigeria's education system goes beyond formal teaching. Children learn tolerance and respect in the classroom, including respect for girls. If the system fails young people, he said, and they leave education without acquiring the skills to make value judgments, then extremist groups such as the fundamentalist sect, Boko Haram, will seek to radicalise them.





fragility

human rights

transparency

Upholding human rights & ensuring equity and justice

peace

governance

gender

democracy

empowerment

IF YOU THINK DAVID, BARACK
OR JULIAN ARE READING
YOUR E-MAILS... JUST PASS BY
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FOR JOURNALISTS
(REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS)

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Upholding human rights & ensuring equity and justice

The objectives of human well-being and dignity for all are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Declaration, which also explicitly recognise the links between human rights, good governance and sustainable development. The European Union's strong commitment to human rights is a cornerstone of its development policy.

At the same time, 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by violent conflict. Violence destroys lives and livelihoods and often affects women and people in vulnerable situations, including children and people with disabilities. The gap between fragile, violence-affected countries and other developing countries is widening. The conflict-affected countries remain furthest way from achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this regard, countries in fragile situations face specific challenges, such as to establish functioning and accountable institutions that deliver basic services and support poverty reduction.

Poor governance – including a lack of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights – is currently hampering efforts towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. Human rights, as well as peace and security, are enabling conditions for progress. Without justice and equity, human rights, democracy, and other aspects of good governance, poverty cannot be eradicated.




Apart being important in their own right, these enabling conditions have a strong impact on progress towards development targets on income, education, health and other basic needs. The 'Arab Spring' showed the importance of inclusive political systems, justice and jobs – particularly for young people – and highlighted that progress on the MDGs is essential but not sufficient. Governance will remain a global challenge for the years ahead.

As a result, in its 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the European Commission calls for the post-2015 framework to address justice, equality and equity, capturing issues relating to human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as the empowerment of women and gender equality, which are vital for inclusive and sustainable development. It should also address peace and security.


Against this backdrop, the eighth edition of European Development Days was an opportunity to take stock and discuss the outcomes of the United Nations Special Event in September on areas such as gender equality and women's empowerment; fragile states, peace and security; as well as human rights and democratic governance.

Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--------|
| 13:00 - 14:15 | Investing in energy and women's health |  | p. 104 |
| 16:00 - 17:30 | Women's empowerment post-2015 |  | p. 106 |
| 18:15 - 19:30 | Women's economic empowerment |  | p. 108 |

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---|-------|
| 11:00 - 12:15 | What women get |  | p. 73 |
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Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential for growth and poverty reduction. Recognising this, the elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education was included as a stand-alone Millennium Development Goal. However, in the developing world women suffer disproportionately from poverty and its related consequences, such as malnutrition, poor health and illiteracy. This is compounded by unequal access to basic human rights, employment, information, social services, infrastructure and natural resources.

European Union (EU) action on gender equality and development is currently financed through two financial instruments, 'Investing in People' and the European Union Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. This support is underscored in the 2005 'European consensus on development' as a cross-cutting issue and the 2007 Communication 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation' – the first step towards a coordinated EU approach on the issue.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women as development actors and peace-builders have been mainstreamed in all EU development policies and programmes through the European Commission's 2010 'Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development'. And in its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU asserts that the post-2015 framework should include the empowerment of women and gender equality as vital components for inclusive and sustainable development, as well as important values in their own right.



Project

Investing in energy and women's health

Inclusive business models for improving women's health for sustainable development

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Dr Carla Kriwet, Chief Executive Officer for Germany, Switzerland and Austria, Royal Philips

- > **Mark Bennett**, Director, Strategy and Business Development, BoP Philips Africa
- > **Dr Eduard Langenegger**, Maternal Foetal Medicine Sub-specialist, Tygerberg Hospital, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
- > **Marie-Vincente Pasdeloup**, European Communications Consultant, United Nations Foundation
- > **Eric Reynolds**, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Inyenyeri – A Rwandan Social Benefit Company
- > **Harry Verhaar**, Head of Global Public and Government Affairs, Philips Lighting, Royal Philips

Women hold the key to sustainable development.

They make up half of the world's population and play a critical role in supporting the wellbeing of their families. Despite this, in many developing countries women continue to suffer the effects of poor healthcare and low energy access.

This hampers both the engagement with their community and their countries' development.

The social and economic empowerment of women has significant potential to overcome this problem. As recognised by the Rio+20 outcome, there are critical linkages between women's empowerment, health, gender equality and sustainable energy, which are all important enablers for sustainable and inclusive growth.

This session was based around selected projects and experiences from the field that showcased amongst others the promotion of women's health and empowerment through access to sustainable energy solutions, and rural mother and childcare solutions.



#EDD13_Gender

Organised by
Royal Philips

Key points

- › Both women's health and efficient uses of energy are essential to development; both can be achieved in low-cost ways.
- › Business models have to be both affordable and sustainable.

Synopsis

Participants concentrated on how to empower women by investing in low-cost energy and women's health, key drivers for development that also offer a high return on investment. Three case studies highlighted Philips' goal to significantly improve the lives of 3 billion people by 2025 through affordable energy access, access to sustainable health and energy efficiency. The pilot models are a first step towards sustainable and affordable business models.

In some sub-Saharan countries, 25% to 38% of the population has no electricity, with dire consequences for women's health. Across the world, 300 000 women die every year of complications linked to pregnancy and childbirth. The need for electricity is vital for sterilisation equipment, refrigeration, and simply to be able to see both patient and baby.

'Your skills and training as a doctor are worthless without access to energy,' said Marie-Vincente Padeloup.

Fuel-efficient, low-pollution stoves in Rwanda are an effective example of a public-private partnership involving Philips, the African Enterprise Challenge Fund and a small company in Rwanda. The reliance on wood and charcoal for cooking is linked to pollution, ill-health, deforestation and wasted time and money.

In Rwanda, 86% of expended energy is biomass, and of that 99% are produced by cooking. These new pellet stoves are clean and cheap, reducing toxic emissions by over 90%. Philips has invested in this area but is looking

for active partnerships, including public funding.

Some 1.6 billion people worldwide have no access to energy. Community light centres funded by Philips in Africa are one way to offer affordable energy. The solar-charged LED lighting can be used in health clinics, schools and football stadiums. They also have an emotional impact. 'A new part of life opens up to people by transforming day into night,' said Harry Verhaar.

One in seven women in Africa die in labour. In 2008, 350 000 died and many suffer from life-long complications. The Emergency Obstetrics Newborn Unit in Cape Town, Stellenbosch, South Africa, co-funded by Philips, is trying to reduce that figure.

In South Africa in 2010, there were an estimated 320 deaths per 100 000 women. The Tygerberg Hospital made a commitment to improving maternal healthcare by tackling the main causes of death – hypertension, bleeding and sepsis. The hospital's early identification of women at risk and their monitoring has significantly decreased mortality. The plan is to bring this blueprint to small hospitals across the country.

Insight

Participants raised the question of business models. Philips said that there was a limit to donations and that these ideally should create a momentum resulting in business models involving community banks and delayed reimbursement.



Auditorium

16:00 - 17:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Ghida Fakhry Khane,
Journalist, Al Jazeera

Youth Ambassador
Katie Washington,
United Kingdom



#EDD13_Gender

Gender



Women's empowerment post-2015

How can the post-2015 framework ensure progress towards gender equality? Do we have to choose between standalone goals and mainstreaming?

- > **Julia Duncan-Cassell**, Minister for Gender and Development, Liberia
- > **John Hendra**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN Women
- > **Mara Marinaki**, Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues, European External Action Service – EEAS
- > **Joanna Maycock**, President, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- > **Portia Simpson-Miller**, Prime Minister of Jamaica

Based on the main global challenges and opportunities, on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as some of the key steps towards sustainable development as agreed in Rio+20, in particular the elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals, the international community will have to concentrate efforts on key actions to be undertaken for an overarching future framework for post-2015 on women's empowerment and gender equality.

We need to finish the unfinished business of the current MDGs, filling gaps, learning lessons and sharing existing best practices. For example, we need to address outstanding issues impeding progress for women and girls: violence against women, women's political participation and economic empowerment, as well as broader issues such as access to education.

This session looked at how the post-2015 architecture can ensure effective progress towards gender equality. The focus area was on moving from purely quantitative goals to addressing quality and effective implementation through the elaboration of measurable targets and indicators, in particular for empowering women and girls.

Organised by
European External
Action Service – EEAS

Key points

- Whilst many countries have female heads of state, women are still underrepresented in government, which often results in gender equality issues taking a back seat.
- Gender inequality and gender-based discrimination remain universal.
- There should be increased funding for gender issues in the post-2015 agenda.
- The post-2015 agenda should include initiatives for educating boys and men about the importance gender equality.

Synopsis

Since the Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon in 2000, much progress has been made to make sure women's issues are part of the global debate on sustainable development. But how much concrete progress has there been in reaching targets? Where should women's issues feature in the post-2015 development framework?

Women in Jamaica hold the positions of prime minister, chief justice and director of public prosecution. There are more female than male judges, the majority of teachers and health professionals are women, and there are more female than male students in universities. The country has also implemented 'equal pay for equal work' legislation.

In Liberia, women are recognised for the pivotal role they played in bringing the civil war to an end in 2003. Liberia's first female President, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, was elected in 2005 and re-elected in 2011. Since then, Liberia has received recognition for its dedication to gender equity. Even still, today there are few women in parliament and other levels of government.

One problem is access to money. In many elections across Africa, candidates are expected to provide food and other commodities or services to the population to get elected. As men most often control household income, women are not always

able to raise enough money to win elections. Many African countries can boast that they have female heads of state. But without more women in more key legislature positions to provide support, gender equality issues are rarely adequately addressed.

Efforts to achieve the MDG gender goals need to be accelerated in the remaining two years leading up to 2015. A consensus emerging for the post-2015 framework is that it must address gender inequality directly and ensure that gender is properly addressed through targets that will be transformative for the lives of women.

Investing in women and girls is the best investment in development. However, gender issues have been chronically underfunded: from 2009 to 2011, funding went down by 19%. It is imperative for the global community to financially walk the walk. Monitoring and accountability are also extremely important. Targets should be chosen that will make a difference and governments must be monitored to ensure they deliver.

Despite the progress made in some countries, the breadth and depth of gender inequality remains substantial and should not be underestimated. Gender inequality and discrimination remain pervasive. It is not an accident; it is part of a system that men have created. It will be extremely important to educate boys and men that gender equality benefits everyone in society.

Insight

Gender mainstreaming – bringing a gender perspective into existing frameworks – has been criticised as having led to the abandonment of gender-specific policies that favoured women. It may be time to change the approach.



Brainstorming

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Anne

Simmons-Benton,
Global Lead, Trade
and Regulatory Reform
and Gender, DAI



#EDD13_Gender

Women's economic empowerment

How to harness and catalyse PPPs to better incorporate women in global supply chains?

- › **Janet Nkubana**, Co-Founder, Gahaya Links Ltd.
- › **Katja Silva-Leander**, Senior Manager, Private Sector Development, DAI
- › **Alex Thier**, Assistant to the Administrator Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, United States Agency for International Development – USAID

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- › **Christina Mayr**, EC Compliance Officer, DAI
- › **Rowan Putman**, Director, EC Client Lead, DAI
- › **Katja Silva-Leander**, Senior Manager, Private Sector Development, DAI

Gender equality has been well established as a crosscutting issue in international development, including economic growth. Despite this, none of the MDGs explicitly address economic growth.

Many private sector actors have placed working with women as a core objective of their business and corporate social responsibilities. These companies are still hindered in including women entrepreneurs, cooperatives or small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in their value chains due to constraints they face in producing high quality and quantity products. This can create space for public-private partnerships (PPPs) to help bridge the gap between these women producers and companies. Despite existing will to trade, constraints exist that prevent women's increased inclusion in global value chains.

It is essential to consider this topic in the post-2015 development agenda, for women's economic empowerment but also – working with the private sector – to leverage and unlock sustainable funding.

Organised by

DAI

Key points

- Women in developing countries face myriad challenges when trying to enter markets, especially global markets.
- Women's potential for contributing to the international supply chain is huge.
- Public-private partnerships can support women to gain the skills and knowledge they need to access global markets.

Synopsis

Opportunities to invest in women's entrepreneurship in developing countries are enormous. Yet this potentially lucrative segment of the market remains largely untapped.

One of the main challenges is the need for knowledge. Developing-country women may have skills to create products – baskets or jewellery, for example – but they need to know where to market them, who to market them to and how to package them. They need access to finance, education, markets and networks. They need literacy and business skills and must learn to understand phytosanitary requirements for the international markets they want to access.

Bank procedures are extremely complex to understand, especially for those with low literacy skills. Many banks, such as those in Ethiopia, have extremely high collateral requirements. This is particularly difficult for women, who in many developing countries cannot own assets such as land. In some countries, a woman needs the permission of her father or husband to take out loans.

One solution to meet the financing challenge is mobile money. Banks traditionally do not care about EUR 1 or EUR 2 transactions, but with mobile phones it is possible to transfer small amounts at a time. Women can also use their phones to quickly access information about market prices or community meetings.

Over the years, USAID has fundamentally changed the way it does business. It no longer wants to give grants to individual projects. Today, it is driven by partnerships with local-level organisations, small-scale entrepreneurs and large-scale private sector businesses.

For example, in Pakistan, USAID partnered with Nestlé to link women to milk supply chains. They first improved the quality of livestock, which led to a three-fold increase in milk production. They then built a milk-clearing centre, where women could sell their surplus milk, bringing women into the market chain and helping them earn a sustainable income.

Insight

During a 20-minute breakout brainstorming session, groups discussed challenges and possible solutions at four levels:

Micro-level analysis – women entrepreneurs, small- and medium-sized businesses

- Challenge: Access to finance
- Solution: Provide pre-financing, a requirement for fair trade

Meso-level analysis – private sector

- Challenge: Quality standards
- Solution: Have companies and governments work together to develop capacity building programmes

Macro-level analysis – government policymakers and donors

- Challenge: Regulations
- Solution: Create legal frameworks

Innovation

- Challenge: Education
- Solution: Mentoring, role models



Project

What women get

Promoting transparency and increasing accountability in financing for gender equality

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Mikael Gustafsson,
Chair of the Committee
on Women's Rights
and Gender Equality,
European Parliament

- > **Baikuntha Aryal**, Joint Secretary and Gender Responsive Budgeting Committee Coordinator, Ministry for Finance, Nepal
- > **Vesna Batistić Kos**, Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs, Croatia
- > **Zohra Khan**, Policy Advisor, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN Women
- > **Julia Miller**, Programme Coordinator, Association for Women's Rights in Development – AWID
- > **Patti O'Neill**, Coordinator of the DAC Network on Gender Equality, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD

Transparency and accountability have long been recognised as good governance principles that are central to achieving gender equitable development outcomes. Building on these principles, the global indicator on gender equality aims to promote government transparency and accountability for the allocation of adequate resources to achieve better outcomes for women and girls.

The indicator provides data on whether governments track allocations for gender equality and how this information is made public. This data is an important measure of government commitment to financing gender equality priorities.

Given the momentum generated by the post-2015 development agenda, this session presented experiences from national governments, civil society and donors in their efforts to track gender-responsive investments whilst aiming to generate political support for increased financing for gender equality.

Organised by

DAC Network for
Gender Equality,
Organisation
for Economic
Co-operation and
Development – OECD,
United Nations Entity
for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment
of Women – UN Women

Key points

- Women's empowerment and gender equality continue to be persistently and vastly underfunded.
- Transparency and accountability have long been recognised as good governance principles that are central to achieving gender equitable development outcomes.
- Tracking mechanisms for gender-responsive investments can help increase funding.

Synopsis

Promoting transparency and increasing accountability for gender equality financing is increasingly important today. It will be even more so for the post-2015 agenda. Clear targets and tracking mechanisms will be essential.

There is widespread recognition that women's empowerment is central for the development of society. However, many governments and public and private institutions continue to 'talk the talk, but not walk the walk' when it comes to financing for gender equality. There are persistent under-investments on gender equality commitments, a lack of commitment from governments and donors to increase gender responsive investments, and few accountability mechanisms to systematically track budgets and expenditures for increasing gender responsive investments. Two examples from UN Women are indicative of this problem.

In India, the allocated annual budget for 2009-2010 for implementing a domestic violence law shows that on average, the available resources are equal to EUR 0.05 per survivor. In Haiti, more than EUR 10 billion has been pledged to the country's reconstruction after the devastating 2010 earthquake. Recent research by Gender Action shows that just EUR 1.85 million of that money was dedicated directly to gender specific priorities. The findings also reveal that out of 24 projects assessed, only four explicitly conducted consultations with women during the

planning and implementation phases of the projects.

A global survey by the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), 'Where is the Money for Women's Rights?', found that the combined income of 730 women's organisations from all continents was approximately EUR 80 million in 2010 – one-third of Greenpeace's budget for the same year. The median budget for these organisations was EUR 17 000.

At the same time, there are excellent examples of countries and institutions that have had made solid progress in empowering women and are able to prove it.

- In Nepal, for example, the government enshrined gender equality in the constitution. It implemented a host of policies and programmes specifically targeting women in the areas of education, health, empowerment, property ownership, entrepreneurship and actions to reduce gender-based violence. In 2007 it enacted a Gender Responsive Budgeting system that uses five overarching criteria to track and measure the gender responsiveness of programmes and projects.
- In 2012, Ecuador took important steps to track public allocations towards gender equality by developing and applying a budget classifier. As a result of effective tracking, the country almost doubled funding allocated to implement gender equality policies from EUR 1.1 billion in 2011 to EUR 2 billion in 2012.

Insight

'What do women get? Almost nothing,' said Mikael Gustafsson.

'The biggest breakthroughs from our Member States in funding for gender equality has been since 2007 when we started reporting the data published by each donor. No donor wants to see their aid tracking downwards,' said Patti O'Neill.



Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

13:00 - 14:15 Supporting fragile states through WASH



p. 114

16:00 - 17:30 Post-2015: Objective peace



p. 116

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

09:15 - 10:30 Vulnerable countries in the post-2015 framework



p. 118

14:30 - 15:45 Tackling conflict and violence post-2015



p. 120



Fragile States, Peace and Security

In order for development cooperation to be effective and sustainable in fragile and conflict-affected countries, it needs to address the root causes of conflict and crisis. This was already reflected in European Union development policy with the 'Agenda for Change' – adopted in 2011 – which stated that the EU 'should ensure that its objectives in the fields of development policy, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and international security are mutually reinforcing' [and that the EU's] 'objectives of development, democracy, human rights, good governance and security are intertwined'. The Agenda calls for a concentration on, amongst other areas, tackling the challenges of security, fragility and transition.

In the ongoing programming process, the commitments outlined in the Agenda will be reflected in the new EU development instruments for the period 2014-20, which will be more flexible and responsive in fragile and crisis situations. In 2012, EUR 2.7 billion in bilateral development aid was disbursed for fragile or crisis countries by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid. Payments in fragile countries constitute more than half of total EU aid, placing the EU, together with its Member States, as the largest provider of development aid in fragile states.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU outlined its vision for the post-2015 framework, which could be constructed around a number of main elements: ensuring basic living standards; promoting the drivers for inclusive and sustainable growth; ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; promoting equality, equity and justice; and fostering peace and security. Addressing peace and security issues in the context of the post-2015 overarching framework should build on the work of the 'New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States', first outlined at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea in November 2011, which advocated for the inclusion of peacebuilding, state-building and security issues.





Brainstorming

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Michelle Kooy, Water Governance Group, UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education



#EDD13_Peace

Supporting fragile states through WASH

How can basic services such as water and sanitation support peace- and state-building in fragile states?

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Dick van Ginhoven**, Senior Water and Sanitation Advisor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
- > **Nathaniel Mason**, Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute – ODI
- > **Hamani Oumarou**, Country Manager for Niger, WaterAid
- > **Sarah Pickwick**, Policy Officer for Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo, Tearfund

The call for a step change in the approach to engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS) has implications for a variety of development actors, across all areas of intervention. We must not only do different things, but also do things differently. Establishing peace and stability is now known to be crucial to development and therefore all programmes in FCAS can and must contribute to achieving that goal.

Given the prominence of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs in FCAS, these interventions will remain essential, but WASH programmes must also contribute, where possible, to opportunities for state and peacebuilding. There is a growing body of research and experience providing an evidence base for precisely how, and to what extent, basic service delivery – and in particular WASH – can contribute to peace- and state-building in fragile states.

This session discussed recent research linking WASH services to the broader peace- and state-building process. It engaged audience members in a discussion on how to do this better and what it requires by the different actors at various levels.

Organised by

UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education



Key points

- The need to consider the broader picture of peace and state-building outcomes in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes will be key in the post-2015 agenda.
- The contribution to the political and economic stability of fragile and conflict-affected states of WASH projects can no longer be underestimated or ignored.
- A step change in approach is needed from NGOs, donors, communities and governments in how they consider WASH programmes in relation to peace and state-building.

Synopsis

Long-term vision on the sustainability and ownership of water, sanitation and hygiene programmes (WASH) will be key to providing a 'double dividend' of peace and state-building outcomes to fragile and conflict-affected states. That was the main conclusion of this session, which questioned whether basic services such as providing fresh water supplies and clean toilets could help usher in a new wave of peace to countries gripped by war.

The two issues are deeply intertwined. One-quarter of the world's population lives in fragile and conflict-affected states, yet account for 65% of people without access to clean water and more than half of those without access to improved sanitation. President of Liberia Ellen Johnson Sirleaf told the Opening Plenary that a key commitment of the post-2015 agenda will be to help fragile and conflict-affected states, which provided a timely opportunity for discussion and debate.

But can WASH programmes contribute anything to peace and state-building? Until now, the evidence base for how and to what extent this has happened has been limited. Nathaniel Mason introduced a research paper 'Double Dividends', which set out to answer that question by

examining projects in areas such as South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The paper identified five areas where programmes could provide an avenue for contributing to peace and state-building: identifying opportunities for collective action; increasing the visibility of stakeholders in projects; improving accountability of service delivery; inclusion of aid recipients; and creating opportunities to foster improved links between communities, service providers and governments.

With the research outline as a foundation, the brainstorming session brought together more than 50 participants to answer four key questions:

- How can things be done differently?
- What are the obstacles and challenges for WASH programmes in contributing to peace and state-building?
- What are the skills and capabilities required to deliver possible outcomes?
- How can WASH interventions make a smoother transition between human and development activities?

Participants noted that whilst the status quo is no longer an option, all stakeholders need to do things differently at all levels if change is to be seen.

The session identified major obstacles and challenges that must be overcome before work could progress, including weak leadership amongst fragile government agencies and narrow delivery goals set by donors. By giving communities a greater involvement in the management and future of such projects, it is possible to contribute to long-term peace.





Auditorium

16:00 - 17:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Shada Islam, Director
of Policy, Friends of
Europe

Youth Ambassador
Jennifer Mwenyi,
Democratic Republic
of Congo



#EDD13_Peace

Organised by
Cordaid, Development
Policy Forum – DPF led
by Friends of Europe,
Platforma,
Saferworld

Post-2015: Objective peace

The search for sustained solutions to fragility,
conflict and violence from 2015

- **Boubacar Bah**, Mayor of District V of Bamako, Mali
- **Marcus Cornaro**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **El Khidir Daloum**, Director of Programmes, Saferworld
- **Simone Filippini**, Chief Executive Officer, Cordaid
- **Lida Nadery Hedayat**, Executive Board Member, Afghan Women's Network – AWN
- **Emilia Pires**, Minister for Finance, Timor-Leste
- **Maciej Popowski**, Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service – EEAS
- **Alex Thier**, Assistant to the Administrator Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, United States Agency for International Development – USAID

One and a half billion people in the world live in contexts that are either fragile or affected by conflicts. Whilst the current Millennium Development Goals framework has failed to take into account these critical obstacles to development, there have been repeated calls to ensure that a post-2015 framework will tackle the root causes of conflict and violence effectively and support building blocks to sustainable peace, such as the United Nations High-Level Panel report and the 2013 European Commission Communication 'A Decent Life for All'.

This session discussed how conflict and violence have been hampering development in different contexts (Mali, Afghanistan, Horn of Africa) and what we can learn from responses so far, especially the 'New Deal'. After important landmarks including the UN High-Level Panel report and the UN General Assembly Special Event, the panel reflected on the best ways to uphold EU values and commitments post-2015:

- What should be the priority issues/goals and targets to ensure a post-2015 framework that tackles conflict and violence effectively?
- How can the EU and other like-minded actors promote this agenda in the forthcoming two years of negotiations?



Key points

- The evidence tells us that poverty cannot be eradicated without preventing conflict and reducing violence.
- Building sustainable peace is a universal agenda, relevant for fragile states.
- National leadership, accountability and good governance are crucial elements for the success of the post-2015 development framework.

Synopsis

Fragility, conflict and violence continue to weaken many countries across the world. The subject of peace is vast but must be tackled because it is crucial to stability and security. An estimated 1.5 billion people live in conflict-affected countries and fragile states, and 70% of fragile states have experienced conflict since 1989.

About 40% of official development assistance (ODA) is spent in fragile states and yet these countries are far from achieving the MDGs. Fragile states are threats to their own citizens, to their neighbours and to global peace and security. A post-2015 agenda must thus address the root causes of conflict and violence in order to achieve sustainable peace.

Although conflict-affected states are especially vulnerable to fragility and violence, peace and security is a universal, not a particular, agenda. No country is immune from violence and a preventive agenda is insurance against the risks that stem from conflicts.

More than half of the aid the EU provides to developing countries is spent in conflict-affected states. The post-2015 agenda must recognise that it has been challenging to achieve sustainable development in the context of violence, fragility and armed conflict. The EU, together with many international partners, has endorsed the 'New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States'.

State-building and peacebuilding cannot be seen as a separate product or an afterthought,

but as a starting point. The international community must remember the link between justice, equity and democratic governance and fragility, violence and conflict. None of this can be done without a strong sense of country ownership that comes with social dialogue, and enhanced donor coordination and alignment.

There is a gap between theory and practice when it comes to peacebuilding. Despite well-intentioned and valuable agendas, there is still a huge gap between words and deeds. It is not easy to close the gap but it is crucial, especially when it comes to peace and fragility. The international community needs to be accountable for its commitments.

International NGOs can play an important role as facilitators, brokers and network providers, connecting local people to the rest of the world. One iron rule of development is that country leadership must exist or there can be no sustainability. Another is mutual accountability. Unless donors are accountable and demand accountability from their partners, success will be limited. A third is good governance, a key factor to ensuring peace and development.

The international community needs to overcome the 'silo mentality' between the development and security constituencies, which do not communicate enough. They need to work together throughout the whole cycle of a conflict starting at the early warning phase and through crisis management and conflict stabilisation.

Insight

'Fragility is not just about fragile countries. Political instability can reverse gains. Bangladesh is a very good example of a country that is on track to reach the MDGs. But when there's corruption and political instability, when access to social services is affected, people will take to the streets and riot. When basic rights are denied there will be insecurity,' said El Khidir Daloum.





Roundtable

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Patrick Guillaumont,
President, Fondation
pour les Etudes et
Recherches sur le
Développement
International – FERDI



#EDD13_Peace

Vulnerable countries in the post-2015 framework

Combining universality of scope with differing realities

- › **Gyan Acharya**, High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, United Nations
- › **Arancha González**, Executive Director, International Trade Centre
- › **Serge Tomasi**, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
- › **Tertius Zongo**, Former Prime Minister, Burkina Faso

It appears likely that the post-2015 development agenda will be conceived with a universal perspective.

However, this orientation should not overlook the specific needs of the most vulnerable poor countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs). To ensure its legitimacy and coherence, the post-2015 framework must also build on the reality of the situations of these countries.

Ahead of the 2014 debate on financing for development, it seems important to discuss the implications of a universal perspective for vulnerable countries. Whilst building a universal development agenda is broadened to include global issues, it is also appropriate to debate how specific features of LDCs and other vulnerable countries could be taken into account in future goals, targets and indicators, as well as for the allocation of resources.

Organised by

Fondation pour les
Etudes et Recherches
sur le Développement
International – FERDI





Key points

- Global statistics and reports on the Millennium Development Goals hide a deep discrepancy between the achievements of other developing nations and those of least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDSs).
- The principle of universalism for the post-2015 agenda will continue to disadvantage the countries that need the greatest help.
- Different criteria must be used to calculate results, taking vulnerability factors into account.
- Greater coherence is needed in post-2015 engagements. The Istanbul Plan of Action adopted by the 4th UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries must find its place in the new agenda.

Synopsis

All speakers agreed that LDCs confront the greatest challenges in meeting poverty eradication goals, but that their struggle is obscured in the global figures for marking achievements in meeting the targets of the MDGs. One of the reasons for this is a 'new geography of poverty' where 50% of the world's poor are now in emerging or middle-income countries. Research by FERDI shows these poor have a statistically greater chance of escaping from poverty than those living in LDCs, specifically because of structural vulnerability factors.

On MDG 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, LDCs reduced poverty by 29% whilst the figure is 49% for other developing countries. LDCs need more targeted support and a differentiated approach when measuring poverty and setting goals.

Arancha González outlined a trade-based approach to poverty reduction in states 'where the market can't address poverty'. The different causes of vulnerability – structural, situational, external or internal restrictions – demand different solutions.

In landlocked countries transport costs for operators can be 77% of the value of the goods they export.

Technology, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a vector and trying to build regional markets are three ways to help the countries tackle this. When it comes to post-conflict vulnerability what is needed is 'not just reconciliation but creating engines of growth to anchor the reconciliation,' she added.

SMEs have a vital role to play and NGOs and policymakers must focus on facilitating cross-border trade with action on tariffs, encourage cooperation between trade bodies, investors and start-ups and fostering diversification.

Like González, Zongo spoke from the heart of the challenges facing less developed countries. He advocated greater participation of vulnerable countries in building a post-2015 framework and deeper consultation to help the international community understand their problems, as well as to emphasise the responsibility of leaders to improve institutions and help themselves to grow.

Donors must also start to realise that the classic results-based system is not helping vulnerable countries. Equally important is to examine how we view the results of development aid, rather than imposing penalties by snatching aid away when countries do not meet targets they lack the capacity to achieve.

Insight

The MDG target on climate change is another area where a universal approach causes imbalance. Aid tends to go to the emerging economies to help them combat the causes of climate change, rather than to the vulnerable countries that are suffering the consequences.



Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Félix Fernández Shaw,
Head of Development
Cooperation
Coordination Division,
European External
Action Service – EEAS



#EDD13_Peace

Tackling conflict and violence post-2015

Towards an effective accountability framework

- > **Larry Attree**, Head of Policy, Saferworld
- > **Franco Conzato**, Deputy Head of Unit for Quality of Delivery Systems, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Samuel Doe**, Senior Policy Adviser and Team Leader, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > **Lida Nadery Hedayat**, Executive Board Member, Afghan Women's Network – AWN

As negotiations over the design of a post-2015 framework are progressing further, equally important discussions are taking place around the 'accountability framework' that will be measuring progress on each of the post-2015 goals and targets. Whilst much attention has focused on 'what' will be measured (goals and targets), it is fundamental to also reflect on 'how' they will be measured.

A genuinely new and progressive post-2015 framework needs to be based on a relevant monitoring and accountability framework that will be able to measure effective progress, especially in terms of outcomes, as well as mobilise and guide global action. This is particularly relevant when it comes to sustainable peace and security, which require complex and multidimensional efforts across a post-2015 framework: from decent livelihoods and access to basic services, to security, justice, effective states and external stresses.

This session was an opportunity to take stock of the latest developments on the post-2015 negotiations, set out the key issues to take into account for the accountability framework and then identify the kind of action that is required in anticipation of the next steps in the process.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid,
Saferworld



Key points

- Long-term commitment, which tackles the root causes of violence and conflict, is crucial for achieving sustainable peace and development.
- Measuring peace progress is a complex but possible task. Targets can be effectively measured to provide a balanced view of progress towards sustainable peace.

Synopsis

In recent surveys and studies, poor people have repeatedly reported that freedom from crime, violence and abuse, as well as more honest and responsible government are amongst their key priorities.

Nevertheless, the idea that peace should be central to the post-2015 agenda has not come without objections, which stem in part from misconceptions about the implications of addressing and measuring progress towards peace and security. When the 'peace' objective is explained as a set of developmental targets for preventing violence and conflict, the concerns about bringing 'hard' security issues into the development framework remain abated.

The European Union's 'Agenda for Change' has identified fragility as a major challenge to sustainable development. The United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda drew on experience gained in implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), both in terms of results achieved and areas for improvement. The panel noted that the success of the MDGs was in their simplicity and measurability. Although measuring peace progress is a complex task, it is possible.

How can you measure progress towards peace? A tool that can be used is the three-sided indicator basket, which combines capacity indicators, 'objective' situation

indicators and public perception indicators. Whilst none of these taken individually can present a full, reliable picture, when combined each indicator helps to validate the other.

For instance, to measure progress around the target – all groups can express political opinion without fear – the capacity indicators will give credit for the level of effort towards improved electoral processes. This trend would be validated if supported by improvements in an 'objective' situation indicator, such as levels of voter turnout in elections as well as a perception-based indicator showing the level of trust of the public in election results.

How do we translate universal goals into local indicators? Data tracking systems are being developed to develop indicators around violence, rule of law and justice. The United Nations has organised an open working group that is developing five targets respectively for peace, rule of law and governance.

Though the real value of monitoring always depends on data quality, selecting indicators only on the basis parameters that can be currently measured would signal a lack of aspiration. Monitoring the right things will require changing what we measure and developing new capacity.

Would states be willing to measure governance? Some argue they are not yet ready to measure results but others, like Brazil and China, have begun to be more open about it. Demonstrating that peace can be measured in a sensible way is essential. It is also important to ensure that goals and results, not just capacity, are being measured.






Impact and results are hard to measure in the short-term. Though it is important to address immediate needs, longer-term commitments are crucial as some issues take generations before they are improved. In Afghanistan, for example, only long-term commitment will result in sustainable peace and development.







Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--------|
| 09:30 - 10:45 | Multilateral decentralised cooperation |  | p. 126 |
| 13:00 - 14:15 | The power of young voices |  | p. 128 |
| 14:45 - 16:00 | Measuring the impact of democracy aid |  | p. 130 |
| 16:00 - 17:30 | Will a rights-based approach make development more human? |  | p. 132 |
| 18:15 - 19:30 | Promoting prisoners' human rights |  | p. 134 |

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--------|
| 12:45 - 14:00 | ICT 4 social change |  | p. 136 |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | Capturing the potential of media in the post-2015 process |  | p. 138 |



Human Rights and Democratic Governance

The European Union is founded on a shared determination to promote peace and stability and to build a world founded on respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. These principles underpin all aspects of the EU's internal and external policies. Human rights are universally applicable legal norms. Democracy is a universal aspiration. Throughout the world, women and men demand to live lives of liberty, dignity and security in open and democratic societies, underpinned by human rights and the rule of law. Sustainable peace, development and prosperity are possible only when grounded upon respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy adopted in June 2012 confirms the EU's commitment to step up its efforts to promote these goals through all aspects of its external action and to place human rights at the centre of its relations with all third countries, including its strategic partners. The EU's human rights policy encompasses civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and is integral to its effective work on poverty alleviation, conflict prevention and resolution, in addition to being a valuable bulwark against terrorism. Good governance, in political, economic, social, cultural and environmental terms, is vital for inclusive and sustainable development.

The 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change' affirmed that the objectives of development, democracy, human rights, good governance and security are intertwined. It called for governance support to feature more prominently in all partnerships, including support for democratisation, free and fair elections, the functioning of institutions, media freedom and access to Internet, protection of minorities, and the rule of law and judicial systems. The EU has confirmed its intention to develop in 2013 a concrete toolbox for working towards a rights-based approach to development, encompassing all human rights, and integrating them into EU development activities.





In force since 2007, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is the concrete expression of this EU commitment to support and promote democracy and human rights on the ground. Embedded with an annual budget worth EUR 150 million, the EIDHR supports more than 2 500 ongoing projects worldwide, supporting concrete changes on the ground and giving a breath of fresh air to scattered and disenfranchised civil society. It has allowed the achievement of remarkable results in supporting human rights and their defenders in the most difficult situations, in fighting for justice, democracy, children and women's rights, in fighting against torture, ill treatments, the death penalty, all forms of discrimination, and in supporting key actors and strategic dialogues.

Moreover, links between human rights, good governance and sustainable development were reaffirmed at the MDG Summit of 2010 and the Rio+20 Conference in 2012. In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', noting that poor governance is currently hampering efforts towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, the EU called for a universal and unified post-2015 policy framework that takes into account the issues of human rights and governance as enabling conditions for progress. These are now at the core of related ongoing international negotiations.



TWO GOOD REASONS

to attend the **Keynote address**
on Tuesday 26 at 19:30

- Two top level Human Rights
key-speakers : Flavia Pansieri,
UN Deputy High Commissioner
for Human Rights and
Stavros Lambrinidis,
EU Special Representative
for Human Rights
- Two top speeches
and one cocktail



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Working together for your rights for 20 years





Brainstorming

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Marco Boaria,
Resource and
Development
Unit Coordinator,
Association of
Local Democracy
Agencies – ALDA



#EDD13_Rights



Rights

Multilateral decentralised cooperation

Towards a territorial approach to development cooperation in the European neighbourhood

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Francesco Biciato**, ART Programme Advisor, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > **Bartłomiej Ostrowski**, Head of Unit for International Cooperation and Projects, Marshal's Office of Lower Silesia, Poland
- > **Irene Zanetti**, Communication Officer, Association of Local Democracy Agencies – ALDA

The methodology of multilateral decentralised cooperation has been recognised as an effective tool to promote a shared and bottom-up approach to development. The Local Democracy Agencies (LDAs) are one of the best examples of the application of this methodology.

Today, there are 13 active LDAs based in Western Balkans and South Caucasus, whilst new LDAs are being established in Tunisia, Morocco and Ukraine. The agencies act as promoters of democracy and local self-government by being platforms for debate, capacity building and shared cooperation between civil society and local authorities.

The cooperation and partnership between local and international partners, and between local authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that participate in the process of designing projects and implementing activities with the LDAs, is a learning process that benefits everyone involved and serves as a practical example of how a democratic participatory planning process can create results.

Organised by
Association of Local
Democracy Agencies
– ALDA



Key points

- > Good governance depends on strong cooperation between local authorities and civil societies.
- > It is important to always act locally, however, local authorities and civil societies must think globally during every step of their interaction.
- > LDAs are a new approach to development cooperation.
- > The working method of the ALDA relies on decentralised and multilateral cooperation involving a wide range of national and international partners.
- > A multistakeholder, participatory and bottom-up approach is important to identify real issues at the local level.

Synopsis

The main players in decentralised cooperation are local authorities and civil society organisations that partner with many organisations at local, national and international level.

Local Democracy Agencies are locally-registered NGOs and members of the Association of Local Democracy Agencies. LDAs support local democracy, promote citizen's participation, increase dialogue and foster human rights through projects based on the needs of local communities. They are platforms for debate, capacity building and shared cooperation between civil society and local authorities.

Today, there are 13 active LDAs based in Western Balkans and South Caucasus, and ALDA is working to establish three new ones in Tunisia, Morocco and Ukraine. To date, 355 projects have been implemented, focusing on youth policies, decentralised cooperation, culture and education, social policy, local economic development, active citizenship, environment and human rights.

Participants broke into four discussion groups. Each group focused on a main topic and presented their conclusions.

The role of international organisations in promoting engagement of local actors in global issues.

- > Focus on sustainability, sustainable relationships and long-term planning;
- > Valorise and capitalise on knowledge;
- > Take a bottom-up approach; and
- > Recognise it is often difficult to work at the local level because local authorities are under pressure and local governments change frequently.

The experience of UNDP in decentralised cooperation – focus on Lebanon.

- > Long-term collaboration is vital;
- > It is important to increase stakeholder participation; and
- > Support is needed for the decentralisation process.

The role of EU regions in development cooperation. Why should they get involved? Focus on Ukraine.

- > Look for ways to merge activities and strengthen involvement amongst administration, business and NGOs;
- > Involve minorities and migrants;
- > Build on historical links, elements of common heritage; and
- > Promote the importance of recognising cultural diversity in development cooperation.

The long-lasting experience of the LDAs working together for development – focus on Western the Balkans.

- > There is a need for better cooperation and communication;
- > Build trust and sustainability at community level to engage local authorities; and
- > Overcome language barriers.



Project

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Wanja Maina,
Disability Rights
Campaigner
in Kenya, Member
of Leonard Cheshire
Disability Young
Voices network



#EDD13_Rights

Rights



The power of young voices

An innovative approach to inclusive civic engagement,
focusing on youth with disabilities

- **Mahesh Chandrasekar**, International Policy and Campaigns Manager, Leonard Cheshire Disability – LCD
- **David Kabangu**, Disability Rights Campaigner in Zambia, Member of Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices network
- **Dianne Mallari**, Disability Rights Campaigner in The Philippines, Member of Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices network – LCD
- **Rolando Jr. Villamero**, Member of Youth Advocacy Group, Global Education First Initiative – GEFI

People with disabilities are amongst the most marginalised groups within any society, particularly in developing countries where they are typically segregated from mainstream opportunities. Despite making up a startling 15% of the world's population they are routinely denied their basic human rights and excluded from development initiatives.

Leonard Cheshire Disability's (LCD) Global Young Voices network is a cross-border initiative for mobilising young disabled people from all over the world to campaign and advocate for the rights of people with disabilities at local, national and regional levels. By establishing a global network of young disabled campaigners in over 20 countries, LCD has pioneered the way for new leadership in the disability rights movement.

This interactive session showcased the global impact that young people with disabilities have made towards positively influencing development policies, programmes and practices. It encouraged participants to consider the approach being employed by Young Voices and its effectiveness in bringing about changes in public awareness, public attitudes and even in government legislation and policies.

Sign language interpretation was provided during the session.

Organised by
Leonard Cheshire
Disability – LCD



Key points

- There is no explicit mention of disabled people or disability in the Millennium Development Goals. The post-2015 development agenda must explicitly include disability.
- People with disabilities in developing countries are faced with marginalisation and discrimination, and lack access to education, employment, healthcare, and social services.
- An estimated 15% of the global population have a disability; exact figures are unknown. Of these, 80% live in developing countries. Data must be collected to ensure the effective inclusion of people with disabilities in the design and implementation of development projects
- People with disabilities must be actively engaged at the grass-roots level and participate in the design and implementation of development projects under the post-2015 agenda: 'Nothing about us without us.'
- Lack of access – to education, employment, relevant information and communication, healthcare, and social services. Lack of access prohibits young people with disabilities from fully realising their rights.
- Not being listened to or taken seriously – speakers highlighted this as a major challenge to the inclusion of young people with disabilities in the post-2015 agenda, and emphasised the need to include all stakeholders in the discussions.

The young people proposed solutions to the challenges that they outlined, and demonstrated the power of young people to design and implement advocacy campaigns, using a range of innovative approaches.

Innovation, together with inclusion, was a central theme of the discussion. Many participants expressed their concern at the lack of inclusion of disability within the current MDGs. They agreed that the inclusion of people with disabilities is crucial in the post-2015 agenda.

Synopsis

The speakers, a diverse group of young people with disabilities, represented several countries including Kenya, Zambia and the Philippines. All are actively involved in the Leonard Cheshire Young Voices initiative, a global network that brings together and mobilises young people with disabilities.

They shared their personal experiences and described their involvement with the Young Voices initiative. Despite the diversity of their backgrounds and experiences, several themes recurred.

- Discrimination – all described the discrimination and marginalisation faced by people with disabilities in developing countries. The root causes are a lack of education on and understanding of disabilities, especially in rural areas, where in many countries being born with a disability is considered a curse.

The lab closed with a thought taken from remarks made by President Sirleaf at the Opening Plenary. She emphasised the need to negotiate the post-2015 agenda as a united people of our planet. The moderator shared a Kenyan proverb highlighting the importance of inclusion: 'I am because we are. We are because I am.'

Insight

Participants were extremely engaged and several expressed their frustration at the lack of inclusion of disability in the current development framework. One expressed frustration at the lack of funding, which from his perspective does not reach those grass-roots organisations implementing projects that advance the rights of young people with disabilities. In a gesture of solidarity, participants used sign language to applaud.

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26

*Moderated by*

Dr Jörg Faust, Head
of Department,
Governance,
Statehood, Security,
German Development
Institute – DIE



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German Development
Institute – DIE,
European Network
of Political Foundations
– ENoP,
Konrad-Adenauer-
Stiftung – KAS

Measuring the impact of democracy aid

Democratic governance: an essential framework
for sustainable development?

- > **Dr Annie Chikwanha**, Executive Board Member, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance – International IDEA
- > **Martin Dahinden**, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC
- > **Eduardo González**, Governance Advisor, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
- > **Prof. José Jaime Macuane**, Senior Lecturer, University Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique
- > **Dr Wolfgang Maier**, Deputy Head of European and International Cooperation, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung – KAS
- > **Jean-Louis Ville**, Head of Unit for Governance, Democracy, Gender and Human Rights, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Aiichiro Yamamoto**, Principal Representative for the European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency – JICA

After years of steady gains, foreign aid has hit a wall. According to OECD data, net official development assistance from 23 donors totalled USD 133.5 billion in 2011, a fall of 2.7% in real terms from 2010. Global aid is expected to stagnate in the coming years.

In this context, the challenge to 'do more with less' brings questions concerning impact and relevance to the fore. This applies to democracy support even more than to development assistance, as the results are difficult to capture quantitatively as well as qualitatively. In addition, the number of actors and the diversity of target groups have grown over the years.

Democracy aid captures a varying field, ranging from good governance, civil society support and assistance, to electoral management cycles and assistance to political actors.

In combination with the variety of organisations active in the field, aspects of complementarity in programming, but also common standards of impact evaluation, call for enhanced attention.





Key points

- Democracy aid and measuring democracy aid are widely debated and often controversial issues.
- Measuring democracy is much more complex and has a broader impact than, for example, measuring the number of roads, schools or hospitals built under more straightforward development projects.
- Democracy aid must be delivered within the cultural and historical context of each country.

Synopsis

The EU is committed to democracy aid. But how is its impact measured and are those measurements valuable? Opinions on what constitutes democracy vary widely across countries and across communities; elements include voting and electoral choice, government effectiveness, accountability and transparency, peace and unity, equality, justice and rule of law.

Democracy aid is about enabling partner countries and poor people to take their destiny in their own hands, rather than coming in with a model that works elsewhere. Development partners must take a modest role and seek answers by working closely with country and community partners.

Measuring the impact of democracy aid is even more difficult than defining democracy. Democracy is a complicated process and cannot be measured in terms of the number of roads, schools or hospitals built. Although those measurements are an important component and should be included, they may not be useful in measuring democracy aid.

It is impossible to successfully assess progress on democratisation processes without considering the perceptions, expectations and experiences of a country's citizens. In Africa, public opinion surveys

such as the Afrobarometer have offered citizens the chance to make their views known on both the state and process of their democracies. They have also made it possible to reveal what democracy means to them. This is important information in supporting democracy building efforts. However, socioeconomic development, poverty, corruption and the problems of managing diversity are major issues that impede our measurement of citizens' perceptions. Data collection in countries with poor infrastructure is also an obstacle.

Joint evaluations make sense in some cases but are not always the most effective; for accountability issues, for example, joint evaluations do not work. Often, countries that conduct joint evaluations do not use the results to move forward. Evaluations should be used to learn and not simply to measure whether or not organisations have hit their targets.

In some countries, leaders are realising that political foundations, along with other civil society organisations, can play a role in the democratisation process. This can lead to their country offices being closed, which happened recently in Egypt. This is actually a measure of the effectiveness of the work of political foundations.

Insight

'Attempting to understand complex human societies is not easy. Lightning doesn't travel in straight lines and neither does democratisation,' said Wolfgang Maier. 'There is no problem with evaluations unless the process of measuring becomes more important than the project.'

The German Development Institute conducted an online survey, 'Measuring the Impact of Democracy Aid'. Preliminary results are available now. The moderator invited audience members to log on to the survey and add their say.



Auditorium

16:00 - 17:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by:

Tumi Makgabo,

Founder and
Executive Director,
Africa Worldwide Media

Youth Ambassador

Vanessa Bassil,

Lebanon



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by

Office of the United
Nations High
Commissioner
for Human Rights –
OHCHR,
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid

Will a rights-based approach make development more human?

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of OHCHR and the first EU-funded human rights mission

- **Fawzia Y. H. Adam**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Somalia
- **Heidi Hautala**, Former Minister for International Development, Finland and President, Green European Foundation – GEF
- **Ignacio Saiz**, Executive Director, Center for Economic and Social Rights – CESR
- **Margaret Wachenfeld**, Director of Legal Affairs, Institute of Human Rights and Business

Human rights aspirations have been voiced consistently across the globe in the post-2015 development agenda. The most consistent message is that 'the new agenda be built on human rights, and universal values of equality, justice and security' (UNDG, 'A Million Voices'). In its Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the European Union calls for a post-2015 framework that takes into account human rights and governance as enabling conditions for progress.

How can these human rights commitments be translated into a transformative, universal, equitable and effective post-2015 agenda?

Moreover, equally important is the process of reaching these goals and to integrating human rights within development on the ground. Such an approach seeks to strengthen both the processes and outcomes of development. Many are active in this field – from bilateral and multilateral agencies, to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), social movements and the private sector. The EU has recently committed to develop a toolkit to move towards a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights.

What have we learnt about the implementation of a human rights approach to development, and how can governments and bilateral and multilateral aid organisations strengthen this approach going forward?





Key points

- A rights-based approach encompassing all human rights considers human rights both as a means and as a goal of development cooperation.
- All human rights are universal, indivisible and inter-related.
- With an increased emphasis on public/private partnerships in the post-2015 agenda, governments and businesses must work closely together to ensure the integration of human rights in these partnerships.
- The United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' framework provides, for the first time, a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity.

Synopsis

Traditionally, human rights and development communities have operated separately. Over the past decades, the development community has progressively considered the promotion and the protection of human rights as part of its work. Today, human rights have become crucial to eradicate global poverty and to tackle global injustices.

A rights-based approach (RBA) is the most comprehensive approach to integrating human rights in development cooperation. It sets the achievement and fulfilment of human rights as an objective of development cooperation by integrating human rights principles and standards in all development programmes and processes.

In the discussions for the post-2015 agenda, the role of the private sector in promoting and respecting human rights has been keenly debated. One key issue is public-private partnerships. The development community is concerned about how to ensure there is a human rights focus, i.e. that the actions of private and public parties foreseen in these partnerships respect human rights and help deliver better human rights outcomes.

This reflects the 'means and outcomes' test of a RBA.

A RBA should lead to achieve socially inclusive and responsible business. In June 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council endorsed a new set of 'Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights', which provide for the first time a global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity. The new standards outline how Member States and businesses should implement the UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, which sets out the role of governments in regulating business; the role of the private sector in respecting human rights; and the role of both in providing remedies to violations of human rights.

A RBA is a holistic approach in that it focuses on those who have rights to claim (rights holders) and those who have duties to oblige to (duty bearers). Governments have a 'duty to protect', i.e. a responsibility to develop and enforce laws requiring all businesses – both local and international – to respect human rights. Governance gaps are particularly prevalent in cross border businesses.

Cultural sensitivities have been debated as an argument to be taken into consideration in applying a RBA. Donors should acknowledge that harmful traditional practices exist despite their harmful nature and their violation of international human rights laws. These practices persist because they are not questioned and take on an aura of morality in the eyes of those practicing them.

The international community must work together with all actors to ensure the compliance with international human rights obligations in order to achieve the fulfilment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.



Project

Promoting prisoners' human rights

A network of civil society organisations at work in Brazil

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Maria Rosa Sabbatelli,
Programme Manager,
European Union
Delegation to Brazil

- › Nicola Boscoletto, President, Cooperativa Giotto
 - › Valdeci Antonio Ferreira, President, Fraternidade Brasileira de Assistência aos Condenados – FBAC
 - › Alberto Piatti, President, AVSI Foundation
 - › Luiz Carlos Rezende, Member of the Consejo Nacional de Justicia – CNJ, Brazil
- Video conference with* Marco Antonio Lage, Director General, Minas Pela Paz, Brazil

Prison management is a crucial issue at the global level: worldwide it is rare to find a suitable system, even in highly developed countries. Brazil, ranking fourth amongst the countries with the largest prison populations in the world, receives recurrent complaints about the violation of prisoners' human rights. Other countries (even in Europe) are facing this same challenge.

In this dramatic framework, the APAC prison units, run by civil society and characterised by the absence of police, stand out with relevant results both in terms of costs (reduced by one third) and recidivism rates (10% vs. 85%-90%) compared to public prisons.

These results can only be achieved through integrated actions implemented by institutions, the private sector and the civil society.

The 'APAC case', empowered by AVSI with the EU Delegation to Brazil through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), offers effective lessons learnt for policies in justice, human rights and prisons. At the same time, it is a concrete example of a wide partnership amongst local and international institutions, civil society organisations and the private sector.

This session aimed to share these lessons, to discuss new practices, and to scale up and replicate the APAC experience in other countries.

Organised by

Organised by AVSI
Foundation,
European Union
Delegation to Brazil



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Key points

- Prison systems worldwide not only violate human rights, they fail to deter crime.
- There are alternatives to traditional prisons that are cheaper, more humane and more successful in rehabilitating prisoners.
- The private sector has an important role to play in a changed approach to prisons and criminality.

Synopsis

Prison systems worldwide are not only an affront to human rights and human dignity; they fail even as an effective deterrent to crime because the overwhelming majority of inmates re-offend on release.

But for the past 30 years an association in Brazil has taken a different approach, emphasising rehabilitation rather than punishment. Brazil's Justice Minister has acknowledged the poor conditions reigning in Brazilian prisons and the importance of reintegration. 'The Brazilian prison system has turned into a system for turning out more criminals. It kills the personality and just turns inmates into harder prisoners,' said Luiz Carlos Resende, a member of the Brazilian Consejo Nacional de Justicia (CNJ).

APAC, the Associação de Proteção e Assistência aos Condenados (Association for Protection and Assistance of Convicts), has developed over the past three decades or so, centred in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais, where it operates over 30 prisons.

There are some further 40 APAC prisons under construction in other Brazilian states and in 23 other countries. Its prisons have no gaolers, no police and no weapons; the prisoners themselves and volunteers run them.

There have been no riots or acts of violence and – despite the relaxed regime – few escapes. APAC prisons operate a clear routine, involving work, gymnastics, evangelisation and relaxation, including

TV. The crime committed does not make a difference, nor the length of sentence.

Provided a prisoner has served at least one year in a traditional jail, he or she can apply for a transfer to an APAC prison. The appeal of the new system is growing, not only because of its low re-incidence rates, but because running costs are around only one-third of those of a conventional jail.

But as Valdeci Antonio Ferreira noted, the new approach still faces strong resistance. Some people think just locking criminals away is enough but that is a mistake. That person is going to come out worse, he said. But there are also strong vested interests that oppose change because the prison system is a big industry. 'There are a lot of people living off the suffering of people,' he said.

The private sector has an important role to play in this new approach to prison and crime. The Italy-based AVSI Foundation, an international not-for-profit, non-governmental organisation has been active in Brazil for 25 years. It is currently working with Fiat, the Italian carmaker, on a corporate social responsibility project to employ young people from the favelas (shanty towns) in factories.

AVSI is backing APAC, with financial support from the human rights budget of the European Union. 'It may be strange to talk of freedom in the context of prisons, but that is what we are doing. We are investing in freedom,' said Alberto Piatti.

Insight

The APAC model can be exported to Europe and elsewhere. However, it needs support from all sectors, not just the government and the judiciary, but also the private sector and civil society organisations.



Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Ana Rosa Alcalde
González-Torres,
Director, Alianza
por la Solidaridad

ICT 4 social change

Social media and community networking research
for collective awareness in local communities

- > **Xavier Dutoit**, Right to Water
- > **Ulrika Hjerstrand**, The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions – Spider
- > **Leandro Navarro**, Associate Professor, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain
- > **Valentina Pellizzer**, Executive Director, One World Platform for South East Europe
- > **Iván Sánchez**, Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca – PAH
- > **Susana Sanz**, Collaborator, Peoplewitness

ICT, including community networking infrastructures and social media, have an important role in fostering democracy and empowering local communities. Following this idea, this session discussed how the use of ICT can contribute to local sustainable development, the construction of joint agendas, networking, and the strengthening of civil society and advocacy.

Whilst Internet is widely used and recognised as a space for debate, dialogue and the circulation of ideas, there is an urgency to democratise its use and put it at the service of local communities' development by creating collective awareness and participation opportunities for collective governance and action in developing regions.

Deepening this idea, panellists presented several examples of the role of Internet infrastructures, content and services, as a multistakeholder space that opens up new opportunities to think about collective action and democratisation.

Researchers, development practitioners and policymakers discussed the need to align the Sustainable Development Goals with the Digital Agenda for Europe, as access to knowledge, freedom of expression and privacy online are becoming key items to introduce to the post-2015 debate.



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Organised by
Alianza por
la Solidaridad,
Universitat Politècnica
de Catalunya – UPC,
Fair World





Key points

- Information and communication technology (ICT) has the potential to effect social change, despite the challenges and risks involved.
- Take back technology from commercial companies by building your own infrastructure, pushing for ethical hardware and using open source software.
- As the majority, women should shape the digital space.
- Technology enables citizens to challenge 'big monsters like the European Union'.

Synopsis

Ana Rosa Alcalde said she sees democratisation as an ongoing process of a wider recognition of rights and that ICT offers a new opportunity and window for change despite the challenges and risks involved.

Iván Sánchez from PAH, was formed after the subprime mortgage crisis in Spain, described the collective fights for the livelihood of people affected with no political affiliation and non-violent methods. Nevertheless, PAH has stopped 825 evictions and relocated 812 people into empty buildings owned by banks. 'The government won't do it, so we do it for them,' Sánchez declared.

Through a combination of digital and physical actions, PAH collected over one million signatures for a Popular Legislative Initiative against the mortgage law, which is considered a violation of human rights. This was ignored by the government despite 'technopolitics': getting the topic trending on Twitter, forcing the closure of Facebook accounts of political targets, and massive faxing and mailing to deputies to the Spanish parliament. PAH uses social networks to implicate society and celebrates that 'every day in every way everybody is getting on the net' so this is a growing phenomenon.

Leandro Navarro believes ICT is too important to leave in the hands of companies and that

open protocols are under threat. E-mail itself might disappear at some point.

For Navarro, the first step to 'take back tech' is to build your own infrastructure. Local community nodes can cost as little as EUR 40 and are more sustainable than current commercial networks. He also noted that 'bottom-up broadband' is on the EU's Digital Agenda. Hardware is another issue. Navarro admitted to feeling guilty about having bought an Apple computer as it 'is giving money to a scheme that is killing people'.

Navarro urged the audience to be careful about encouraging the use of a tool in a campaign because there are catches. 'We need open standards before we are fully disconnected; we are partially disconnected already,' he said. 'We need an Internet of the people, by the people, for the people. Internet should be a social, not only a commercial space,' he concluded.

Valentina Pellizzer described herself as a 'trans-local activist'. Her main concern as a feminist is that 'you see prejudice being produced faster on Internet'.

As the majority, she called on women to shape the space, focusing on privacy and technology-related violence against women. She imagines it is possible to 'transform the very basic logic of the world. Technology can be different; technology can be feministic'.

Susana Sanz, an activist working with the 15M Indignados movement, echoed this theme. 'We can go further with Internet and turn this whole world upside down,' she said. Citing the case of Greece's ERT TV station, she emphasised that ICT empowers citizens when the mass media does not reflect their concerns or perspectives. 'Citizen reporters can counter fake information and transmit, for instance, police brutality in Valencia against people just protesting for their rights,' she said.

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Patrick Leusch, Head
 of Project Development
 Division, Deutsche
 Welle Akademie –
 DW Akademie



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Organised by
 Deutsche Welle
 Akademie –
 DW Akademie,
 Global Forum
 for Media Development
 – GFMD

Capturing the potential of media in the post-2015 process

- > **Douglas Arellanes**, Co-Founder and Director of Innovation, Source Fabric
- > **James Deane**, Director of Policy and Learning, BBC Media Action
- > **Jeannette Minnie**, African Steering Committee Member, Global Forum for Media Development – GFMD
- > **Per Oesterlund**, Managing Director & CEO, Danicom

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Jorg Fischer**, Senior Policy Officer, Deutsche Welle Akademie – DW Akademie
- > **Caroline Giraud**, Coordinator, Global Forum for Media Development
- > **Francesca Silvani**, Senior Director of Programmes, Internews Europe

This session links the post-2015 debate with media development. Media play a variety of roles in development. They create the conditions for an inclusive policy dialogue, which is one of the preconditions for inclusive growth.

Free and plural media contribute to good governance, since they fulfil a watchdog function and hold state and non-state actors to account. They provide channels through which citizens communicate and encourage debate. In addition, social media and mobile technologies can accelerate democratisation processes.

For media to fulfil their different roles in development, freedom of expression as a universal right is crucial. The Millennium Declaration resolved 'to ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information'.

In this context, this session sought to identify and to assess fresh, but also established, links between the post-MDG process and media development.



Key points

- Media is linked to the goal of ensuring good governance and effective institutions.
- A free press and economic development go hand-in-hand.
- Media is booming in Africa; radio dominates.

Synopsis

Media was once an isolated field within development. Today, it is acknowledged as being closely linked to good governance, participation and dialogue.

But is a free and independent press a prerequisite for development? Research undertaken by the World Bank and Internews, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, looked at how independent journalism across the world can help build strong, economically stable democracies. Using econometric and statistical bases, the research showed a strong connection between having a free press and countries' economic development.

In countries with media freedom, literacy rates are higher. There is also greater political stability and an absence of violence. It is better for business, particularly international business. There is clear evidence that a free press and good governance are linked, concluded Jeanette Minnie.

Furthermore, these media objectives are real universal goals and not just a Western concept, argued Jörn Fischer. Media must be included in the post-2015 agenda. However, it is important to deconstruct the myth that all media is good. Equally important is to strengthen plurality – different solutions for different contexts. In Africa, radio is the dominant media, with 60% of the population tuning in every day. However, most of the time people are listening to state-owned broadcasters.

While broadcasting may often be controlled, there are now also thousands of non-state media. Fischer pointed out that media is becoming big business in Africa.

One of the recommendations of the United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda includes access to independent media and information, explained James Deane. Today we live in a connected age and we cannot ignore how people access information.

Software platforms can be open and transparent, and media can use this to create their own tools and adapt them to their needs. The media are also shaping the tools themselves and becoming owners of the tools.

For example, in Mozambique, Source Fabric created a platform to support free and fair elections, Arellanes explained. If people witnessed something suspicious in the election process, they could send a text message to regional live blogs. This gives users worldwide up-to-the-minute reports on the polling process and other news affecting the elections.

Despite the movement towards citizen journalism, blogging and social media in general, a sustainable media outlet – whatever its focus – will very likely require a sustainable business model underpinned by revenue generating possibilities.

Insight

'The open-source route is both a tool and a methodology. We can create partnerships between media in developing countries and those in developed countries.

With Western media companies about to go into crisis, we should take some of the best ideas from Africa and bring them into the European media environment,' said Douglas Arellanes.





inclusiveness

employment

decent work

land

Promoting the drivers for inclusive & sustainable growth

youth

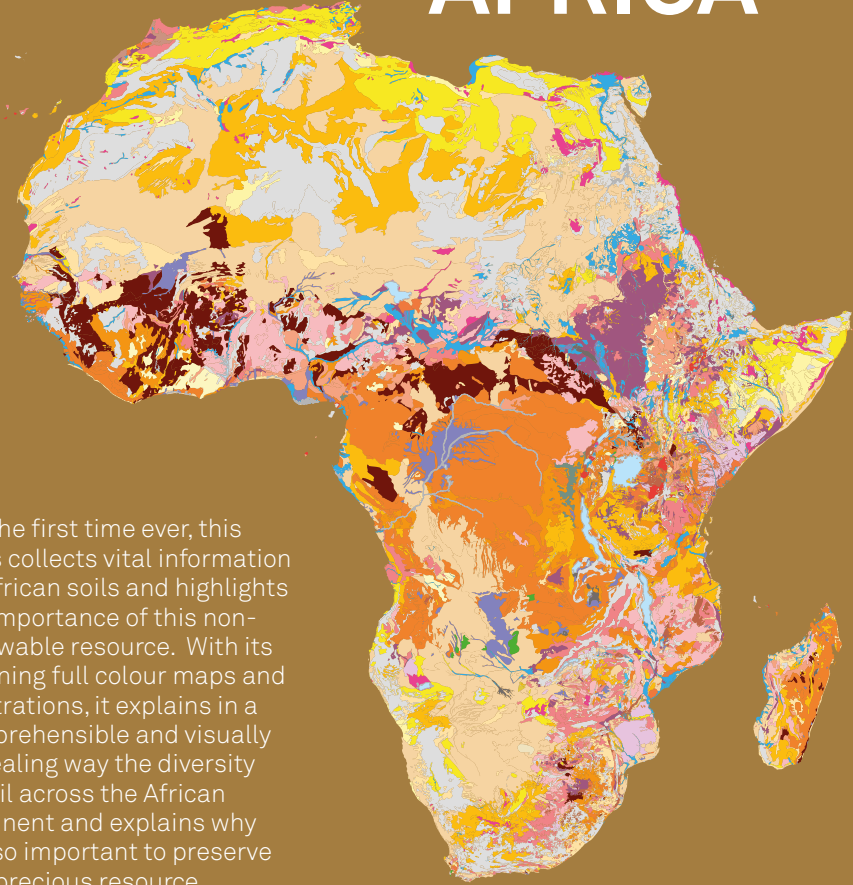
livelihoods

sustainability

equity

social protection

SOIL ATLAS OF AFRICA



For the first time ever, this atlas collects vital information on African soils and highlights the importance of this non-renewable resource. With its stunning full colour maps and illustrations, it explains in a comprehensible and visually appealing way the diversity of soil across the African continent and explains why it is so important to preserve this precious resource.

The Soil Atlas of Africa is more than more than an atlas. It presents a new and comprehensive interpretation of an often-neglected natural resource. It is an essential reference to a non-renewable resource that is fundamental for life on this planet.

Promoting the drivers for inclusive & sustainable growth

In order to achieve sustained and sustainable prosperity, inclusive and sustainable growth is key for a decent life for all. As defined in its 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the European Commission understands inclusive growth as being characterised by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation. Growth is unsustainable if it damages the environment, biodiversity or contributes to the depletion of natural resources. Unsustainable growth poses fundamental threats to poverty eradication, for example through increased vulnerability to natural disasters.

In order to promote inclusive and sustainable growth, the Commission focuses its support on:

- sustainable agriculture and energy, which are central elements to ensuring sustainable development;
- stronger business environment and regional integration as key forces for job creation; and
- social protection, health and education, which are essential to promote inclusiveness.





In its 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the Commission calls for the post-2015 framework to set out the path for eradicating poverty and achieving prosperity and wellbeing for all, by focusing on the main drivers for inclusive and sustainable growth.

The post-2015 goals and targets should help stimulate opportunities for more inclusive and sustainable growth. Likewise, structural transformation should be sought by all countries in all stages of development, to allow for market-friendly, open economies that promote inclusive and sustainable growth, improve productive capacities, promote private sector development, investment and wealth creation, and the transition towards the inclusive green economy, whilst ensuring that the benefits of such an economy are widely shared.




Against this backdrop, the eighth edition of the European Development Days provided an opportunity to discuss challenges such as land, livelihoods and sustainability – including green growth – employment and decent work – including youth employment – and inclusiveness, equity and social protection.

Sessions

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Land, livelihoods and sustainability

Despite increasing urbanisation, over 70% of the world's poor live in rural areas, with more than 1.3 billion living without access to electricity. Fertile land, clean water and air are all in decline and climate change and biodiversity loss are close to the limits beyond which there are irreversible effects on human society and the natural environment.

The European Union (EU) therefore seeks to reduce poverty, increase food security, ensure affordable access to energy, prevent land degradation and protect natural resources.

In its 2011 Communication on the future of EU development aid 'An Agenda for Change', the EU resolved to help insulate developing countries from agriculture and energy shocks – such as scarcity of resources, supply and price volatility – to provide the foundations for sustainable growth, and to ensure poor people have better access to land, food, water and energy without harming the environment.

Following the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, in its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU proposes principles for an overarching post-2015 framework that would provide a coherent and comprehensive response to the universal challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development. To achieve these ambitious objectives, moving globally towards an inclusive green economy is crucial. This encompasses several closely inter-related areas such as land, ecosystems and natural resources management, as well as sustainable energy and trade.

In the same document, the EU stressed the importance of a land degradation neutral world as key to economic growth, biodiversity protection, sustainable forest management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and food security. The question remains as to the best way of meeting these objectives. However, the following sessions are intended to outline the options, showcase best practices and identify concrete solutions.



1
LAB

Roundtable

09:30-10:45

TUESDAY 26

Reverse the curse: Maximizing the potential of resource-driven economies

> Dr Fraser Thompson, Senior Fellow, McKinsey Global Institute – MGI

McKinsey Global Institute provided a pre-briefing of a forthcoming report, "Reverse the Curse: Maximizing the Potential of resource-driven economies", due for release on December 5.

Demand for minerals, oil, and gas has been sharply higher since 2000. Whilst resource prices have softened recently, annual investment in minerals and oil and gas will potentially need to more than double to 2030 in order to replace existing sources of supply coming to the end of their useful lives and to meet demand for resources stemming from the expansion of the global consuming class, particularly in emerging economies.

This investment should promise huge benefits to countries with major reserves of natural resources – many of whom are low income. However, all too often, governments in these countries have failed to make the most of potential resource wealth. In fact, many resource-driven economies have underperformed those without natural endowments. This underperformance is a huge lost opportunity for economic development and poverty alleviation when we consider that about 70 percent of the world's poor live in resource-driven countries.

This research by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) aims to offer new insights on how the supply landscape is evolving in oil and gas and minerals, and the potential opportunity for resource-driven economies. It discusses how policy makers in these countries will need to adopt new approaches to ensure that their resource endowments are a blessing for their economies rather than a curse as they have proved all too often in the past.

The report considers issues ranging from local content to shared infrastructure and economic diversification. It also examines the strategic implications for extractive companies and argues that they, like governments, will need to adopt a new approach if they are to reap the full benefit of new resource reserves that could come online in the years ahead.



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Key points

- There is an opportunity for resource-driven developing countries to use wealth generated by the extracting industries (e.g. oil, gas and minerals) to kick-start economic growth in various sectors and to reduce poverty.
- McKinsey research suggests that there is potential to lift over 500 million people out of poverty in the next two decades.
- Local communities need to be consulted and their expectations set before the resources come out of the ground.
- Governments should agree on the principles for how the wealth from resources will be used early on.

Synopsis

A resource-driven country is one that fits at least one of the following three criteria:

- Over 20% of its total exports come from natural resources;
- Over 20% of its fiscal revenue comes from natural resources; and
- Over 10% of its GDP comes from natural resources.

The number of such countries has shot up from 58 to 81 between 1995 and 2013. Many of these are low-income countries. The 'curse' of such resources is that in the past the money generated by them has been squandered. There is an opportunity now to reverse that trend and to use the money generated by the natural resources to reduce poverty levels.

According to McKinsey estimates, by 2030 more than double the current annual investment levels in natural resources may be needed to meet new demand and replace the existing supply. This means that there is a huge opportunity for countries that are able to attract the investment and translate it into prosperity for everyone.

A third of resource-driven countries maintained economic growth once their

initial high revenue started drying up. Their success was based on driving productivity across different sectors (e.g. retail banking or retail trade), i.e. focusing on local services such as banking or supermarkets rather than solely manufacturing. A pitfall to be avoided in the future is unrealistic sector development plans. One example of a past failure has been to focus too much on the area of semi-conductors, which can be a very difficult sector to be competitive in.

The expectations of the local community should be set before the resources come out of the ground. A good example is where Botswana communicated with local communities on how to spend money generated by the diamond industry. A bad example is where the local population in Tanzania found out about an offshore gas exploitation from a London Stock Exchange listing before they heard about it from their government.

McKinsey's report, which draws on information gleaned from academics, companies (including over 40 extracting companies), governments (some 50 policymakers) and multinational organisations. The report includes an index on the performance of governments and extracting companies in areas such as institutions and governance. Developing countries can use the index to work out their starting point and to prioritise the areas they need to work on.

Insight

Governments should agree on the principles for how the wealth from resources will be used early on. In addition, discipline on all sides in how developing country governments, the local community and the investor community engage with each other is key. For example, populist and negative comments by rogue ministers towards extracting companies can influence investment decisions.



2 LAB

Roundtable

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Paul Hohnen, Founder,
Sustainability Strategies



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Moving towards green industry

Mobilising the private sector for environmental sustainability

- **Brigitte Dero**, General Manager, European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers – ECVM
- **Jan Carel Diehl**, Assistant Professor for Design for Sustainability, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- **Richard Northcote**, Member of the Executive Committee and Head of Communications, Public Affairs and Sustainability, Bayer MaterialScience
- **Carina Vopel**, Head of Unit, Resource Efficiency and Economic Analysis, Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission
- **Christophe Yvetot**, Head of Brussels Office, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO

This year, the Earth will reach the critical 400ppm CO₂ level, which is very close to the 450ppm critical threshold, equivalent to a two degree Celsius rise in global temperature, beyond which the consequences of climate change are uncertain. In parallel, annual global material extraction has grown by almost 80% in the past 30 years to around 70 billion tonnes today. Societies in industrialised countries would need to dematerialise by a factor of 10 to meet the demands of the Earth's future population.

The private sector drives economic development by being a producer, investor, innovator, and technology and service provider. It forms the basis for growth and prosperity, whilst at the same time creating external effects that put our planet's health at risk.

This session analysed and critically discussed the pivotal role that the private sector can and must play in the context of attaining an environmentally sustainable model of industrial production and realising the post-2015 development agenda.

Organised by

United Nations
Industrial Development
Organization – UNIDO



Key points

- We urgently need to speed up the transition to a cleaner and more energy efficient economy.
- Only through a massive transformation in government policy and the business model will this happen.
- Industries can finance their own transformation if public money is used to leverage and support them.
- There are green technologies already developed by industry that it is unable to push because the legislative framework is not in place.
- Industry, government and civil society must work together across the value chain.

Synopsis

Experts from the public and private sectors explored ways to fast-track the transition to green industry and to pinpoint bottlenecks. There was consensus that the solution will not be developed solely by government, NGOs or industry, but requires a collective effort to find new approaches and enter into partnerships.

Christophe Yvetot pointed out that green industry platforms play a key role in fostering dialogue amongst the private sector, governments and civil society. UNIDO has concrete examples of how transformative partnerships can mobilise the private sector.

These range from cross-border protocols to government-led targets for reducing energy consumption and engagements within a sector or industry. For example, the leather sector in Bangladesh has reduced pollution from waste by 90% and water consumption by 50%. According to Yvetot, public money can help businesses finance their own transformation, whether by helping them to implement new technology and training, or supporting them when setting up in a new country.

Carina Vopel said EC policy units are 'increasingly working with industry and enterprises and not against economic interests' and that a structural transformation across the economy is needed.

Governments – which have become very risk averse because of Europe's economic difficulties – need to take a longer-term view. 'We need to work actively towards a circular rather than linear economy, where one industry's waste becomes another's raw material,' she added, noting that it is 'a tall order, but we must try to measure and disclose future risks, social and environmental costs and have them reflected in legislation'. Shale gas is a prime example, she said. 'We think of green tape as being the cost, but in the long term, it's an economic way of thinking.'

Brigitte Dero gave an example of the circular economy. She pointed to the recycling of flooring from London Olympics facilities in British schools. The coalition of 180 companies in the vinyl sector grew out of a reaction to environmental lobbying and now fosters cooperation across the value chain. Such voluntary initiatives can create frameworks without having to wait for legislation and open the industry mindset.

Richard Northcote provided insight into the frustrations experienced by businesses that spend money developing green technology only to find they cannot market it because it is too expensive and the regulatory framework is not in place.

'As an industry we are finally coming around to seeing that collaboration is the way forward,' he said. 'Green industry is a key driver of economic growth as long as everything else is in place to allow the innovation of private companies to be taken in by society.' Businesses need access to the right people, but they also have to establish a relationship of trust with legislators, which may mean addressing the legacy of the past.



14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26

*Moderated by*

Anja von Moltke,
Acting Head, Trade,
Policy and Planning
Unit, Economics
and Trade, United
Nations Environment
Programme – UNEP



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Green economy and trade

Inclusive and sustainable means of implementation
for the post-2015 development agenda

- > **Luz Caballero**, Deputy Permanent Representative of Peru to the World Trade Organization and the United Nations
- > **Flavio Corsin**, Vietnam Aquaculture Manager, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- > **Pedro Eikelenboom**, Senior Advisor for Partnerships, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- > **Serguei Ouattara**, President, EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce – EUACC
- > **Hugo-Maria Schally**, Head of Unit, Global Sustainability, Trade and Multilateral Agreements, Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission

An inclusive and sustainable approach to trade is urgently needed. This session focused on the United Nations Environment Programme's 'Green Economy and Trade' report, a response to Rio+20 where countries recognised the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as an important tool for achieving sustainable development.

The Rio+20 outcome document called for the post-2015 and associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to encourage a continuation of economic growth and progress towards eradicating poverty in developing countries, whilst also safeguarding the natural environment.

This session gathered people's views on trade, as well as the 'means of implementation' that many feel were missing from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that will be an important component to realise the SDGs and associated targets/indicators.

The session drew upon reports and consultations on the post-2015 development agenda and the various proposals for SDGs.

Organised by

United Nations
Environment
Programme – UNEP



Key points

- An agreement to encourage the development of the green economy emerged as one of the most important outcomes of the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012.
- The green economy is built upon the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental protection, social progress and economic growth.
- Policymakers can encourage the green economy via better regulations, institution building, encouraging investment and capacity building.
- Examples of green economic development can be found in places such as Ghana, Peru and Vietnam.

Synopsis

Whilst many observers were disappointed by the outcome of the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012, the meeting did produce an important agreement to promote the green economy and related trade as tools to ensure a more sustainable future. The term 'green economy' is slightly misleading because it seems to favour one of the three pillars of sustainable development, the environment, over the other two, economic growth and social progress. However the concept places equal emphasis on all three.

Speakers suggested that governments and international organisations could promote the green economy by creating regulatory frameworks, institution building, encouraging investment and capacity building.

The session also put the spotlight on concrete initiatives in Ghana, Peru and Vietnam. These projects are driven by economic demand and strive to create a sense of ownership by local producers.

In Ghana, solar energy is being produced for export. A public-private pilot project will

create 2 800 jobs and save seven million tons of carbon emissions. In talking about the initiative, Serguei Ouattara stressed the role that can be played by members of the African diaspora scattered around the world. 'These people are skilled and ready to contribute to their home countries,' he said.

Peru is working to enhance 'bio trade', encouraging the export of sustainable crops such as quinoa. Peru's biodiversity ranks amongst the highest in the world, said Luz Caballero. Relying mostly on exports to the United States, Europe and Japan, the sector provides about 10 000 jobs, many in some of the country's poorest regions, and generated USD 250 million in revenues in 2012. Officials hope to build on that by creating value chains to include more small and medium-sized enterprises, encouraging the processing of value-added products, and other measures.

In Vietnam, certified aquaculture provides both opportunities for export and a boost to local food security. This is part of an IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative that works with leading global brands and retailers that want to improve the sustainability of their products. When big firms embrace sustainability, they often pull much of the rest of the market along. Multinational companies often take such steps in response to consumer demands, especially in Europe and North America. Some experts believe that many Asian consumers will soon favour similarly higher standards as well.

Insight

It is difficult to judge gains in the green economy because the primary instrument to measure progress, gross domestic product (GDP), only takes into consideration one of the three pillars, economic growth, noted Hugo-Maria Schally. Social progress and environmental protection are left aside. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will help provide useful measurements for all three pillars.





Project

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Jorge Valero,
Independent Journalist



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New solutions to energy access: Turning grandmothers into solar engineers

WWF and India's Barefoot College work together to give sustainable energy access to rural communities in Africa

- > **Jean-Philippe Denruyter**, Manager, Global Renewable Energy Policy, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > **Georgios Grapsas**, Energy Specialist, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Voahirana Randriambola**, Footprint Programme Coordinator, Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Programme Office, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > **Alexandra Reis**, Communication Manager, Alliance for Rural Electrification – ARE
- > **Christophe Yvetot**, Head of Brussels Office, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO

In the era of Internet and hyper-connection, over 1.4 billion people – mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia – still have no access to electricity. Providing sustainable energy to poor people is crucial to fight food scarcity, improve health and education, and build a prosperous future for all.

Since 2012, WWF and Barefoot College – an Indian non-governmental organisation with strong experience in community-based training – have been working together to promote access to sustainable energy, by training communities in developing countries, in particular women, to solar electrify their villages, and by making sure that access to sustainable energy and empowerment are high on governments' agendas.

The first joint project has started in Madagascar, a country where only 17% of the population have access to electricity. Seven Malagasi grandmothers were trained for six months at the Barefoot College in India and they have now started electrifying their villages in the most remote areas of Madagascar.

By presenting this project, WWF and Barefoot aimed to trigger debate about the role of communities in developing innovative solutions to energy access and explore opportunities to expand the initiative to other developing countries.

The session highlighted the role of donors and the economic potential for the private sector in promoting sustainable energy development.

Organised by
World Wide Fund
for Nature – WWF



Key points

- Energy has finally made its way to the top of the political agenda with the realisation that jobs cannot be created without energy, but nor can they be created with expensive energy.
- Capacity for local maintenance is essential if projects are to be sustainable.
- Subsidies to fossil fuels are destroying the market for renewables in some countries.
- New solutions to energy access raise two questions: how to scale up good projects and how to make them sustainable.

Synopsis

Access to electricity in Africa is poor almost everywhere. If Madagascar is a little better off than most countries with 10% to 25% of the population connected, there is still great room for improvement. Any income generation – from handicrafts to study – requires electricity after dark. ‘I saw kids in Uganda taking turns to sit in front of a candle,’ said Jean-Philippe Denruyter.

Much electricity will not be the result of grid extension, but will be off-grid or provided by micro-grids simply because they are cheaper. ‘That is a very important consideration to keep in mind because it means technicians won’t come to your village for repairs,’ said Denruyter. ‘Communities have to rely on themselves if they want the electric systems to work for them.’

One such project involving a local community was carried out in Madagascar via the local World Wide Fund in two remote forest villages. The mostly illiterate local population uses kerosene lamps and fuel wood for cooking, which represents a big weight on household budgets. In 2012, they signed a partnership agreement with India’s Barefoot College in Rajasthan, whereby seven grandmothers (aged 40 to 50) volunteered to leave their village for the first time ever to take part in a six-month course

in India to learn how to manufacture, mount and maintain solar components. The idea is to eventually create other Barefoot Colleges in Madagascar, where older women – who are less likely to move away from home – can train other older women.

The Alliance for Rural Electrification, a private sector off-grid association for developing countries, is also a business platform for sharing knowledge and best practices. It starts its work at local community level, assessing energy needs, and social, religious and cultural backgrounds, before presenting made-to-measure technological solutions. Training and capacity building is vital to guaranteeing sustainability.

Access to electricity creates increased demand, and thus generates economic and social growth. A consumer starts with lamps, then wants a refrigerator and a sewing machine. The next step is to start a small company. In order to attract private investment, the Alliance advises:

- Offer a long-term commitment towards energy access, such as rural electrification programmes.
- End fossil fuel subsidies to offer a level playing field for renewables.

Insight

The European Commission sent out a recent call for proposals for electrification for EUR 55 million that elicited 143 applications. ‘Our reaction is to look left and right for more funds to attribute to them,’ said an EC representative. ‘We may also need to be more directive in future to make sure funds go to the places where they are the most needed.’

A recent call for proposals focused on rural electrification in fragile countries, and rules have been made easier for proposal submissions.



09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27

*Moderated by*

Luc Bas, Director,
European Union
Representative Office,
International Union
for Conservation
of Nature – IUCN



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Nature-based solutions to development needs

- **Thierry Dudermel**, Unit for Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **Harald Lossack**, Head of Competence Center on Biodiversity, Forests, Natural Resources, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- **Julie Raynal**, Biodiversity Officer, Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission
- **Pedro Rosabal Gonzalez**, Deputy Director, Global Protected Areas Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN
- **Gretchen Walters**, Programme Officer, Global Forest and Climate Change Program, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN

Restored and well-managed ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to fighting poverty, ensuring food and energy security, and offer opportunities for economic development.

Nature can play a strong role in tackling today's greatest societal challenges. For instance, protecting natural systems such as forests, peatlands and wetlands is critical for absorbing carbon and helping people adapt to the impacts of climate change. Ensuring nature's resilience is also crucial to reduce risks related to natural disasters. In deploying nature-based solutions, we can make a real difference to people's lives around the world.

During this session, key experts from the following actors presented different examples of nature-based solutions initiatives:

- BIOPAMA, which aims to improve long-term biodiversity conservation in ACP countries, while reducing poverty;
- IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, which links protected areas management to economic and community well-being; Blue Solutions, which aims to achieve a balance between the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity; and
- Forest Landscape Restoration, which tackles environmental and climate change challenges with additional benefits under human development and food security.

Organised by

International Union
for Conservation
of Nature – IUCN



Key points

- The efficacy of nature-based solutions strongly supports their being central to post-2015 sustainable development goals.
- The EU is mainstreaming biodiversity in environment and development policy.
- Biodiversity is high on the German development agenda.
- Partnerships and local input are key to making the most of funding and generating optimal outcomes.

Synopsis

Luc Bas explained that IUCN is calling for nature-based solutions to water, food and energy security, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development to be integral to sustainable development goals, and fully embedded in the post-2015 framework.

Julie Raynal and Thierry Dudermel then presented the EU's Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and Biodiversity for Livelihood Initiative (EUBLI).

Emphasising that the agreements reached at COP10 in Nagoya, Japan were valid for a whole network of international conventions, Raynal explained that under its 2020 Vision, the EU is aiming to mainstream biodiversity policy on the basis of its 2010 commitments with a 2020 Headline Target to halt biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, achieve restoration where possible and make a bigger contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. Searching for synergies between funding of biodiversity and climate change policy and development cooperation, the Commission manages working groups with colleagues from relevant ministries and agencies.

Dudermel focused on EUBLI, a flagship programme funded under the Global Public Goods and Challenges theme of EU development cooperation. The programme – known by some as

United in biodiversity – aims to fully integrate biodiversity and ecosystem conservation with socio-economic development and poverty eradication in three priority areas: good governance, food security and the green economy along with a specific focus on wildlife crises, in particular in Africa.

Harald Lossack explained that the issue is high on the German development agenda with funding for international biodiversity conservation more than tripling since 2007 to over EUR 500 million annually as of 2013. Germany is also tackling wildlife crime, not only in combatting poaching, but also on the consumer side by reducing demand. On marine and coastal diversity, Lossack cited an experience in Vietnam to underline that nature-based solutions offer the best coastal protection at the lowest cost by using local resources. The GIZ upscales successes into broader approaches to capacity building known as Blue Solutions. These are, however, not 'one size fits all' but a toolbox to suit different contexts.

Pedro Rosabal described a GIZ project, funded by the Commission, as an example of how BIOPAMA works with partners. Shared efforts to implement the Nagoya protocol could lead to enhanced decision-making at national level, he said, but while some regional learnings can be applied elsewhere, others are region-specific. He warned: 'There's no magic formula, no way you can impose solutions on people.' Nevertheless, he concluded, the organisation's crucial function is providing information to decision-makers.

Insight

Gretchen Walters asserted that conscious decisions to use nature as a solution to a problem such as reforestation, restoring drinking water, shoreline protection or food security lead to better outcomes. She recommended bottom-up over top-down approaches for agreeing the best way of restoring an area.





Report

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Luca Montanarella,
Action Leader, Soil
Data and Information
Systems, Joint
Research Centre – JRC,
European Commission



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Soil data and information for development

How to protect Africa's soil resources?

- **Arwyn Jones**, Communications Officer, Soil Data and Information Systems, Joint Research Centre – JRC, European Commission
- **Katherine Long**, Programme Officer, Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture
- **Alexander Müller**, Senior Fellow, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Germany

The first Soil Atlas of Africa, the result of a collaboration between the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation–EuropeAid, uses informative maps and texts and stunning photos to explore how to protect Africa's soil resources. Leading soil scientists from Europe and Africa collaborated in its production.

Using state-of-the-art computer mapping techniques, the Atlas shows the changing nature of the soil in Africa. It describes the different African soil types and explains their origin and functions. It also discusses the principal threats to soil and the measures to protect soil resources.

The Soil Atlas of Africa is an innovative tool, which presents a comprehensive interpretation of an often-neglected and non-renewable natural resource – the soil.

The Soil and Water Management and Crop Nutrition Subprogramme of the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, transfers nuclear and related technologies to Member States by providing technical and scientific support, thereby assisting Member States in improving the management of soil, water and nutrients to improve soil fertility, land productivity, food security and sustainable agriculture.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid,
Joint Research
Centre – JRC,
International Atomic
Energy Agency – IAEA



Key points

- Policymakers need to be made aware of the importance of soil quality given that increased demand for food, land degradation and water scarcity are major challenges facing Africa in the future.
- The first-ever Soil Atlas for Africa published in early 2013 could be used as a basis for developing soil policies, but it is important to note that it draws on data from surveys from the 1970s, 1980s and in some cases the 1930s and 1940s.
- Africa is expected to develop its own data collection programme and is planning to set up an assessment in 2014 to identify the main trends and threats to soil by country.

Synopsis

Land degradation and water scarcity are major challenges facing Africa; current pressure on natural resources is set to intensify with an expected 2.5 billion more people living in Africa by the end of the century. As a result, more emphasis on the condition of soils is needed to feed Africans in the future.

The Soil Atlas of Africa describes the main soil types in different parts of the continent, how soils are formed, their strengths and weaknesses, and how they vary across regions. Information is presented in accessible, non-scientific language.

There is a clear link between nutrient-poor soils and undernourishment, which needs to be addressed. Information could be taken from the Soil Atlas for Africa and used for policy development. For example, data could show the benefits of applying indigenous conservation agriculture systems.

'The Soil Atlas of Africa is a good basis for decision-making. What is needed is awareness and political will,' said Alexander Müller. 'You need healthy soils and sustainable management of soils or you cannot deal with hunger, climate

change and other big global challenges.' An important caveat to bear in mind is that the Soil Atlas of Africa draws on data from surveys from the 1970s, 1980s, and in some cases the 1930s and 1940s.

A Soil Atlas will not be produced every year but the European Commission has set Africa the challenge to produce its own atlas in 20 years time. It is trying to set up a soil-resources assessment in 2014 to identify the main trends and threats to soil by country. African countries will be sent a standard template to complete.

A joint programme of the Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency is also looking into how to protect Africa's soil resources. Two areas of work include:

- Coordinated research worldwide.
The objective is to identify a specific problem in agriculture, engage several countries and research institutes to study the problem and come up with a solution. The projects are mostly research contracts given to scientists in developing countries. The budget comes to around EUR 400 000 to EUR 500 000 over five years.
- Technical cooperation projects.
The objective is to take a solution and bring it to the field/farmer and provide laboratories and training. The project can take the form of capacity building, training, fellowships and providing laboratory equipment. The budget comes to around EUR 4 million to EUR 5 million. There are 26 ongoing projects in Africa.

Insight

To date, there are no concrete examples of using the Soil Atlas for Africa for policy development. However, the Kenyan agricultural research institute is comparing the data in the atlas to national data holdings. The Kenyan agriculture minister was cited as calling it 'the new bible for Africa'.





Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Anya Sitaram,
Founding Director
and Executive Producer,
Rockhopper TV

Youth Ambassador

Simon Valdenaire,
France



[#EDD13_Env](#)

Land, livelihoods and sustainable development

Food, fuel and fibre – how can we ensure healthy
land for future generations

- › **Martin Dahinden**, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC
- › **Jochen Flasbarth**, President, German Federal Environment Agency
- › **Luc Gnacadja**, Former Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – UNCCD
- › **Alexander Müller**, Senior Fellow, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Germany
- › **Duncan Pruett**, Advisor on Land Rights, Oxfam International

Soil is a limited and finite resource – the sustainable use of which is crucial to ensuring food security, addressing water stress and combatting poverty. The objective of this session is to look at the global pressures on soil and land, and the policies, initiatives and actions needed at different levels to ensure a more sustainable approach to soil and land management.

Failing to address land degradation has heavy economic and social costs. Once degraded, land loses its immediate value for agriculture and grazing, putting the food, energy and water security of millions of people at risk.

In the past, land has been a forgotten cause, but it is now being addressed not only in the outcome to Rio+20 and the follow-up discussions about potential Sustainable Development Goals, but also through initiatives such as the Food and Agriculture Organization's Global Soil Partnership and Economics of Land Degradation, which look at the economic benefits of sustainable land management.

Members of the panel gave their views on the growing threat of land degradation, the measures that can be taken to combat it and the environmental, social and economic benefits of doing so.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for the Environment,
European Commission



Key points

- Land degradation affects all development issues; addressing it can lead to improvements in many areas.
- Economic losses due to soil degradation run into billions of dollars annually.
- The issue has been ignored by decision-makers until recently, but is now part of the post-2015 debate.
- Resolving tenure problems for small farmers can help by providing them with an incentive to take care of their land.

Synopsis

A thorny issue with local and global consequences, land degradation is related to everything on the post-2015 agenda: climate change, food security, water, conflict, and more. Decision-makers have long ignored the problem, but there is good news. The 2012 Rio+20 Earth Summit accord called for 'land degradation neutral' goals, which can be defined as zero net degradation. Because some land will be inevitably degraded, restoration would have to compensate.

The UN Committee on World Food Security in 2012 endorsed Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, which provide standards for responsible land governance. Coca Cola has agreed to a different set of voluntary standards to improve practices in its supply chain.

Healthy, fertile soil is disappearing, as more food is needed to feed a growing population. Soil quality suffers from overgrazing, monoculture, deforestation, salinisation, excess fertiliser use, and other harmful practices. Competition from biofuel crops exacerbates the problem.

Soil degradation causes losses of EUR 360 billion a year. Niger loses 8% of its gross domestic product to overgrazing and salinity in rice fields. These figures do not include indirect costs stemming from dust

storms, water shortages and other natural events. Consequences include poor health, migration, famine and even conflict.

Governments often ignore land degradation because its effects, for example reduced water supplies, do not hit suddenly but instead creep in gradually. Protecting and restoring land is important for several reasons:

- It is essential to the food, environment, energy and water nexus.
- It has a direct impact on rural-to-urban migration and poverty reduction, as poverty is mostly rural.
- It can combat youth unemployment by creating jobs in agriculture and processing industries.

Helping small farmers secure and defend land tenure can reduce land degradation. Land grabbing is on the rise, not only in Africa but also in countries such as Indonesia and Brazil. Often with government backing, companies push out local farmers and ignore human rights. Why would we expect them to protect the land? If small farmers acquire legal tenure, they are more likely to take good care of their land.

What can development agencies do?

A few suggestions:

- Invest in agricultural research to better understand the problem;
- Help improve land governance, for example by establishing guidelines for responsible investment;
- Support smallholders, especially as so many small farmers are poor; and
- Push for policy coherence – the EU needs to understand the effects of its own agricultural policies on farmers in the South and on land degradation.

Insight

Successful local land restoration initiatives could easily be scaled up. However, this will not be enough to compensate if degradation continues at its current pace.



5

LAB

Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Philippe Camille

Akoa, General
Manager, Fonds
Spécial d'Équipement
et d'Intervention
Intercommunale –
FEICOM



#EDD13_Env

Energy for sustainable development

Facilitating the access of the most vulnerable to energy for inclusive and sustainable development

- > Etienne Owono Owono, Director of Local Authorities, Cameroon
- > Suzanne Ngane, Director of Cooperation, Fonds Spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale – FEICOM
- > Yves Tantchou, Sub-director for Cooperation with Europe, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon

Initiatives to increase energy supply in developing countries have not necessarily reached the poor. Increased access to energy is critical to supporting human and economic development, through the direct provision of energy services for basic needs, by supporting productive uses and creating jobs. International development agencies, donors and governments need to make energy access for the poor a priority in order to eradicate poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals.

There is a direct relationship between the absence of adequate energy services and many poverty indicators such as infant mortality, illiteracy and life expectancy. Inadequate access to energy also exacerbates rapid urbanisation in developing countries, by driving people to seek better living conditions.

Finally, clean, reliable and affordable energy services are indispensable for global prosperity and the achievement of the MDGs.

Organised by

Agence de
Régulation du
Secteur de l'Électricité
Cameroun – ARSEL,
Fonds Spécial
d'Équipement et
d'Intervention
Intercommunale –
FEICOM,
Ministry of Economy,
Planning and Regional
Development –
Cameroon



Key points

- Very few rural people have access to electricity in Cameroon.
- Rural electrification is a priority of the national development strategy.
- A pilot project in the Hauts-Plateaux aims to help local people to found and expand dozens of new enterprises.
- Cameroon has a great deal of potential for hydroelectric and biofuel power.

Synopsis

As part of its long-term development strategy, Cameroon has launched a rural electrification program designed to spur growth and employment. A very small percentage of the rural population has access to the electrical grid. Power outages are frequent and there are problems with voltages. Vandalism and poor maintenance further complicate the situation.

When schools lack electricity, they cannot offer computer classes or other amenities. Emergency rooms fail to save lives. Bumper crops may rot or fail to get to market. Mired in darkness, people are more likely to migrate to urban areas where they meet a whole series of other social problems.

Laws passed over the past decade have set the priorities and the legal framework for expanding the electrical grid. There are three priorities for providing electrical energy:

- Public lighting;
- Rural electrification; and
- Energy for development, including for job creation.

In terms of rural electrification, there are two main players in Cameroon, FEICOM, a public financial institution; and The National Program of Participatory Development, a government agency.

One of the most important rural electrification projects is in the Hauts-Plateaux region, a rural, low-density region in western Cameroon with about 150 000 inhabitants. Most people are small farmers, and only about 10% have access to electricity.

Financed primarily by the European Union, with help from FEICOM and the French city of Saint-Germain-au-Mont, the project aims – amongst other things – to provide energy to improve the productive capacities of 100 existing enterprises and to spur an additional 100 start-ups. Street lights and well-lit public places make communities more secure. The programme includes generation from solar panels. Considered a successful pilot project, the model can be copied in other parts of the country.

A 2011 law allows local governments to exert greater control over their electrical destinies. Previously, municipalities were only able to cobble together financing and oversee construction of electrical capacity. At that point they were required to award a concession to a private operator. Now they can opt to generate renewable energy and sell it to operators.

Cameroon has a great deal of potential for hydroelectric and biofuel power. Several dams are in the works and should come online in the near future.

Insight

‘Nothing is better than energy for sparking development,’ said Etienne Owono Owono, Director of Decentralised Local Authorities, Cameroon.



Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

18:15 - 19:30 Fostering private sector job creation



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WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

09:15 - 10:30 Skills for Bangladesh



p. 168

11:30 - 13:00 Productive work for youth



p. 170



Employment and Decent Work

Worldwide, some 200 million people are out of a job, amongst them 75 million young people. Furthermore, some 621 million young people are not in school or training, not employed and not looking for work, risking a permanent exclusion from the labour market. In a developing country context, however, the labour market is complex and 'employment' is difficult to define, since people often generate income from several different sources and activities, and wage employment is not the norm.

Labour markets in developing countries are highly segmented and very often – considering that social protection schemes are not generalised – people are obliged to generate income in any form possible, often working in vulnerable jobs and/or in the informal economy.

For this reason, rather than unemployment, what matters for most people in developing countries is the quality of the job, including working hours, conditions, social protection provision, income, stability and voice.

- › Worldwide, about 3 billion people are working, with around half in some kind of vulnerable employment, such as casual self-employment or as family workers on farms or in household enterprises.
- › Almost 20% of all workers in developing countries live in poor households (with an income below USD 1.25 per person). More than one-third of workers in Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are poor.
- › Informal employment is a structural feature of the economies in development countries, characterised by informal working arrangements, lack of adequate social protection (only about 20% of the world's working-age population has access to comprehensive social protection). Young people and women are overrepresented in informal employment.

Employment and decent work for all, including young people, are key elements to reducing poverty, a fact reflected in their inclusion as a Millennium Development Goal target. Given that people most often move out of poverty due to an improved situation, the strengthening of employment policies, efficient technical education and vocational training and improved social protection systems remain top European Union development priorities.

Since the 2005 'European Consensus on Development', which indicated employment as a key factor to achieve high levels of social cohesion, the EU has adopted a number of key policies towards stronger and more coherent commitments to address employment and decent work for all.

In its 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the EU committed itself to inclusive growth and people's ability to participate in and benefit from wealth and job creation. It stressed that it was critical for societies to offer a future to young people, resolving to increase support for vulnerable population groups to emerge from poverty. This included improving employability through quality education, providing the knowledge and skills necessary to become active members of society.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU resolved to pursue its Rio+20 commitments on youth through Europe2020, its overarching strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It noted that the world is still far from reaching the target of full and productive employment and decent work for all and called for post-2015 framework goals to deliver on this aim.



Fostering private sector job creation

Let's Work: a global partnership to create more and better private sector jobs

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Jonathan Wheatley,
Deputy Editor,
Emerging Markets,
Financial Times



#EDD13_Employment

- › **Tamsyn Barton**, Director General, European Investment Bank – EIB
- › **Walter Gelens**, Secretary General, Private Investors for Africa
- › **Roland Michelitsch**, Head, Let's Work, International Finance Corporation – IFC
- › **Luis Riera Figueras**, Principal Adviser for the Enhanced Dialogue with International Organisations Task-Force, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Bernhard Ziller**, Senior Economic Advisor, European Investment Bank

Joblessness, especially amongst the poor, is a global crisis. Currently, there are 200 million people unemployed globally. The unemployment rate for youth is more than two and a half times higher than that of adults, and there are some 620 million young people who are neither working nor studying.

By 2020, an additional 600 million jobs must be created in developing countries – mainly in Africa and Asia – just to accommodate young people entering the workforce. The private sector, which provides 90% of jobs in developing countries, is a key player in providing a sustainable solution to meet this challenge.

This session presented the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Jobs Study, which outlines key constraints to job creation and the effects of removing them. During the launch of the report in January 2013, 28 international financial institutions agreed to collaborate on helping to create more and better jobs.

IFC is now convening a global coalition of private sector actors, IFIs, donors and other partners called 'Let's Work': a global partnership to create more and better private sector jobs.

The session also presented and discuss this new partnership that aims at moving urgently to implementation, building on the study's findings.

Organised by
International Finance
Corporation – IFC

Key points

- Youth unemployment is bad and threatens to get worse.
- If the necessary jobs are to be created, the private sector must provide them.
- The International Finance Corporation has identified several key barriers to the creation of private sector jobs in emerging markets.
- A new coalition of business groups and international agencies has launched a programme to spur job creation by addressing these problems.

Synopsis

Millions of young people currently find themselves out of work around the world, and millions more will be joining the global job market in the coming years. Based on evidence that the private sector is the source of almost all job creation, the International Finance Corporation, the World Bank's private investment arm, launched a study to identify the main constraints to private sector job growth in emerging markets. That sparked the founding of an IFC-led coalition of private sector groups and international agencies, called Let's Work, to attack the problem.

Four key factors hold back private investment in emerging markets:

- The investment climate – things like tax rates, regulatory regimes, etc.;
- Infrastructure deficits – energy leads the way, but roads, ports and railways also play a role;
- Shortage of finance, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); and
- Lack of training and skills in the labour force, especially for larger firms, and particularly when a country begins to move up on the scale of development.

All of these factors lead to sub-par productivity, a phenomenon that is exacerbated by the fact that SMEs create most new jobs; SMEs are generally less

efficient than their larger counterparts. Deficits in quality and productivity can be partly addressed by having larger firms work with suppliers along their value chains. On the training front, one solution would be greater engagement of the private sector by education officials so that students graduate with the skills that both they and companies need.

The IFC report determined that women face additional obstacles, and that efforts to eliminate them benefit not only the women themselves but also their families and society in general. One of the mandates for Let's Work is to develop the business case for providing more opportunities to women. 'I believe in the role that women can play in the transformation of Africa,' said Walter Gelens.

Even for large multinationals that have been active in the region for decades, there is still room for expansion in Africa. Few companies operate in every country of the region. The first prerequisite for a country to encourage outside investment is peace. After that come governability and a reasonably welcoming business climate.

The World Bank Group's 'Doing Business' report, which ranks countries on the basis of how easy it is for the private sector to operate, demonstrates that countries that make an effort to create favourable environments can successfully attract business.

Financing is only an input. Its effectiveness must be measured by whether it leads to specific benefits in the larger economy, notably job creation.

Insight

'Before the World Bank and IFC had to go to countries to try to convince them to improve their business conditions,' said Roland Michelitsch. 'Now they come to us asking for help'.



Project

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Arthur Shears,
Chief Technical
Adviser in Dhaka,
International Labour
Organization – ILO



[#EDD13_Employment](#)

Skills for Bangladesh

A European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on technical vocational training and education (2007-13)

- > **Nazneen Chowdhury**, First Secretary and Head of Economic Wing, Embassy of Bangladesh to Belgium, Luxembourg and Mission to the European Union
- > **Donatella Gobbi**, Expert in Vocational Education and Training, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

This session presented the impacts and lessons learnt from the European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on the reform of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Bangladesh (2007-13).

An effective TVET system allows more people to acquire employable skills and to generate income through wage-earning jobs or self-employment – hence to escape poverty.

The session elaborated how the project has contributed to improving productivity in industry and services through better responding to skills needs; how it has enhanced labour market participation; and how it has contributed to social inclusion and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups – in particular to youth, women and rural communities with low levels of literacy, and people with disabilities.

The session focused on the main results the project has achieved, also reflecting on latest developments in the context of the Global Sustainability Compact for Bangladesh, a joint initiative of the Government of Bangladesh, the European Union and the ILO to improve labour rights, working conditions and factory safety in the ready-made garment industry.

Organised by
International Labour
Organization – ILO

Key points

- Integration of strategy, policy and finance are essential for success.
- Empowerment creates gains.
- Technical vocational education and training is essential for Bangladesh to achieve the goal of becoming a middle-income country.
- Flexibility to adapt to multiple situations is essential for training and development.

Synopsis

Bangladesh is a low-income country with 47 million people living below the poverty line. The majority of the working population is in low-income jobs, with 80% in the informal economy. In the next five years, the working population is expected to double, meaning that around 50 million people will need to be trained. The challenge is to ensure they gain the skills that will equip them for employment, meet the needs of employers and create economic growth.

This session reported back on a project on the reform of the technical vocational education and training system in Bangladesh, designed to address these key issues.

As the majority of the population is in the informal economy, the TVET system looked beyond traditional approaches to skills development and establishing a competence-based system. Tools such as logbooks have been introduced, identifying competency skills in a wide range of trades such as motorcycle maintenance, welding and house wiring. Providing opportunities through apprenticeships gives young people the chance to opt-in to training programmes and to see the value of them in the workplace.

In parallel, work is also being done to improve the skills of teachers and on-the-job trainers. A quality assurance system ensures standards are maintained and strong links have been forged with industry skills councils.

One of the challenges is not only to empower young people, but also to persuade their parents and schools of the benefits. Technical vocational training suffers from being seen as a second choice, which brings few benefits.

Many young people in Bangladesh are looking for employment opportunities beyond their country's borders, therefore creating internationally recognised and transferable qualifications is of vital importance. Access to higher-paid skilled jobs can mean higher remittances to send home.

An essential aspect of the programme is greater access for skills development for women, both in traditional and non-traditional work. This helps lift them out of poverty and raises their status. Model training programmes for people with disabilities in cooperation with industry and a local Centre for Rehabilitation of the Paralysed are also paying off, giving people better prospects for the future. Over the past five years the participation of woman learners and people from disadvantaged groups has almost doubled.

During the final part of the session, Donatella Gobbi outlined some preliminary results from a study commissioned to better understand some key development and cooperation issues. Challenges included:

- An uneven distribution of funds;
- The need for better balance between efficiency, effectiveness and impact;
- Policy strategy and plans need to work closely within a country's legal framework; and
- The need to improve the reputation and appreciation of TVET.

Insight

Improved technical vocational education and training needs to go hand-in-hand with improved safety and security, as well as safeguarding workers rights.



Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Dr Salah Boumaiza,
Vice-President,
Jendouba University,
Tunisia

Youth Ambassador

Giuditta Bassous, Italy



[#EDD13_Employment](#)

Productive work for youth

Inclusive solutions for youth employment

- **Helene Bougarde**, Head of Unit, Quality of Operations for Social and human development and migration, Directorate-General for Cooperation and Development – EuropeAid
- **Artak Chopuryan**, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Instigate Mobile CJSC
- **Lamine Dhaoui**, Director of Business, Investment and Technology Services, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
- **Ralf Dürrwang**, Vice-President, Corporate Citizenship, Deutsche Post DHL
- **Salimane Issifou**, National Director for Benin, SOS Children's Villages International
- **Ramzi Jelali**, Executive Manager, Omega Tunisia
- **Thiago Millnitz**, Brazilian Ambassador and Global Affairs Manager, Confederação Brasileira de Empresas Juniores - Brasil Júnior
- **Lloyd Russell-Moyle**, Vice-President, European Youth Forum – YFJ
- **Victor Soto**, Vice-President, European Confederation of Junior Enterprises – JADE
- **Katharina Steinkellner**, Head of International Corporate Partnerships, SOS Children's Villages International
- **Jeannette Weisschuh**, Director, Education Initiatives, Sustainability and Social Innovation, Hewlett-Packard Company

Over 40% of youth are unemployed, leaving millions economically and socially excluded, exerting a high social cost. Many young people work in informal jobs with a low quality of employment, low earnings, high insecurity and a lack of social protection. Providing 90% of jobs globally, the private sector is instrumental in reducing poverty. Yet, young jobseekers, especially marginalised youth, such as care leavers, often do not match the skills required by employers and young entrepreneurs face problems to start up their activities.

Enhancing youth employment hinges on improving education and employment opportunities for all youth. Collaboration between public, private and civil society sectors, to address the education and employment needs of marginalised youth, is crucial in ending inter-generational poverty and exclusion. Supporting the creation of youth-led micro or small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) is vital to private sector job creation. Decent and quality job enhancement needs to be at the core of all interventions in addressing the problem of informal employment and the rising number of working poor.

Organised by

European
Confederation
of Junior
Enterprises –
JADE,
European Youth Forum
– YFJ,
SOS Children's Villages
International, United
Nations Industrial
Development
Organization – UNIDO



Key points

- › Youth unemployment is particularly troublesome in both the developing and developed countries.
- › When people do find jobs, they are often precarious and of poor quality.
- › With its myriad causes, the problem must be attacked on myriad fronts.
- › Entrepreneurs should receive support to start their own businesses and in turn to create employment opportunities.

Synopsis

Millions of young people run the risk of exclusion from the labour market and formal economic activity. Young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than older people. The developing world is hit hardest, but the economic crisis has exacerbated the problem in developed countries too.

There are several barriers to entry for youths in the job market, including:

- › Lack of experience and adequate skills;
- › Schooling that does not match the demands of the labour market;
- › Lack of self-confidence and psychological problems – people do not want to look for work or lack sufficient emotional intelligence for the workplace;
- › Lack of career options or knowledge about how to look for a job or seek advice; and
- › Negative attitudes of potential employers.

Another concern is the quality of work. Some 300 million youths are mired in poorly paid dead-end positions with little or no job stability, few benefits, and no on-the-job training. Increasingly, people can only find part-time work, symbolised by the United Kingdom's 'zero hours contracts' where employees work on call.

How can policymakers address this problem? Several recommendations emerged from the session:

- › Policy coherence – the European Union and Member States should try to ensure that their policies, including those for education and training, are all pulling in the same direction.
- › Build training programmes to give young people skills that better match the needs of businesses.
- › Encourage young entrepreneurs.
- › Focus on new technologies, a realm that offers some of the best opportunities for educated young people.
- › Make youth employment and quality jobs priorities in formulating post-2015 agenda.
- › Provide a safety net so that people can make and recover from mistakes – not just for entrepreneurs, but also for people who want retraining for different kinds of jobs.
- › Create programmes to deliver training, education and job search support.
- › Encourage small and medium-sized enterprises, which are responsible for most new jobs.

Individuals with an entrepreneurial bent should receive help to set up their own businesses or at least to become self-employed. The mindset should be to help start-ups become successful so that they can in turn create more jobs. In some societies, failure must be made more acceptable, to give entrepreneurs the motivation to get back up after being knocked down. Red tape and taxes should be reduced.

Insight

Successful models for entrepreneurial support include:

- › JADE, the European Confederation of Junior Enterprises, which helps students work as consultants.
- › HP Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (HP LIFE), which provides training and support for budding entrepreneurs in Tunisia, Brazil and elsewhere.



Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

09:30 - 10:45 Achieving financial inclusion
with ICTs



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14:45 - 16:00 The web of voices



p. 176

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

11:30 - 13:00 Social protection for
inclusive growth



p. 178



Inclusiveness, equity & social protection

In recent years the global economy has witnessed impressive growth in some developing countries, yet two-thirds of the world's 1.5 billion poorest people now live in middle-income countries. Furthermore, globalisation has in some cases led to increased vulnerability and social polarisation.

Inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth is a fundamental tenet of the European Union, which recognises its impact on long-term poverty reduction and growth. The EU's development policy thus encourages more inclusive growth, namely via the promotion of social protection. By increasing equity – e.g. through social transfers and better access to basic social services – social protection can support poverty reduction, social cohesion and stability.

The 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change' called for a more comprehensive approach to human development, supporting increased access to quality health and education services and enhanced social protection in support of inclusive growth.

The 2012 Communication 'Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation' sought to explain the role of social protection in underpinning inclusive and sustainable development and the role of EU action in strengthening social protection policies and systems.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU notes that only 20% of the world's population has access to adequate social protection. With equity and social protection having a direct bearing on poverty eradication and sustainable development, the EU called on the post-2015 framework to ensure basic living standards and promote the drivers for inclusive and sustainable growth.



09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26

*Moderated by*

François Coupienne,
Branchless and Mobile
Banking Expert, Mobile
Money for the Poor
Programme – MM4P,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF



#EDD13_Social

Achieving financial inclusion with ICTs

How can we leverage digital technology to provide financial services for the unbanked?

- > **Antonique Koning**, Microfinance Specialist, The Consulting Group to Assist the Poor – CGAP
- > **Claire Penicaud**, Market Intelligence Manager, Mobile Money for the Unbanked Programme - MMU, GSM Association – GSMA
- > **Frédéric Salmon**, Regional Vice-President for Africa, BelgacomICS
- > **Song Won-Suck**, Vice-President, Mobile Financial Services, Millicom International Cellular SA

Of the world's 7 billion people, 6 billion have phone subscriptions but only two billion have bank accounts.

In the past 10 years, mobile phones have been introduced as part of the delivery mechanism for financial services. The services range from basic money transfers to banking and insurance products.

Notable successes have occurred in emerging markets such as Kenya, South Africa and India. Such models can be replicated in developing countries to scale mobile-enabled services that facilitate financial service delivery.

This session addressed how to leverage mobile technology to foster financial inclusion and discuss the key challenges related to reaching the unbanked with appropriate services, notably:

- > The state of the industry;
- > Examples of implementation with major impact on financial inclusion from the private sector; and
- > The role of donors and best ways to support private sector development.

Speakers and participants discussed the latest thinking in the field of financial inclusion via Mobile Financial Services and Branchless Banking and were asked to propose concrete solutions to the challenges at hand.

Organised by

The Consultative
Group to Assist
the Poor – CGAP,
GSM Association –
GSMA,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF



Key points

- Branchless banking offers a solution to the 45% of people worldwide who lack access to financial services.
- The market has been growing rapidly, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Governments need to address regulatory issues to facilitate the expansion of branchless banking whilst maintaining proper oversight of financial transactions.
- Consumers need to be educated about how to use mobile banking programmes and applications.

Synopsis

There are 6.8 billion mobile devices in the world, but 45% of the global population lacks access to financial services. These figures call attention to the huge potential for branchless banking to address the issue of financial inclusion. Branchless banking unites two components: agents, such as a village grocery store, that can accept deposits and provide cash withdrawal; and technology – mobile devices and/or ATM machines.

Mobile banking is expanding quickly, with sub-Saharan Africa leading the way. Some 82 million people around the world have signed up, and 32 million are active users. Some global mobile telecommunications firms have found a niche in serving as intermediaries for international mobile transactions, for example remittances of immigrants to their families back in their home countries.

Branchless banking can thrive anywhere where there is a financial ecosystem with a sufficiently robust network of retailers, an active microcredit market and a critical mass of consumers. Experts have identified a number of barriers to further expansion:

- Operational hurdles – the challenge is to adapt current best practices to local conditions;
- Inadequate investment – though companies have been stepping things up;
- Regulatory issues – especially in large

potential markets like India and China; and

- A learning gap – making it difficult to provide more sophisticated services like insurance, credit and savings.

Regulatory issues include:

- In many countries, rules only apply to banks, making it difficult or impossible for non-financial institutions like mobile operators to compete.
- Know Your Customer issues – especially since good customer identification applications are often not available.
- Issues related to who can act as an agent for branchless banking.

‘The biggest problem today, and for the past 10 years, is with regulations so that the private sector can operate locally and globally,’ said Frédéric Salmon. ‘The ecosystem is there. If you unlock the regulatory issue, it will make a big step toward financial inclusion.’ Especially troublesome are lobbying efforts by banks to keep new competitors like mobile phone operators out of the financial services business, noted Salmon.

Policymakers can help diagnose barriers to entry or expansion and suggest ways to adjust the regulatory environment or encourage more consumers to embrace branchless banking. If governments start using the branchless banking system for things like transfer payments, they can turbocharge growth by adding volume. ‘Government funding should be used as a catalyst and should not crowd out private money,’ said Antonique Koning.

Insight

Consumer education is especially important, not only in terms of how to use devices, programmes and applications but also in household economics. Some companies are providing training to customers. ‘Our biggest success has come in the places where we have given consumers proper training,’ said Song Won-Suck.





Project

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Stephane Boyera, Chief
Executive Officer, SB
Consulting – SBC4D



[#EDD13_Social](#)

The web of voices

Best practice on voice-based mobile services for social development (FP7 project 2010-13)

- > **Prof. Hans Akkermans**, Founder and Chair of the Network Institute, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- > **Anna Bon**, Consultant, ICT for Development, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- > **Ardiel Cabrera**, Project Officer, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, European Commission
- > **Bertrand Loisel**, Head of Digital Emerging Countries Research, Orange Labs
- > **Mathieu Ouedraogo**, President, Réseau MARP, Burkina Faso
- > **Chris Reij**, Senior Research Fellow, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Mobile and web services play a major role in social and economic progress in developing countries. Mobile telephony has shown a massive uptake in the developing world, opening up great opportunities. But the World Wide Web remains inaccessible for many people.

Communication in the Sahel region in West Africa, for example, is voice-based (many can't read or write) and includes many different local languages.

The VOICES project removes some of the access barriers to the Web related to communication channels, access infrastructure, literacy and languages. VOICES couples in a novel way Web facilities to mobile telephony and community radio, gluing them all together by voice services.

VOICES supports rural villages and remote communities in creating 'spoken Web content', sharing information across large areas. This represents a major step forward in realising the potential of mobile Internet and Communication Technology (ICT) services for social and economic development, particularly in the African context.

Organised by
VOICES



Key points

- Working with low-level technologies is helping to build a marketing and communication system for local communities in Africa.
- The project is user-driven and focuses on needs identified by local stakeholders.
- Mobile phones permit those who cannot read or write to submit advertisements for radio broadcast.
- Citizen reporters can phone in local news reports for broadcast across the region.

Synopsis

Mobile and web services can play a major role in social and economic progress in developing countries, but in many parts of the world the Internet remains inaccessible to most people.

The VOICES research project investigates if ICT can help poor communities in Africa and improve their lives through communication and knowledge-sharing across large distances. The project has been supporting rural villages and remote communities in the Sahel region by creating technology-based communication systems that are tailored to the locally available levels of technology and skills. The stakeholders are local farmers who are normally excluded from the information society.

In Mali, Internet is not widespread and available ICT technologies largely consist of radio and simple mobile phones (not smartphones). Basic mobile phones are generally used for e-money transactions and chatting – rarely for sending text messages as most users have no formal education and cannot read or write. They also speak a variety of local languages, which heightens the communication challenges.

- The first development is a voice-based platform for sharing market information. Known as Radio Marché, it invites farmers to phone the radio station and dictate a

sales offer or opportunity. The message is recorded and re-transmitted by the radio, which brings potential customers and sales.

- A second system known as Foroba Blom is a type of mini blogging system that permits content to be broadcast by citizen reporters. Messages can sent to the radio as mini news reports that are then retrieved and rebroadcast by the radio to its listeners across the region. The Tabale system has been developed to allow messages to be sent in local languages.

Discussions with stakeholders identified the types of ‘spoken Web content’ that could be shared across large distances and be of value. Their choice was commercial advertisements, the distribution of local news items of general interest, and the sending of messages. The VOICES project ended in 2014. The next challenge is how to scale up the results. The basic open source software underpinning the project is freely available to any creative entrepreneur for reuse and it is hoped that more services for these communities will be developed.

Insight

VOICES is a collaboration between European and African partners in a large consortium that unites industry players, technology institutes and civil society. The EC supported the project under a broader strategy to help develop technology solutions that can contribute to growth, employment and sustainable development.

Other projects under this strategy involve satellite data for crop monitoring (e-AGRI), technology transfer between the EU and Central Asian countries (eINTERASIA) and developing 3G networks in the rural areas of Latin America (TUCAN3G). All these projects are user driven, i.e. they analyse the needs of the region and create something in response.





Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

David Jackson,
Director, Local
Development Finance,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF

Youth Ambassador

Siranush Serobyan,
Armenia



[#EDD13_Social](#)

Social protection for inclusive growth

Innovative approaches in social protection
for inclusive and equitable growth

- > **Marc Bichler**, Executive Secretary, United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF
- > **Tilman Ehrbeck**, Chief Executive Officer, The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor – CGAP
- > **Charles Goerens**, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
- > **Jean-Pascal Labille**, Minister for Development Cooperation, Belgium
- > **Dr Jiko Luveni**, Minister for Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji
- > **Prof. Esther Schüring**, Professor for Social Protection Systems, Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Social protection has emerged as a key development priority and an important target for ending poverty. It has gained particular momentum following the recent global financial and food crises, as well as the growing awareness of poor people's vulnerability to climate-related disasters. Interest in social protection continues to expand as policymakers strive to secure hard-earned human development gains and tackle increasing levels of inequality, which often threatens social and political stability.

However, the discussion has focused less on how social protection can be best conceptualised and implemented in a decentralised context, specifically by local governments. Electronic transfers to people in rural areas used to be unthinkable due to the non-presence of banks, challenges with electricity and difficult accessibility. Whilst these latest developments have created interesting opportunities for social transfer beneficiaries, financial inclusion is still not a reality in many countries.

Organised by

Bonn-Rhein-Sieg
University of Applied
Sciences,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF



Key points

- Social protection is increasingly viewed as a component of development.
- Only about 20% of people are covered by social protection measures. Coverage should be extended to all poor people.
- By using electronic transfers instead of paper vouchers or cheques, governments can promote financial inclusion.
- When poor people open bank accounts and learn how to use them, they are more likely to save.
- Social protection needs to be on the post-2015 agenda.

Synopsis

Social protection programmes are increasingly considered part of the anti-poverty and development policy mix. Traditionally, benefits have been targeted at certain categories, for example seniors or single women. The old approach led to leakage, with benefits sometimes going to non-poor individuals, whilst ignoring large swathes of the needy. In many countries, social protection has been limited to pensions.

Only about 20% of the world's working age population is covered by social protection schemes. Social protection schemes can help combat growing inequality. They can offer a weapon against social exclusion or a shield against economic crises, but should also provide a ladder that people can use to climb up to a better quality of life.

There are three major trends playing out today:

- Inclusive growth – although many economies are growing, the distribution of its benefits is increasingly unequal. Cash transfers and social programmes can decrease inequality and generate demand from otherwise marginalised consumers.
- Internationalisation – until recently social protection was viewed as an exclusively national issue.

- Delivery mechanisms – mobile banking and other means of electronic payments lead to more convenience, for example, no need for trips to the post office or social welfare outpost to pick up a cheque. This also provides access to the financial system to people who have been largely excluded from it.

Adopting electronic transfers for social protection payments can slash administrative costs, reduce fiduciary risk, cut fraud, and ensure that the right person gets paid – and on time. They give recipients access to the financial system, including services such as savings accounts and credit. When Fiji moved to making electronic payments, people started saving more. Governments that want to follow Fiji's example need to be prepared to encourage their citizens to save and they need to provide basic financial literacy training, for example on how to use an automated teller machine or how to create and use a PIN.

Given the greater emphasis on the role of social protection programmes in development, the issue has become part of the debate about the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A number of principles should guide that debate:

- Human rights at the forefront;
- Empowerment of women and girls – emphasis on equal opportunity and health, including reproductive education;
- The battle against inequality;
- Standards for social protection programmes should be established for both the private and public sectors; and
- Funding must be efficient, ambitious and transparent.

Insight

Grant programmes need to be accompanied by supply side upgrades. For example, education scholarships are only as good as the schools where they are used.







democracy
private sector

Towards a new partnership for development

climate
change

PPP financing
blending
ODA trade
fiscal policy



POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT 2013 REPORT

As a key player in global development the EU is constantly pursuing ways to increase the impact of its resources and efforts for development by scrutinizing its development and non-development policies. The EU's commitment to pursue Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is aimed at ensuring non-development policies contradict or undermine development efforts and resources and maximise potential synergies that may arise. The EU is regarded a lead actor on PCD internationally and has made good progress both at European and Member State level.

Many positive developments have been recorded over the past few years, yet many challenges remain as well. The fourth biennial report on PCD addresses the latest progress in promoting PCD in key challenges regarding trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security, and on how the EU aims to increase its overall impact for global development.

ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/policy-coherence/

Towards a new partnership for development

A new partnership for development should be based upon the Monterrey principle of primary responsibility of each country to take action, coupled with partnerships between all countries and stakeholders.

Domestic resource mobilisation, legal and fiscal regulations, and institutions supporting the development of the private sector, investment, decent job creation and export competitiveness are essential to make the ambition achievable for all countries. Domestic reforms are crucial to make economic growth sustainable and allow it to work effectively for poverty eradication, decreased inequalities and improved wellbeing for all. This is true for all countries, at all levels of development.

The European Union (EU) recognises that some countries will continue to need support, including development assistance. In this context, more efficient and effective methods of investing development aid are emerging, ensuring that aid acts as a catalyst for development, leveraging investment – including through innovative financial sources – instruments and mechanisms, such as blending.

South-South cooperation can make substantial contributions to shaping global development outcomes. The principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, agreed at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011, should be applied universally.

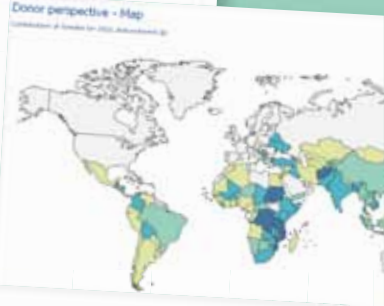
In June 2013, the European Commission presented a Communication 'Beyond 2015: towards a comprehensive and integrated approach to financing for poverty eradication and sustainable development', proposing an integrated EU approach to financing and other means of implementation related to the various global processes.

Improved transparency and accountability for actions, should provide incentives for cooperation amongst governments, civil society and the global community at large. The private sector should embrace the incentives to contribute in a transparent framework; all countries should contribute their fair share towards reaching goals; and all countries should report on progress towards achieving such goals in an open and transparent manner.

In this regard, the Commission advocates a comprehensive and integrated approach to the means of implementation, including financing issues at the global level. At present, financing discussions related to climate, biodiversity, development and sustainable development are taking place in different fora, even though the potential financing sources are the same. There is a strong need to ensure coherence and coordination and avoid a duplication of efforts with regard to the financing for development.

Beyond aid, policy coherence for development (PCD) continues to play a major role in eliminating poverty and achieving sustainable development. The EU recognises that its policies can have impacts beyond the Union that either contribute to or undermine its development policy's objectives. It therefore seeks to minimise contradictions and build synergies between policies that have an impact on developing countries, for the benefit of overseas development. The EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development further confirms that strong consideration of the role of these policies should therefore be prominent in the future framework.

Against this backdrop, the eighth edition of the European Development Days addressed issues such as climate change, the role of trade and the private sector, as well as how to mobilise more resources beyond official development assistance.



NEED INFORMATION ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF FRANCE TO HUMANITARIAN AID IN 2012?

Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

13:00 - 14:15 Upscaling climate risk assessment



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14:45 - 16:00 Climate financial instruments



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WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

14:00 - 15:30 Poverty eradication and
climate change: friends or foes?



p. 194





Climate change

Climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing humankind. Given the necessity to keep the global average temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels, the European Union develops and implements climate change policies and strategies to take its share and help the world meet its targets for 2020 and beyond.

There is broad recognition that the natural resources base – including a healthy environment and sustainable energy resources – and the ability to lift people out of poverty are linked. Developing countries therefore need to have the means and capacity to implement actions on the ground to achieve their development objectives, whilst preserving the natural resources capital. Here, the EU plays an important role in catalysing investment and strengthening capacities, particularly in least developed countries.

With regard to policies, in its 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the EU pledged support for the promotion of cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency, and low-carbon development and the reduction of natural resource use, whilst contributing to improving the resilience of developing countries to the consequences of climate change.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU proposes a common approach to the follow-up to Rio+20 and the Millennium Development Goals. The elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals underlines the need for actions towards an inclusive green economy.

Recognising that the fight against climate change is increasingly being reflected in other policy areas, the Commission has proposed that at least 20% of the 2014-20 budget should be spent on climate-relevant measures, including in development cooperation.



In terms of support and implementation, the EU has put in place or contributed to several important initiatives. With regard to climate finance, one example is the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, an innovative global risk capital fund initiated by the EU in 2004 that allows for the mobilisation of private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Both a development tool and a contribution to global efforts to fight climate change, it demonstrates the EU's commitment to transfer clean technologies to developing countries. However, new and innovative finance mechanisms will be needed to achieve the long-term global target of mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020.

Developing countries are already affected by climate change. The next step is to assess the risks and understand their potential impacts, whilst making this information 'user-friendly' for local communities. Interesting and valuable experiences exist that should be shared more widely. Finally, it is also important to understand that adaptation and mitigation to climate change are increasingly linked. Many actions can be beneficial to both adaptation and mitigation, whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development.



SOIL ATLAS OF AFRICA



For the first time ever, this atlas collects vital information on African soils and highlights the importance of this non-renewable resource. With its stunning full colour maps and illustrations, it explains in a comprehensible and visually appealing way the diversity of soil across the African continent and explains why it is so important to preserve this precious resource.

The Soil Atlas of Africa is more than more than an atlas. It presents a new and comprehensive interpretation of an often-neglected natural resource. It is an essential reference to a non-renewable resource that is fundamental for life on this planet.

4 LAB

Brainstorming

13:00-14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Maarten van Aalst,
Director, Red Cross/
Red Crescent Climate
Centre



#EDD13_Climate

Upscaling climate risk assessments

Linking information to decisions in practice and policy

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- **Olivier Jenard**, Deputy Director, Red Cross EU Office
- **Dr Thorsten Klose**, Senior Advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, German Office, The Red Cross
- **Jane Madgwick**, Chief Executive Officer, Wetlands International
- **Fleur Monasso**, Program Manager, Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre

Climate change is bringing new risks, here and now. This reality, along with the increasing attention for climate risk management in many policies and plans, has spawned a vast number of projects, methods and tools to assess climate risk.

Many of these risk assessments face two key challenges: (1) how to ensure that the assessments really result in better decisions, especially in the context of multiple drivers and high uncertainties (across a range of spatial and time scales) and (2) how to scale up, moving from in-depth, resource-intensive pilot studies to approaches that can be applied on a much wider scale.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre has developed interactive approaches to inform and apply climate risk assessments, which are used by a wide variety of actors, from smallholder communities in Africa to the World Bank and IFAD.

This interactive session:

- Featured brief examples from the field, showing how local risk assessments can directly inform policy and practice,
- Presented tools to overcome uncertainties and link information to action, and then
- Asked participants to brainstorm solutions to enhance the integration of climate risk assessments into decision-making at all scales.

Organised by
Red Cross EU Office,
Red Cross/Red
Crescent Climate
Centre



Key points

- There is still a need to educate politicians and the general public about climate risks.
- Long-term commitment is needed: politics often results in short-term thinking.
- Information has to be easy to understand, integrated and user friendly; good practice must be shared.
- Standardisation of data would facilitate its better use.
- More flexibility in budgets is required.

Synopsis

Because climate change is generating new risks, better and more responsive ways of assessing and responding to these risks are needed. Many new projects and methodologies have emerged, but to ensure they meet current and future needs it is essential that risk assessment meets the needs of and is relevant to all stakeholders.

Participants shared information and expertise, drawing on specific examples from three projects, and thought creatively about future initiatives. Two key issues underpinned the discussion:

- How can risk assessment help improve our decisions, particularly in the context of multiple drivers and high uncertainties across a range of spatial and time scales?
- How best to scale up to bring real benefits – is ‘better always better’?

An initiative elaborated by Dr Thorsten Klose illustrated how creative thinking has enabled the organisation to better anticipate and respond to humanitarian disasters.

A specific fund linked to seasonal weather forecasts enables responses to be made to potential, rather than actual, disasters. This helps to mitigate the effects before the event. Use of the fund is triggered when forecasts anticipate disaster conditions such as rain or drought.

Jane Madgwick demonstrated how partnerships between stakeholders at all levels created greater understanding of the links between threats. For example, deforestation upriver can cause hazards downstream.

These partnerships have enabled local communities to better respond and adapt to climatic changes. Whilst aiming to influence public policy in the long term, partnerships created at village level have brought significant benefits in the short term. This model has caught the interest of a wide range of investors and policymakers.

A presentation from the Austrian Red Cross drawing on lessons from the Climate Forum East and the South East European Forum on climate change focused on capacity building in civil society and how national networks have facilitated knowledge exchange and the building of local and regional advocacy platforms. An example from Croatia showed how a ‘heat wave plan’ has been created to support vulnerable people, particularly the elderly.

To demonstrate the uncertainties of climate risk and how knowledge and information can be used to beneficial effect, participants joined in an interactive game, successfully used by the Red Cross with stakeholders ranging from young people to government officials. The object of the game was to engage people in the task of both maximising development gains whilst avoiding crises.

Insight

Energised by the discussion and participation in the climate risk game, many of today’s participants will meet in the future to develop the ideas generated.



4 LAB

Brainstorming

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Sumalee Khosla,
Senior Consultant,
International Climate
Policy, Ecofys



#EDD13_Climate

Climate financial instruments

What impact do they have on greenhouse gas emissions and the transformation of developmental trajectories?

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- **Christopher Clubb**, Director, Banking in Early Transition Countries, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – EBRD
- **Dr Jochen Harnisch**, Climate Change Policy Coordinator, KfW
- **Guillaume Meyssonnier**, Climate change specialist, Agence Française de Développement – AFD
- **Paul Renier**, Deputy Head of Unit for Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has formalised two collective international climate finance commitments for developed countries: a Fast Start finance commitment to provide new and additional resources approaching USD 30 billion to developing countries over the period 2010-12 and a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, including innovative ones.

The future architecture of international climate finance will compel actors to make significant coordination efforts. A comprehensive climate-financing framework for the post-2015 development goals will be needed. In parallel, discussions regarding the setting up of a green climate fund are progressing, encompassing key issues such as resource mobilisation, instruments and impacts.

This session aimed to identify good practices and standards to enhance both the effectiveness and the supervision of innovative mechanisms.

Organised by
Agence Française de
Développement – AFD



Key points

- EuropeAid is mainstreaming climate change in all its projects, and also looking at blending grants with loans for energy saving projects.
- It is absolutely vital to ensure national ownership of energy saving projects in developing countries so that the regulations and infrastructure are in place before embarking on building partnerships to seek grants or to get private investors involved.
- Whilst private investors are interested in investing in energy-saving projects, there are not enough bankable projects, partly owing to weakness of partners to implement them.
- Emerging countries are interested in seeking finance for energy saving and climate change projects, and some are being helped by loans from European institutions.

Synopsis

In this session, speakers explained that most agencies are now linking efforts to prevent rising temperatures and energy saving with development cooperation, a clear progression from even five years ago.

EuropeAid is mainstreaming climate change, and ensuring that all its projects are climate compatible, with dedicated budget lines that target the environment and climate change activities. Mainstreaming is a leading strategy of the French Development Agency, whilst the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) now has 40 professionals involved in identifying energy efficient and climate change projects. One-third of EBRD's transactions are concerned with renewables and climate change.

Many people believe this concern with financing energy saving and restricting greenhouse gas emissions is primarily Eurocentric, but the KfW representative explained that banks from Brazil, South

Africa and China are providing finance for green initiatives through the International Development Finance Club, which are linked to the development themes of the Club's southern members.

National ownership is one of the keys to encouraging investment in climate change projects, in order that national regulations and the support mechanisms are in place to reassure investors. This is where the NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) set up through the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) are important as they focus on national ownership, and represent a move from project to programme financing.

There was also talk of blending loans with private investments and developing financial instruments to build credit lines in local banks in developing countries earmarked for energy efficiency investment, in order to develop a market for energy efficiency in these countries. In this way investors would be able to seek national rather than international finance. This is also an interesting example of using top-down loans to support bottom-up investment.

Flexibility is the key to all the measures to finance climate change mechanisms – for example, the EBRD, most of whose work is centred in EU neighbourhood countries, finds it very difficult to attract private investment to fragile states like Tajikistan, which have very little credit worthiness. In such cases, a range of financial instruments have to be used in tandem – for example, project funding has been used from the EU's Neighbourhood Programme.

Insight

Emerging economies are equally concerned about investment for climate change – for example the KfW was one of the first funders for a wind energy park in China, whilst a group of financiers funded a solar project in Morocco.





Auditorium

14:00 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Thijs Berman, Member
of the Committee
on Development,
European Parliament

Youth Ambassador

**Luciano Frontelle de
Paula Filho**, Brazil



[#EDD13_Climate](#)

Poverty eradication and climate change: friends or foes?

- **Frédéric Bontems**, Director for Development Policies and Global Public Goods, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- **Adriana Dinu**, Deputy Executive Coordinator, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- **Connie Hedegaard**, EU Commissioner for Climate Action
- **Aisa Kirabo Kacyira**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat
- **Ibrahim Thiaw**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP

Climate change is imposing a severe, growing burden on development cooperation efforts. There is a fundamental link between global poverty eradication, climate change and environmental sustainability.

It seems impossible to meet the proposed new overarching global development goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 without genuinely addressing climate change, and vice versa. Developing countries will tend to be more negatively affected by climate change, due to their greater vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and their oftentimes low resilience and adaption capacity.

Climate change adaptation measures are therefore essential to ensuring a sustained path towards poverty eradication. At the same time, low emission approaches are increasingly built into national development strategies with the aim of ensuring sustainable and equitable growth.

The recent catastrophe in the Philippines – super Typhoon Haiyan – is a clear example of the effects of climate change and how it can increase the vulnerability of populations. It was caused by the rise in water temperatures in the region and rising sea levels.

This session built upon the results of the UNFCCC conference of November 2013 in Warsaw.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for Climate Action,
European Commission



Key points

- Measures on climate change and development can and should be mutually supportive. Politicians must move out of their silos to develop programmes that are coherent across policy areas.
- At least 20% of the 2014-2020 EU aid budget will be spent in a climate-friendly way.
- Those most affected by climate change can often be found in the 49 least developed countries. They desperately need support for adaptation, but so far more funds have been directed at mitigation efforts.
- All governments are looking to 2015, when there will be a reassessment of the Millennium Development Goals and the UNFCCC Paris Conference of the Parties, which will have to agree on a binding new global climate Agreement.

Synopsis

Climate change threatens poverty reduction and sustainable development. Failure to reduce its impact will push millions of people back into poverty. Those most strongly affected people often live in the 49 least developed countries, although they emit far fewer greenhouse gases because of their low level of industrial activity. These are people with high exposure to risk and little financial resources to protect themselves.

Most of the public debate so far has been led by rich nations and has concentrated on funds for mitigation, which LDCs say they need less. Their greatest need is for funds for adaptation, which has been grossly underfunded in their perspective.

Cities are increasingly relevant to climate change, as urban areas emit over 60% of all greenhouse gases. Massive slums are continuing to grow around urban areas. This is yet another example of the need to link development with measures to slow

down climate change. Without improved investment in governance and city planning, both poverty and climate change will increase.

Ibrahim Thiaw said he was frustrated by human beings' slow response to the mess they have created. Although we have known for 20 years about climate change, and the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) report says it is 95% certain that human activity is responsible for climate change, we still cannot fix the problem.

Speakers agreed that there is no conflict between eliminating poverty and slowing down climate change. Whilst some rejected the term 'mainstreaming', all accepted that politicians had to move out of their 'silos' to create coherent policies.

The EU's new budget has a more integrated approach to development aid and climate change. Within the EC's new thematic budget line for development cooperation – the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme – the aim is to develop 50% of activities relevant to environment and climate change. Partner countries have also developed Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), as flagship policies for low emissions in, for example, the transport, energy and waste sectors.

A growing number of projects already unite economic development and poverty reduction with mitigation and adaptation strategies. For example, France is working with the Senegalese government on reforestation projects to fight coastal erosion, improve fish reproduction and prevent the areas from becoming over-salinated.



Sessions

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WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

09:15 - 10:30	The private sector and development: What role does the private sector have in a transformative agenda	1 LAB	p. 208
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14:00 - 15:30	Aid for trade, trade for aid: What's the new deal?	b AUDITORIUM	p. 214





Trade and the private sector

A thriving private sector is an important precondition to improving income and employment prospects and thus the eradication of poverty. International trade too is part of the path to sustained economic growth and development, but many nations need support and assistance to be able to fully reap the benefits of trade liberalisation.

Since 2001 and the 'Doha Development Agenda', European Union trade-related assistance (TRA) has been provided to support partner countries, amongst other things, in drafting trade strategies and negotiating trade agreements, and support the private sector in accessing export markets and promoting sustainable trading schemes. Going beyond TRA through its 'Aid for Trade' (AFT) package, the EU assists developing countries to design and implement trade policies that cover issues such as trade-related infrastructure and adjustment costs.

EU support to private sector development is given to reduce barriers for business, build capacities and improve the business environment. Support is also provided for training to improve skills and encourage the transfer of know-how and technologies. At the institutional level, the EU supports chambers of commerce, industrial federations, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) associations, and promotes reliable local financial institutions.

In the Council Conclusions on the 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the EU resolved to support the creation of enabling business environments to attract foreign direct investment and increase productivity, recognising the need to work more closely with the private sector as its role in development grows. Trade aspects were further developed in the 2012 Communication 'Trade, Growth and Development'.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU noted an 80% rise in developing country exports between 2000 and 2009 and its leading role in the success of duty-free and quota-free access to all least developed country products under the 'Everything But Arms' initiative. It called on the post-2015 framework to be developed in close partnership with all stakeholders, including the private sector.





Project

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Tagbo Agbazue,
Director, Blandford
Consulting



#EDD13_Trade

CSR in Africa awards

EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce

- **Dr Bruce Byiers**, Policy Officer, Trade and Economic Governance, European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM
- **Albert Engel**, Deputy Director General, Sectoral Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- **Philippe Loop**, Head of Unit, Private Sector and Development, Trade and Regional Integration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **Serguei Ouattara**, President, EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce – EUACC

The EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce (EUACC) believes that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one key way to help ensure inclusiveness and sustainability in Africa's development.

It is not just the volume of economic activity that determines development. It is also how business is done and how it impacts people, the economy and the environment.

Therefore, the EUACC's CSR awards is a tool for raising awareness on the importance of CSR, to help the sharing of know-how and also for rewarding best and successful CSR practices.

Key points

- Extending the notion of CSR through sub-Saharan Africa faces challenges and its application is uneven.
- Developing and applying the principles of CSR is the shared responsibility of governments and the private sector. Civil society also has a big role to play.
- A key first step to extending CSR is creating awareness. The EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce launched three prizes, with the aim of increasing awareness amongst the business community.
- CSR policies should not be seen as a foreign imposition; they need to be context-specific to reflect local circumstances.

Synopsis

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a call to businesses in developing and developed countries to adopt socially, economically and environmentally responsible policies, with the aim of bringing about sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

In Africa, the concept should not be seen as some externally imposed doctrine but as a recipe for sound business approaches that benefit both a country and its companies. Extending the principles of CSR in Africa faces numerous challenges and their application is uneven, both within countries and across them. But non-African companies increasingly want to see progress in CSR; they regard it as an additional form of security for their investments.

With the South African University of Stellenbosch, GIZ studied CSR implementation in 12 African countries with the aim of highlighting best practices. The report showed that CSR is highly context-specific, with a country's priorities depending on local conditions. However, there were some common trends. Two persistent difficulties, faced in all cases, were corruption

and environmental protection. Progress had often been made in developing the legal and institutional framework for CSR, but there were problems with implementation.

Civil society has a big role to play, with its power to denounce and bring pressure for change. But in most countries of sub-Saharan Africa, civil society organisations are not fulfilling this role, according to the survey.

As the region's biggest economy, South Africa is a special case. Despite its relative economic success, it faces significant social and economic challenges. A brief film on CSR showed that the government is no longer perceived as an agent for social change and this is increasing pressure on companies to be more involved in the design of social policies.

'The old ways of doing business and the old manifestations of CSR are not working. Times are changing and business leaders can't just focus on their day jobs and the interests of shareholders. They need to look beyond the boundaries of their respective operations,' said Tagbo Agbazue.

There needs to be greater awareness of the importance of CSR and the contribution that it can make to a company's bottom line. This was a common theme amongst the speakers, as well as in comments from participants. To help spread the word, the EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce launched three prizes in the areas of economic sustainability, environmental sustainability and social impact. 'They are geared to highlighting the best innovative practices that are happening in Africa,' said Serguei Ouattara.

Insight

Developing CSR policies requires dialogue between all those involved – the government, the private sector and civil society. This dialogue is needed to ensure that the principles are acceptable all and adapted to local conditions.





Roundtable

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Lucas Simons, Founder
and Chief Executive
Officer, Scopelnsight



[#EDD13_Trade](#)

Improve livelihoods by sustainable trade

Trade is global not national

- **Patrick Laine**, Chief Executive Officer, Better Cotton Initiative
- **Brigitte Mugiraneza**, Manager, Better Cotton Fast Track Fund, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- **Joost Oorthuizen**, Executive Director, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- **Erwald Wermuth**, Director of International Public Affairs – IDH

Raw materials traded internationally are pivotal to many of the world's critical sustainability challenges. Over 70% of the world's poor and undernourished live in developing economies. Hence, trade and private sector investments in agriculture in developing regions have unique potential to create global public goods.

For companies, supply, security of supply and the licence to operate have become serious challenges. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and governments strive for poverty reduction and safeguarding the global environment.

By leveraging and accelerating the investments of European private sector companies, EU Member States contribute to the public good through trade by upgrading and integrating large groups of smallholder farmers and local micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) into commercial supply chains.

Building on the drive of these parties to upgrade supply origins in line with demand opportunities in regional and international markets, public leverage funding contributes towards strengthened cooperation and impact on the ground.

Organised by
The Sustainable
Trade Initiative – IDH



Key points

- PPPs for PPPs – Public Private Partnerships for Profit, Planet and People – are key.
- The role of neutral convener is essential for companies to work together.
- Scale is critical to reach a tipping point and change the rules of the market.
- Businesses and governments are the real drivers of change, not the voluntary sector.

Synopsis

It was standing room only as people packed this session presented by IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative. When asked to vote on whether donors should work with multinationals, the audience voted unanimously in approval – but were less sure about whether companies should profit, or if donors should engage in countries with fragile institutions.

Addressing the audience's misgivings, IDH Executive Director Joost Oorthuizen emphasised that it was never a question of giving donor money to multinationals. Funding is directed at co-investments that could leverage the reach of the private sector. Increasingly, household names are shifting their business models to achieve sustainability rather than focusing on reputation as in standard CSR practice.

'When most people think about issues in the textile industry, they think of tragedies like collapsing buildings in Bangladesh. However, there are challenges earlier in the supply chain that receive little attention, despite involving many millions more people,' Patrick Laine insisted. Laine presented the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), which works with the whole chain to connect sustainable supply with the demand of major retail brands.

As opposed to organic farming or fair trade that account for just 2% to 3% of the market, the BCI model has been developed to become mainstream within the cotton

industry. With a farmer from Pakistan on its board, it takes a fully multistakeholder approach and focuses on setting minimum standards, such as eliminating the worst forms of child labour and the most damaging pesticides and pushing for a process of continual improvement.

BCI is not about naming or shaming or making comparisons between various areas in the world, he insisted, as each faces different challenges. 'Nor is it about a logo, yet. It is more important to scale up first,' he said.

The project has resulted in impressive figures in improved yields and reduced inputs, with farmers quickly grasping the business case and seeing benefits immediately. More recalcitrant mid-ranking players can be persuaded by the risk that the major retail brands on board might be tempted to drop them as suppliers if they don't sign up.

Tracing cotton right up the supply chain from the field to fashion is impossible, especially where consumption and production are concentrated in countries such as China. But with partnerships and strategic alliances, the project could harness existing structures, services and resources into achieving sustainable socioeconomic development.

Oorthuizen emphasised the criticality of scale, both at a commercial level in terms of demand and at a political level in terms of the initiative being European.

Insight

It is important to leverage the hard power of businesses on the ground and local governments to achieve success, often denied to initiatives based purely in the voluntary sector.

IDH also warned other agencies to strictly observe the rule of EUR 1 of public funds for EUR 1.2 of private money so as to avoid distorting the market.





Unlocking potential connectivity for all

TV white spaces technology: ongoing project and impact

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Ludo de Bock,
Senior Director for
the European Union,
North Atlantic Treaty
Organisation and
United Nations,
Microsoft Corporation



[#EDD13_Trade](#)

- › **David Crawford**, Manager, Centre for White Space Communications
- › **Paul Garnett**, Director for Technology Policy, Microsoft Corporation

Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA) is an umbrella term used to describe a set of technologies and techniques enabling radio communications devices to opportunistically transmit on the available radio spectrum. These technologies and techniques ensure that consumers and their devices have wireless bandwidth when and where they need it.

The TV White Space spectrum refers to frequencies in the TV broadcast bands that are either unassigned or unused. TV broadcasts occupy designated channels, with the assignment of channels to broadcasts varying by location. Not all of the designated channels are in use for broadcast in any given market, giving rise to 'white spaces' in which a channel that is not used may be available. Microsoft and other industry leaders believe that the first globally harmonised opportunity to use DSA technologies and techniques will be in the TV bands.

This technology can bring Internet access where a TV signal is available. Ongoing work and a demonstration were shared during this session.

Key points

- The majority of the world's population cannot get, or afford, Internet access.
- Proven technology now exists to provide cut-price broadband via unused TV frequencies – so-called 'TV white space'.
- Technology partly piloted in a remote Scottish island is now successfully operating in rural Kenya.
- In a live link with Kenya, Microsoft's 'Mawingu' agent explained how cheap Internet access is helping the local community.

Synopsis

Affordability is the main obstacle to Internet access for the majority of the world's population. Particularly in Africa and Asia, laptops, tablets and other devices are out of the reach of many consumers, whilst fibre optic communication networks are often restricted to towns and cities. But over a live online link with Kenya, Microsoft Corporation and the University of Strathclyde demonstrated that cheap broadband connections can now be cost-effectively delivered via so-called TV white space.

TV white space refers to the unused frequencies between broadcast channels. Internet signals sent this way travel further than Wi-Fi signals and are less prone to interference from walls, buildings and trees. This makes it particularly useful for rural broadband, wide-range hotspots and university campus networks.

Whilst the technology has been the subject of research for more than a decade, commercial development is a more recent phenomenon. For example, the Kenya pilot followed trials of the technology by Strathclyde University's Centre for White Space Communications, which developed an Internet network on the Scottish Isle of Bute via adapted home TV aerials.

In Kenya, the Microsoft 4Afrika Initiative linked up with local Internet service provider, Indigo, and a leading wireless organisation to create Mawingu agencies (*Mawingu* means cloud in Swahili) to provide low-cost, high-speed wireless broadband services in selected rural areas. In Nanyuki, this pilot is aimed specifically at increasing economic opportunities for local people.

In the live link-up between Nanyuki and European Development Days in Brussels, participants heard that local farmers were using the agency to monitor market prices of agricultural produce, whilst local job seekers came to the 'office' to check vacancies. A community nurse was saving her weekly bus fare by emailing her reports, rather than having to deliver them in person, whilst two primary schools and a girls' secondary school also now have Internet access. The business model includes selling power from the agency's solar panels to charge LED lantern batteries.

Insight

Paul Garnett breathed a visible sigh of relief when a live Internet link-up with their Nanyuki pilot operation went off without a glitch. The Kenya end of the link was a banana-coloured shipping container covered in solar panels – a place far removed from the grey Brussels' warehouse where European Development Days 2013 was taking place.





Project

Data for development

Using ICT to shape the post-2015 framework

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Denis Guibard, Vice-President, Sustainable Development, Products and Services, Orange



#EDD13_Trade

- › Vincent Blondel, Professor of Applied Mathematics, Université catholique de Louvain – UCL, Belgium
- › Nicolas de Cordes, Vice-President, Marketing Vision, Orange
- › Guillaume Josse, General Director, Groupe Huit

The aim of the session was to show how Internet and Communication Technology (ICT) can in practice help to contribute to the post-MDG goals. ICT does not only make basic services – e.g. in the fields of health, education and banking – accessible to a wide range of people, even in remote rural areas, but it can also help to understand social changes and to feed policymakers and the development community with novel sets of data and insights.

Orange's Data for Development is an innovative open data project, encouraging research teams around the world to use four datasets of anonymous call patterns of Orange's Ivory Coast subsidiary, to help address development issues in novel ways. The datasets are based on call detail records extracted from Orange's customer base between December 2011 and April 2012.

The submitted research projects focused on predicting epidemics; measuring early-warning signs for droughts and their impact; optimising the use of various infrastructure; and designing new services that meet the populations' needs.



Key points

- France's Orange has completed a scientific research project to come up with ways to support the development of the Ivory Coast.
- Planning bus routes is just one of many potential applications of a simulator that could be made available to the Ivory Coast – although EUR 1 million will need to be raised to get that initiative off the ground.
- Weaknesses of the project include establishing who is in charge of data management in the country, and that data is not representative of the whole country.
- A second research project may be launched in other African countries.

Synopsis

Information and Communication Technology is contributing to all eight of the Millennium Development Goals either via connectivity and infrastructure, or via services such as banking or healthcare. Meanwhile, new sustainable development goals will be defined by 2015, and possible goals set out by the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda all include ICT components, for example providing infrastructure to contribute to local economies in developing countries.

Mobile phone operator Orange launched its Data for Development Project in 2012, challenging the research community to find ways to support the development of the Ivory Coast, in areas such as urban planning, health and poverty.

Orange provided generic data such as the number of calls made per hour between different antennae over a certain period. Data was then sent to the research community to solicit projects, and Orange selected a number of winners.

First prize went to a project using data about people's mobility. It aims to help predict how disease can spread and develop

a containment strategy, such as helping authorities work out where to send vaccines.

A 'best development' prize went to a project using data on where people live and when they move around. The aim is to help public authorities decide, for example, which route a new bus service should take.

Another research project provided estimates of the total population and its distribution across the country. Such data, which some countries lack, can be expensive to gather.

By looking at patterns of where people live and work, another project established that it took four hops, with one person passing a package to another, to deliver a physical package from one place to another.

In a similar way, a simulator incorporating mobile phone data could be made available to the Ivory Coast to help authorities come up with practical solutions, such as where to build bridges or bus lanes.

Orange has also discussed the possibility of the simulator being used by senior officials, including the country's president. It estimates the cost at around EUR 1 million, which would be needed to pay for researchers to develop algorithms and one or two computers. It is unclear who would fund the initiative; options include donors, foundations and the government.

Insight

The Orange approach faces challenges. In addition to finding finance for the project, other issues include establishing who is in charge of data management to ensure that privacy is protected, and ensuring the data is not misused. Another weakness is the fact that many poor people and children do not have mobile phones. Finally, the Data for Development Project received very few submissions from inside Africa and the Ivory Coast.





Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Have we considered all the implications?

PPP as a model to contribute to the achievement of the 'Agenda for Change'

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26

- **Jason Clay**, Senior Vice-President, Market Transformation, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- **Mialy Ranaivoson**, Investment Officer, Investisseurs et Partenaires
- **Ernest Ruzindaza**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- **Denis Salord**, Head of Unit, Regional Programmes for Sub-Saharan Africa and Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **Akin Sawyerr**, Member of the Presidential Technical Sub-Committee on Fresh Produce Transformation programme, Nigeria
- **Guy Stinglhamber**, General Delegate, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP
- **Bill Vorley**, Principal Researcher, Sustainable Markets, International Institute for Environment and Development – IIED
- **Hans Willem van der Waal**, General Manager, AGROFAIR



#EDD13_Trade

The approaching deadline of the Millennium Development Goals framework is intensifying debates on collective performance for reaching the stated goals and on drawing upon the lessons learnt from MDG implementation to shape the post-2015 framework.

All major development policy statements have emphasised the need to broaden partnerships with the private sector, to make better use of innovation and to look at the interrelated economic, social and environmental dimensions of the challenges.

The Busan Partnership for Effective Development, the European Commission's 'Agenda for Change', the Rio+20 declaration, the G-8 declaration on Food and Nutrition Security, and the report of the United Nations High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda all emphasise the need for a holistic and sustainable approach to agriculture, food and nutrition security, as well as the stronger involvement of the private sector.

In this session, COLEACP shared its 12 years of experience as a private sector association supported by the European Development Fund (EDF), in building partnerships and working with African, Caribbean and Pacific private agriculture value chains.

Organised by
African,
Caribbean
and Pacific Group
of States,
Europe-Africa-
Caribbean-Pacific
Liaison Committee –
COLEACP,
Vox Africa



Key points

- Whilst embracing the private sector as the way forward for development, the public sector plays a key role in providing the business-friendly, well-regulated environment that protects and supports private investors.
- In the enthusiasm for a partnership with the private sector, do not forget important elements enshrined in corporate social responsibility for private companies, such as decent wages, equal pay for women, and health and safety.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) make up the majority of the private sector companies working in developing countries, and they can benefit by linking up with larger retailers who have access to EU markets and can help them to comply with the demands of a sophisticated market.
- The EC and partner governments are helping young farmers and other entrepreneurs as these are the business leaders of the future.

Synopsis

Public-private partnership in developing countries take different forms – either as a partnership between small indigenous entrepreneurs and the public authorities, a partnership between multinational business and the public authorities, or a partnership between small private entrepreneurs and larger multinational firms. All of these play important roles.

Developing countries are working hard to support their indigenous enterprises. In Rwanda, the government has issued land titles to all citizens, so they can either keep these titles as farmers or use them to access finance to invest in agriculture, whilst in Madagascar the government is giving state aid to help farmers who are producing cooking oil.

Governments also need to help their own young entrepreneurs who will drive forward the country's economic development. The EC is making them a priority and concentrating its development policies in this area.

Today, SMEs make up the majority of business in developing countries. One must, however, be realistic and accept that small-scale producers must find more sustainable structures than their traditional ones if they are to survive in a globalised world. For this reason, many small indigenous companies welcome the entrance into the market of more international private companies as this gives them links to foreign – often EU – markets, and helps them join their supply chains. In addition, these links force them to 'up their game' by helping them to improve standards. Otherwise, small producers would face increasing difficulties in complying with more sophisticated, foreign markets.

Many speakers were anxious that in the enthusiasm to embrace public-private partnerships, one should not forget the important role the public sector plays in commercial development. Governments provide the environment that private business needs if it is to operate.

One speaker said it is important not to forget an older approach to public-private-partnerships: social corporate responsibility, which monitors the internal workings of private companies, and could be applied to public-private partnerships. In Africa, public-private partnerships are funded by investment flows coming from the emerging economies. This also encourages cross-border, South-South operations.

Insight

Denis Salord stressed at the end of the session, 'The private sector is the trump card of the new development strategy'.





The private sector and development: What role does the private sector have in a transformative agenda?

Transition process – a model for private sector engagement in development cooperation?

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Dr Bruce Byiers, Policy Officer, Trade and Economic Governance, European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM



#EDD13_Trade

- **Giedrius Sabaliauskas**, Advisor, Public and Private Partnership, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- **Pawel Samecki**, Director for International Cooperation, National Bank of Poland – NBP
- **Carsten Schmitz-Hoffmann**, Head of Unit, Cooperation with the Private Sector, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ

The post-2015 development agenda is increasingly taking shape. Rio+20 made clear that sustainable development covers three main dimensions, namely economic, social and environmental, and that both in policy and practice, governance is the glue that binds together these different strands.

The recent European Commission Communication 'A Decent Life for All' emphasises the mobilisation of domestic resources, as well as the vital role of structural transformation led by the partner countries themselves, to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The global development agenda is moving beyond a strictly aid-based approach and is in need of a more diversified approach to structural transformation.

This session focused on the importance of private sector engagement in development cooperation in the post-2015 development framework.

Organised by
Ministry for
Foreign Affairs –
Lithuania



Key points

- The question is no longer whether development actors should engage with the private sector, but how.
- There are important lessons to be learnt from the experience of the Central and Eastern European economies over the past 25 years.
- Foreign direct investment is crucial for economic development but is not enough on its own. Public and private actors must work together to create an enabling environment to ensure knowledge transfer and foster economic growth.

Synopsis

Participants focused on experiences and lessons learned from public-private development initiatives, drawing from the experiences of Central and Eastern European countries, the GIZ experience in implementing public-private development initiatives, and a case study focusing on Sierra Leone.

Pawel Samecki presented the experience of transition and economic development of Central and Eastern European countries in the post-communist era. Samecki described the main drivers that led to economic growth over the past 25 years: macroeconomic stabilisation, disinflationary policies, private sector reforms, liberalisation of economic activities, privatisation of state-owned enterprises, and economic support from other countries to support the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises. These factors created an enabling environment for foreign direct investment (FDI).

He acknowledged that aid had positively contributed to economic growth in Central and Eastern Europe, but emphasised that the strongest drivers of change had come from the private sector, particularly in the form of FDI, which created employment and sparked economic growth. He emphasised

the need for an enabling environment in the form of macroeconomic stability, an attractive and stable environment for FDI, business-friendly regulations, stimulating job creation, and education.

Carsten Schmitz-Hoffmann provided examples of public-private development cooperation and shared lessons learnt based on GIZ's experience. He stressed the importance of providing the private sector with incentives that link development initiatives to their core business, such as access to resources, market expansion, direct access to consumers, and supply chain efficiency. He added that the private sector could be a driver for sustainable development due to the powerful influence that the private sector has on decision and policymakers on issues such as climate change and sustainability.

Giedrius Sabaliauskas concluded by presenting his experience in Sierre Leone. He emphasised the need to be innovative in designing and implementing PPPs, and challenged Europe to look for new models for effective partnership. He highlighted the lack of understanding between public and private actors and recipient country governments that had led to the failure of many public-private development initiatives in the past, and argued for the need to ensure an enabling operating environment for such initiatives to succeed, including institutional capacity, support to the local private sector, and a strong focus on job creation.

Insight

Participants were highly engaged, and the session was so popular that many participants had to stand outside the door. The main topic for discussion amongst audience members concerned incentivising the private sector and fostering understanding between public and private actors.





Brainstorming

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Philippe Loop, Head of Unit, Private Sector and Development, Trade and Regional Integration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid



#EDD13_Trade

Strengthening the role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth

Stakeholder consultations on the future EU approach to private sector development and engagement of the private sector for development

This brainstorming session broke up into sub-groups moderated by:

- › **Matthias Altmann**, Policy Officer, Private Sector Development, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Ad Ooms**, Relation Manager, Institutional Donors, ICCO – Cooperation
- › **Ivan Voles**, Member of the European Economic and Social Committee – EESC
- › **Klaus Rudischhauser**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- › **Bruno Wenn**, Chairman, Board of Directors, European Development Finance Institutions – EDFI

The private sector plays a crucial role in the development process by creating jobs, innovating and providing products that can transform the lives of poor people. The EU has a role in encouraging productive investment and business practices in developing countries that are responsible in social, environmental and fiscal terms. Working more closely with the private sector both from EU and partner countries towards achieving common development goals can moreover be a way to enhance the effectiveness of our support to private sector development.

DG DEVCO is working on defining a clear policy that formulates in more operational terms its strategy for implementing the directions given in the Agenda for Change on working for and with the private sector in development cooperation.

This session provided a space for discussion of the issues and options that should be addressed in a future EU policy on private sector development and engagement with the private sector for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth.

Officials working on the new Communication concerning the private sector's involvement in development welcome input. Comments can be sent to europaaid-c4@ec.europa.eu.

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid



Key points

- Because it creates jobs, the private sector needs to be involved in development.
- An upcoming EC Communication will focus on ways to make this happen.
- Mechanisms are needed to ensure that any public funds that go to the private sector are used in a transparent and responsible manner.

Synopsis

Because 90% of jobs are created by the private sector, mostly by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), successful development cannot take place without business. 'Without jobs there can be no inclusive growth,' said Bruno Wenn.

The discussion revolved around four topics:

- Risk sharing – how to encourage business people to make high impact investments they might otherwise find too risky.
- The post-2015 framework – as the deadline passes for the MDGs, it is important to include the private sector in creating and implementing the next set of development goals.
- Civil society and the private sector – cooperation for change.
- Inclusive growth for inclusive business – developing goods and services tailored to the poor.

Risk sharing should not include subsidised interest rates or grants. 'That will start a race to the bottom and undermine markets,' said Wenn. However, other risk sharing mechanisms may encourage businesses to invest in things such as energy projects in South Sudan or Liberia.

The MDGs did not involve the private sector. The new Sustainable Development Goals need its input. Tools could include new sources of financing, such as remittances from emigrants; building business-friendly environments; and ensuring good governance using market principles.

The EC might help in areas like institution building and forging links amongst businesses in Europe and the developing world.

No segment of society can solve development issues alone. The public sector, civil society and the private sector need to work together. Yet civil society organisations and businesses often have different goals. There is a need to go beyond corporate social responsibility to talk about 'creating shared values, not share value'. Goals can include bringing poor people into the market or giving a boost to the informal sector.

Economic growth does not necessarily help poor people. More important are the pattern and quality of growth. Inclusive growth models include the poor both on the demand side, as consumers of products that meet their needs, and on the supply side as entrepreneurs and employees.

A market-based model is needed. Even poor individuals can spend money on the right products, and the resulting revenue streams generate economic sustainability.

Comments that emerged from the breakout discussion groups focused largely on ways to ensure that any public funds allotted to the private sector are used in a transparent and responsible manner.

There should be mechanisms to guarantee respect for the environment, social equality, human rights, gender equality and labour standards. Public money should be used to encourage investments that go beyond 'business as usual' to favour pilot projects that could have a strong multiplier effect. Efforts must be put into 'trust building' amongst the public sector, civil society and the private sector.





Policy coherence for development

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by:

Gaspar Frontini, Head of Unit for Policy and Coherence, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid



#EDD13_Trade

- **Olivier Consolo**, Director, The European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- **Didier Millerot**, Head of Unit, Directorate-General for Internal Market and Services, European Commission
- **Klaus Rudischhauser**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- **Arjan Schuthof**, Strategic Advisor, Office for International Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

As a key player in global development the EU is constantly pursuing ways to increase the impact of its resources and efforts for development by scrutinizing its development and non-development policies. The EU's commitment to pursue Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is aimed at preventing that non-development policies contradict or undermine development efforts and resources and at maximizing potential synergies that may arise.

Many positive developments have been recorded over the past few years, yet many challenges remain as well. This lab launched the EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development.

This fourth biennial report on Policy Coherence for Development addresses the latest progress made by the EU and Member States in promoting PCD. The report addresses key challenges regarding trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security. It further explains how the EU aims to increase its impact for global development. In this session panel speakers reflected on the progress made from an EU, Member State and civil society perspective.

For information on PCD and the EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development please visit ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid



Key points

- Policy coherence for development
PCD is key in modernising international development cooperation.
- PCD must be a cornerstone of the post-2015 agenda, moving beyond 'traditional' development and towards more sustainable development goals.
- Progress has been made, but there is still much work to be done.

Synopsis

The EU's policy coherence for development aims to ensure that non-development policies do not contradict or undermine development efforts and resources. This session launched the biennial European Commission report 'EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development'. The report charts progress made in promoting PCD and addresses key challenges regarding trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security.

Klaus Rudischhauser presented the report, which highlighted achievements on PCD both in EU and Member State policies. He highlighted the progress made so far in advancing PCD issues and processes, but also acknowledged that there is still much work to be done. Rudischhauser also emphasised the importance of advancing the PCD agenda in the context of the post-2015 agenda, which aims to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

Didier Millerot provided an overview of a concrete case of PCD, namely the country-by-country final reporting obligation introduced through amendments of the EU Account Directives. They require large companies to report on payments made to third country governments. The new legislation targets three major sectors – the extractive, oil, and logging industries – and enshrines transparent reporting requirements in law. Olivier Consolo said civil society organisations

congratulate the EC on the quality and transparency of the report, which also showcases weaknesses and areas for improvement. He stressed that there is still much room for improvement and that it is important to recognise the political nature of PCD. The Netherlands appears to be leading by example by bringing together policy and politics to advance the PCD agenda.

The challenge lies in resolving the 'conflicts of interest between policy and politics,' he said. Consolo also emphasised that whilst civil society representatives appreciate the new country-by-country approach, there is concern that some Member States may be less willing to impose regulations on the private sector than others.

Arjan Schuthof noted that the new Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development is putting PCD at the forefront of her policies on issues such as tax avoidance and corporate social responsibility. The minister is also bringing together stakeholders such as NGOs and CEOs of large companies to discuss areas for potential cooperation.

Arjan Schuthof offered four recommendations to advance the PCD agenda:

- Recognise that PCD is crucial in modernising international development cooperation.
- More research into the impact is needed to provide evidence that it works.
- The PCD agenda needs to be taken beyond the EU's borders and into the international arena.
- A communications strategy is needed to (re)brand PCD and make it more visible, accessible and comprehensible to everyone, including citizens.

Insight

Although the EU is the leading global actor in terms of PCD, it is important to keep it high on the political agenda to ensure that important issues such as tax avoidance or possible incoherences between EU trade interests and EU development objectives are addressed.





Aid for trade, trade for aid: What's the new deal?

Leveraging the private sector and trade for inclusive
and sustainable development

14:00 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Vera Kwakofi,
Journalist, BBC Africa

Youth Ambassador

Thiago Millnitz, Brazil

- › **Bethlehem Alemu**, Founder and General Manager, soleRebels
- › **Jason Clay**, Senior Vice-President, Market Transformation, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- › **Jørgen Ole Haslestad**, President and Chief Executive Officer, YARA International
- › **Pascal Lamy**, Former Director General, World Trade Organization – WTO
- › **Dr Obadiah Mailafia**, Chef de cabinet of the Secretary General, African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States – ACP
- › **Apollo Owuor**, Director for Agriculture and Corporate Affairs, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP
- › **Klaus Rudischhauser**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid



#EDD13_Trade

Lifting the 'bottom billion' out of poverty requires developing countries to participate effectively in global markets and scale up global value chains. Trade-related reforms and an enhanced business environment can leverage the private sector's contribution to development.

The session focused on how best to achieve cooperation between trade-related bodies and governments, international organisations, donors and the private sector to facilitate the latter's access to global and regional markets.

The panel analysed the challenges faced when working with the private sector. It highlighted potential benefits of trade facilitation and trade capacity-building advisory, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. Discussants showcased tools to engage effectively with the private sector and will prioritize next steps needed to overcome the obstacles discussed.

The debate explored the necessary conditions for fruitful public-private cooperation to catalyse trade-related reforms and achieve development results.

Organised by

Europe-Africa-
Caribbean-Pacific
Liaison Committee –
COLEACP, International
Finance Corporation
– IFC,
Practitioners' Network
for European
Development
Cooperation, United
Nations Industrial
Development
Organization – UNIDO



Key points

- Trade and market access do not always translate into sustainable growth for a country. Nigeria is a good example of what happens when a resource like oil is discovered, but infrastructure for other sectors is ignored and new wealth is created for a very small group of people.
- A new international consensus is needed: a framework that has robust institutions, as well as transparent and free markets, within a rules-governed system.
- Africa needs to create value-added for its raw materials.
- We must replace 'aid for trade' with 'aid for investment'.

Synopsis

Pascal Lamy said that trade policy had been based on the belief that if trade were liberalised, God would take care of the rest. As a result, development aid had focused on supporting public institutions so they can encourage investment markets and help leverage growth and welfare creation.

However, private sector activity has not automatically supported development. What is needed now is to replace 'aid for trade' with 'aid for investment' and promote private sector development. As part of its Agenda for Change, the EU has made significant efforts and given large amounts of money to help the private sector grow, and to facilitate trade and investment.

The new United Nations Industrial Development Organization Director-General, Li Yong, said emerging economies, growing South-South trade, and thriving triangular trade (i.e. South-South-North) offer huge potential for developing countries. But as well as needing aid to support trade, poor countries need to strengthen the local private sector's capacity to meet international production or food health standards and they need access to world markets.

The discussion was a testament to how the approach to development and working with business has changed. For example the World Wildlife Fund, the nature conservation organisation, has realised that one must work with businesses to ensure their products do not contribute to climate change, destroy the environment or compromise biodiversity.

Ironically, trade can also have a detrimental effect in a developing country. For example, in the 1960s Nigeria had a vibrant agricultural sector, but then caught 'the Dutch disease' when oil was discovered. As a result, the country's agricultural sector declined due to the lack of proper infrastructure, and the government had to step in to create an enabling environment for private enterprise in the agricultural sector.

Developing countries also need help to develop their own industrial sectors, but there are a number of obstacles:

- In Africa, tax systems are not conducive to trade.
- If agriculture is going to develop an export market, land reform is a priority, with clear legislation stipulating property rights.
- Africa's wealth is being extracted and exported without any added value. For example, the continent produces 20% of the world's leather but only 2% of the world's leather goods.

Speakers generally agreed that a new consensus is needed. The Washington Consensus that emerged after World War II put markets in charge. In Africa this has since been followed by the 'Beijing consensus', where deals are done and silence maintained about human rights abuses, provided the country benefits from some new infrastructure. Both have resulted in unanswered questions and disenchantment.

Insight

In 2009, when US President Barack Obama came to Africa he said, 'Africa doesn't need strongmen, it needs strong institutions'.



European Report on Development 2014

The **5th edition** of the European Report on Development (ERD 2014) will cover the topic of **“Financing for Development and other Means of Implementation in the Post-2015 context”** (working title).

The report will provide independent, evidence-based and forward looking research input to the debate on financing and other means of implementation for the overarching post-2015 framework, in order to feed into decision-making by the international community.

The ERD 2014 is supported by the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, and Luxembourg. The report is being prepared by a research consortium made up of

the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik/German Development Institute (DIE), the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), the University of Athens and the Southern Voices Network.

The report is expected to be published in September 2014.





For more information:
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EUROPEAN REPORT
ON **DEVELOPMENT**

Sessions

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

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| 14:45 - 16:00 | Progress at risk: government spending on MDGs |  | p. 222 |
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WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

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| 11:00 - 12:15 | Effective development in a changing world: the role of business |  | p. 228 |
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Financing Beyond ODA

Accelerating the pace of change towards inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries requires the mobilisation of billions of euros of resources.

The European Union promotes a comprehensive and integrated approach to development finance. Given the scale of the challenges faced, there is a need to make full use of all resources available (domestic/foreign, public/private). Equally, it needs to think about how to make finance more efficient and effective, investing in innovative mechanisms where relevant.

In the 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change' and the ensuing Council Conclusions, the EU undertook to better leverage private sector activity and resources for delivering public goods, and to explore grant funding and risk-sharing mechanisms to catalyse public-private partnerships and investments.

In the February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All' and the ensuing Council Conclusions, the EU underlined the need for a common and comprehensive approach to financing post-2015.

In its July 2013 Communication 'Beyond 2015 – towards a comprehensive and integrated approach to financing poverty eradication and sustainable development', the European Commission called for a comprehensive, integrated, policy-focused and country-based approach to financing global goals, with mutual accountability needed to reflect shared responsibilities. The accompanying '2013 Accountability Report' monitors progress on EU financing commitments.





Project

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Eloise Todd,

Brussels Director,
ONE – Moderator



#EDD13_ODA

Europe Beyond Aid

Do European policies reflect its commitment to development?

- > **Owen Barder**, Senior Fellow and Director for Europe, Center for Global Development – CGD
- > **Henrik Harboe**, Director for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

Europeans are rightly proud of the quantity and quality of aid they give. In total, Europeans give more than two-and-a-half times as much official aid as the United States, and in the main it is relatively effective. But development cooperation means more than providing aid.

Two years ago in Busan the international community promised to move 'from effective aid to cooperation for effective development'. So if European countries are serious about development they also have to pay attention to how their policies on trade, finance, migration, environment, technology and security all affect the developing world.

Europe Beyond Aid uses the Center for Global Development's Commitment to Development Index (CDI) to examine Europe's broader development policies.

This session used the 2013 results for Europe to show that whilst European countries do relatively well on aid, they have much less reason to be proud of other, 'beyond aid' policies.

The Europe Beyond Aid programme aims to celebrate the positive ways in which European governments pursue development-friendly policies, and to identify where progress is needed and from whom.

Organised by

Center for Global
Development – CGD



Key points

- Trade and market access do not always translate into sustainable growth for a country. Nigeria is a good example of what happens when a resource like oil is discovered, but infrastructure for other sectors is ignored and new wealth is created for a very small group of people.
- A new international consensus is needed: a framework that has robust institutions, as well as transparent and free markets, within a rules-governed system.
- Africa needs to create value-added for its raw materials.
- We must replace 'aid for trade' with 'aid for investment'.

Synopsis

Since 2003, CGD has produced its CDI to rank 27 of the world's richer countries on how, in addition to their aid budgets, their policies support developing countries. Its ranking covers aid, trade, finance, migration, environment, security and technology transfer policies. Some facts on the performance of European countries over the past 10 years:

- Whilst European countries have consistently ranked above average, they have not made much progress compared to the rest of the world, except in their environment policies, where they have taken measures to limit greenhouse gas emissions.
- Technology transfer policies have lowered European rankings vis-à-vis other countries because of a tightening of intellectual property rights.
- Security policies have had a negative effect because of European countries' arms sales to undemocratic countries, with Sweden the worst performer.
- Denmark ranks top for the second year running because of its quantity and quality of aid, financial transparency, commitment to security and its technology transfer to developing countries.

In addition to monitoring countries'

performance, CGD works to influence government behaviour. For example, CGD suggests that support for developing countries be included in the EU-US trade negotiations. Another example is how CDI results persuaded the US government to relax migration rules to allow Haitian refugees to work temporarily in the United States.

It was suggested that a way to convince a domestic audience of the value of gearing policies towards supporting developing countries was to show that less restrictive intellectual property rights could actually support research and development, which happened in South Korea. Another way is to show how stopping money laundering could benefit richer countries in terms of tax receipts as much as it could benefit poorer ones.

Norway's ranking has dropped from first to third because of its environmental performance as an oil producing country, even though it works to extract oil in a non-polluting way. Nevertheless, the country scores well on aid, migration and security. A recent change of government has indicated a possible positive change in trade policies and the possibility of directing part of its sovereign wealth fund towards development and mitigating climate change.

It was also noted that there are moves towards a more equal policy assessment. The CDI is one of a few examples of how rich countries' performance is being monitored in a similar way to past assessments of poorer countries by richer countries and the global financial institutions.

Insight

The European Union is clearly the leader in terms of levels of aid it gives, but it is not focused enough on how its behaviour affects development. It was observed that the EU is tough on the symptoms of poverty, but not tough enough on the causes of poverty.





Progress at risk: government spending on MDGs

Turning numbers into nurses

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Natalia Alonso, Head
of European Union
Advocacy Office,
Oxfam International



#EDD13_ODA

- **Matthew Martin**, Director, Development Finance International – DFI
- **Patrice Sanon**, Founder and Executive Director, Organisation pour le Droit à la Santé et au Développement – ODSAD FASO, Burkina Faso

In the world of development, money answers many questions. If we're interested in finding out how far we've come in achieving the Millennium Development Goals or in what direction we should go for a post-2015 agenda, having the right numbers in place is paramount to moving forward.

This session focused on the 'Government Spending Watch' report and database which is the first ever to track what developing countries are spending on the MDGs. It has found rapid progress being made in certain countries. However, the majority of countries are spending much less than they have pledged and much less than what is needed to meet the MDGs or potential post-2015 goals.

In fact, lack of finance threatens to reverse progress to date. Only one third of countries are meeting any education or health goals and less than 30% are hitting agriculture and water and sanitation (WASH) targets. To top it off, falling aid commitments, low execution rates and low recurrent spending have combined to put a real threat to any existing progress.

This report comes to the conclusion that countries need to make more data on MDG spending accessible to their citizens; strengthen policies for revenue mobilisation, debt and aid management; and spend more on agriculture, WASH and social protection.

Organised by
Development
Finance International,
Oxfam International

Key points

- A new database shows how much developing countries are spending on the MDGs.
- The aim is to promote transparency and accountability and give local civil society the tools to challenge government assertions and plans for spending on sustainable development.
- While developing countries overall have increased spending on MDG issues, this is not the case in Africa, where the trend is downwards.

Synopsis

Some 13 years after the MDGs were set, and two years before they are due to be met, campaigners finally have a means of measuring how much money developing countries are putting into achieving the goals. 'It really is astonishing that nobody had been tracking this before,' said Matthew Martin.

The 'Progress at Risk: Government Spending on the MDGs' report was drawn up by Government Spending Watch (GSW), a joint venture of Oxfam and the Development Finance Institute. It is at the heart of a new online database that currently covers the MDG-related government spending of 63 countries, with the number of countries to rise shortly to 82. The report, which will be issued annually, aims to promote transparency and accountability. The website provides local civil society activists and other interested parties with the data, analyses and campaign tools needed to hold governments to account over MDG spending.

The report reveals significant differences in the quality and quantity of data amongst countries. Only some 10% of countries provided all the data sought and many provided less than 25%. But donors are also at fault when it comes to providing accurate and up-to-date information on MDG assistance. The problem is that a lot

of their spending does not go through the budget of the recipient country, Martin said.

Overall the report shows that developing countries have increased budget spending on MDG issues, despite the global financial crisis. But in Africa the results are less positive. Very few African states are spending enough to meet the MDGs, with the prospects for making continued progress post-2015 even dimmer, Martin told participants.

'This tool is very important and we hope to do a lot with it,' said Patrice Sanon. The Burkina Faso government is one of Africa's most open when it comes to giving NGOs access to information, but even there it is difficult to find out what is really going on. Sanon cited the example of budget spending on health, which the GSW says is much lower than the government states.

Too often civil society organisations are only consulted on budgetary issues once decisions have been taken, and that is too late, he said. The new analytical tool will allow civil society to play a more proactive role on budget issues and produce alternative financial analyses to counter those offered by the government.

Future tasks include drawing a closer correlation between spending in areas such as health or agriculture and progress on achieving the MDGs. Governments also need to measure the performance of social spending. 'It is all very well having nice data, but what counts in the end is whether it changes lives,' said Martin.

Insight

The international community must begin to think about how to promote sustainable development post-2015. But pressure must be maintained to achieve the current MDGs and the effective monitoring of spending is one way of assuring attention does not waver.





Roundtable

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Niels Keijzer,
Researcher, German
Development Institute
– DIE



#EDD13_ODA

Financing beyond ODA

How financial institutions can provide more than just cheap credit

- › **Loic de Cannierre**, Chief Executive Officer, Incofin
- › **Henry de Cazotte**, Director, Advisor to the Strategy Executive Director, Agence Française de Développement – AFD
- › **Mialy Ranaivoson**, Investment Officer, Investisseurs et Partenaires
- › **Maria Jose Romero**, Policy and Advocacy Officer, Eurodad
- › **Bernhard Ziller**, Senior Economic Advisor, European Investment Bank – EIB

The past two decades have seen large transformations in the development finance landscape, in terms of flows, actors and instruments, both in donors and recipient countries.

Bilateral and multilateral financial institutions are working on ways to increase their impact by offering more than just money. Non-financing activities such as knowledge and expertise sharing can contribute to development. So too does cooperation, in the context of blending and the use of innovative financial instruments.

This session discussed financial institutions' responses to the transformation of development finance in a post-2015 perspective. Conclusions were submitted to the auditorium panel session on 'How to better mobilise all resources for development'.

Organised by
Agence Française
de Développement
– AFD,
European Investment
Bank – EIB



Key points

- The ODA landscape is shifting as the gap between needs and traditional funding widens and capital inflows to developing countries replace traditional aid.
- The EIB and AFD are convinced that blended finance has an important catalytic role and view the EU blending platform positively.
- Eurodad is very concerned that a lack of transparency and accountability in the blended finance mechanism undermines its legitimacy as a development tool.

Synopsis

Speakers focused on the rise of blended finance to compensate for reductions in ODA funding. However there was a stark division between the representatives of the EIB and the AFD who firmly supported the mechanism and Eurodad who expressed strong reservations.

Bernhard Ziller emphasised that it is unlikely that donors alone will be able to rise to the challenge of development needs any time soon. However, 'ODA or any other form of financing is just an input. What is important is results,' he said, explaining that the input culture at the EIB is shifting towards a culture that focuses less on lending than achievements.

This is accompanied by moves towards greater transparency and accountability, he insisted, notably through monitoring outcomes in relation to expectations and an emphasis on higher impact projects. Even if this inevitably pushes up risk, the potential for second-round effects on job creation is that much greater. Ziller praised the EU blending platform and the catalytic role of blended finance.

Henry de Cazotte described 'an historical turning point with the stagnation of public resources and the exponential rise in demand'. He added that the plethora

of new actors in the development area and new strategies followed by traditional donors are rendering the situation 'hyper, hyper, complex'. New partnerships with the private sector must be forged as a catalyst for creative coalitions with a more results-based approach for collaborative finance models.

Maria Jose Romero, referring to the Eurodad report 'A Dangerous Blend?' questioned whether the blending mechanism really leverages private sector activity and resources to deliver a public good. She is concerned that there is risk of wasting scarce ODA and highlights the poor transparency and accountability at recipient country level.

When referring to increasing the role of the private sector, Romero wondered who is leveraging who, given that the development focus of projects could be undermined by profit-seeking objectives. Therefore, Eurodad is calling for a halt to blending until their concerns are fully addressed.

Although many in the audience appeared to sympathise with her position, it provoked a sharp retort from de Cazotte, who insisted that blending is a huge success for Europe and that financed infrastructure was owned by the recipient government. Agreeing that transparency should be improved, he concluded, ethical questions were looked at closely.

Ziller went further. 'We have no religion of the private sector', but wondered why only the effectiveness of blended finance is being questioned and not that of traditional ODA, which can be undermined by government corruption. 'We should not presume that by definition government aid is good and blending suspicious,' he said.





Brainstorming

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Brunno Maradei,
International Aid
Cooperation Officer,
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid



#EDD13_ODA

Blending as a catalyser for private financing

- › **Christopher Clubb**, Director, Banking in Early Transition Countries, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – EBRD
- › **Giorgio Ficarella**, Head of Infrastructure Section, European Union Delegation to Uganda
- › **Mark Joenje**, Director for Investments, ICCO – Cooperation
- › **Bruno Wenn**, Chairman, Board of Directors, European Development Finance Institutions – EDFI
- › **Sylvia Wisniewski**, Managing Director, Finance in Motion

Investment needs in developing countries are huge and cannot be addressed by public funds alone. Countries must attract private financing if they want to achieve sufficient investment rates. The Agenda for Change identifies inclusive growth and job creation as key priorities for EU development cooperation. Blending – combining EU grants with loans or equity from public and private financiers – is recognised as a vehicle for leveraging additional financing and increasing the impact of EU aid.

Blending is gradually evolving into an important tool for EU development cooperation, complementing other aid modalities. The majority of investments supported via blending have been public, but the potential of blending as a catalyser for private financing is becoming ever more visible. Support to local businesses is already an area in which blending leverages private financing to help businesses grow and create jobs.

This session brings together donors, development banks, the private sector and civil society to exchange ideas on how to further exploit the potential of blending as a catalyser for private financing, notably through innovative financial instruments and public-private partnerships.

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid



Key points

- › Countries must attract more private financing if they want to achieve sufficient investment rates.
- › Blending – combining EU grants with finance from public and private bodies – is evolving into an important tool for EU development cooperation.
- › Public grants can reduce the risk profile of investments in developing countries and make them 'bankable'.
- › Blending can help tackle market failure and encourage reluctant local banks to invest.

Synopsis

Financial blending is a technique that combines EU grants with investment funds (loans or equity) from public and private financiers. It can make certain types of projects more viable and 'bankable'.

Blending is amongst the tools of external policy used by the EC since 2008. It helps leverage additional financing for development projects to enhance their impact. The EC now has seven regional blending facilities, which have supported several projects across the world. EUR 1.5 billion of grants from the EU budget, the European Development Fund and Member States have leveraged more than EUR 20 billion of loans from financial institutions, unlocking project financing of at least EUR 45 billion.

Christopher Clubb explained that the EBRD has become a big partner in the use of financial blending instruments. Such instruments have increased the number of projects financed. It is also a way to tackle market failure in the financial sector. At the same time, EBRD is able to attract reluctant local banks by taking on up to 50% of the risk of a project.

Sylvia Wisniwski described the public-private partnership (PPP) structure of layered financing. Initially focusing on infrastructure

projects, the PPP model has been adapted to meet a variety of public needs.

The discussion also focused on other alternative sources of investment funding that could be used in the African context. Bruno Wenn pointed out that in developing countries there is a lot of liquidity available but it is not used for investment. For example, there are massive government pension funds that currently channel their investments in 'safe' areas like real estate. Small changes in pension fund regulations can raise large amounts of finance locally and avoid the need for costly hedging operations.

Giorgio Ficarelli pointed to a new scheme being developed in East Africa that combines oil revenues with donor grants to create an asset-based guarantee scheme, which could attract lending from the private sector, banks and private investments.

Some participants questioned the need for grants from public bodies such as the European Commission. In developing countries, the projects are usually not 'bankable', Wenn explained. This is why the EC can play a useful role in reducing the risk profile and attracting private finance. EU funding support is valuable for large financial institutions as it can reduce the 'headline risk' and make the project more acceptable.

Mark Joenje observed that in certain territories in Africa, microfinance is well supported as are the larger enterprises, but the financiers stay away from the 'missing middle'. Success is not always just a case of finding finance. Sometimes projects in the difficult expansion phase need hands-on support.

Insight

The use of public grants through blending can reduce the risk profile and make projects more 'bankable' and acceptable to private financiers.





Effective development in a changing world: the role of business

Development in the post-2015 context: how, what, who?

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Vera Kwakofi,
Journalist, BBC Africa



#EDD13_ODA

- **Andrew Bone**, Head of Government and Industry Relations, De Beers Group
- **Winnie Byanyima**, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- **Nick Dyer**, Director General for Policy and Global Programmes, Department for International Development, United Kingdom
- **Bruno Figueroa Fischer**, Director General for International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation – AMEXCID
- **Helen Hai**, Chief Executive Officer, China Africa Consulting

The context of global development has changed radically in recent years: poverty is shifting from rural to urban areas; most poor people now live in middle income countries; financial flows from emerging economies have increased rapidly; resource scarcity and climate change are adding environmental strains; and new technologies offer different development pathways.

Following the Paris Principles and the Accra Agenda, the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation addresses the question of how to achieve development outcomes in this changing environment. It is a unique coalition of traditional donors, developing countries, emerging economies, civil society and the private sector.

As the global community comes together to define goals for the post-2015 agenda, the Global Partnership will focus on how to achieve these goals – who needs to be involved, how should they work together and what tools should be used?

Business is a crucial partner both in these discussions and in action on the ground – it can provide investment, jobs, economic growth and tax revenue to contribute to poverty alleviation.

This session deepened our understanding of responsible, sustainable, inclusive business as a partner in development.

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid,
Department
for International
Development –
DfID, United Kingdom



Key points

- There is a role for business in development cooperation, provided that business takes a responsible attitude, pays its taxes and abides by national and international legislation and standards.
- If a government works well with the private sector, it can ensure that the country benefits from the relationship. In Botswana, the government received 81% of the profit from the company it created with De Beers.
- Whilst being a driver of economic development, the private sector alone cannot reduce poverty and economic inequality, as its *raison d'être* is to make profits. However, it is able to take a long-term view, which is beneficial for country development.
- Given its lower wages, and with public support for infrastructure, Africa has the potential to become the world's production hub.

Synopsis

This was a very lively discussion with contrasting views about the role of business in developing countries. Some felt that this was the way forward for development cooperation; whereas others were concerned that business might see it as a way to cut costs and improve profits at the expense of workers and governments.

The 2002 Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development set the scene for private finance to play an important role in development finance. Despite some disagreements on the details of this policy, there was general agreement amongst speakers about the private sector as a driver for economic growth. Over the past 10 years developing countries' tax base has trebled, with the private sector delivering services and new markets.

Participants heard examples of how business benefits developing countries. In Botswana,

De Beers, the diamond mining company, has been engaged in a joint venture with the government for over 45 years.

As a result, the government receives 81% of profits, producing 37% of the country's GDP. The profits go to the government, with dividends invested in schools and in infrastructure projects.

A Chinese shoe company has relocated to Ethiopia. As well as supplying employment and training for local people this makes good business sense. The company has reduced labour costs from 22% to 2.2% of running costs, and after training the Ethiopian workers were up to 70% efficiency of Chinese workers, raising the profit margin to 19%. In addition, the company benefits from lack of import tariffs under the Anything But Arms initiative for goods from least developed countries, bringing an additional 10% savings. As China is moving from a manufacturing to a purchasing economy, Africa has the potential to become the world's manufacturing base.

Winnie Byanyima pointed out that whilst the company is providing jobs for poor people, it is important to ensure that outside businesses do not trample on workers' rights. Foreign enterprises need to work within a strong regulatory framework, complying with international labour and environmental standards, and paying their taxes.

Speakers agreed that responsible businesses should pay their equal share of taxes. The African Development Bank estimates that Africa is losing EUR 800 million each week in the form of illicit financial flows. It is within this context that the public sector plays a crucial role in policing this, and in providing the regulatory framework in which companies can operate. The public sector also plays an important role in creating a stable environment in which business can operate.



Project

Financing the fight

How can we fly across the finish line of the current MDGs?

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Eloise Todd, Brussels
Director, ONE



#EDD13_ODA

> **Edith Jibunoh**, Global Policy Director, ONE

Whilst the international community is debating what the post-2015 agenda should look like, there is a fear that the world's attention may shift away from the urgent task currently at hand.

Development finance has increased substantially over the past decade, but both recipient and donor countries have not met their financing commitments. European aid levels are on the decrease, in particular to sub-Saharan Africa, despite EU commitments to collectively channel half of all aid increases to Africa and despite the fact that the region is home to the majority of those poor countries still lagging behind in their progress towards the MDGs. At the same time, the majority of sub-Saharan African countries have not met their own financing commitments on health, agriculture and education.

This session started with a brief look at the findings of ONE's '2013 DATA Report' and was followed by an interactive debate. Aside from an analysis of aid levels, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa, it also provides an updated assessment of country-level progress on the MDGs and of financing trends for health, education and agriculture.

In the last two years before the 2015 deadline, how can we sprint towards our collective goals?

Key points

- › ONE's 2013 report shows that developed countries are failing to reach their commitments on development aid.
- › The cuts in EU aid to sub-Saharan Africa are particularly deep.
- › In 2012, 16 of the 27 Member States decreased their ODA; 10 of them for the second year in a row.
- › Even though austerity budgets are the norm across the EU, it would be unwise to cut back on aid to sub-Saharan Africa now that we are only two years away from the MDGs.

Synopsis

ONE: The Campaign to Make Poverty History is an advocacy and campaigning organisation dedicated to fighting extreme poverty and preventable disease. Launched by Irish rock musician Bono, ONE publishes yearly data reports that look at how effectively donors reach their targets. In 2013, it also analysed progress towards the MDGs.

The good news in the 2013 report is the trailblazer countries such as Mali, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Ghana. Countries with increased expenditures on health, education and agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa reveal better MDG performances. However, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe are doing less well.

EU Member States are still way off target as far as the MDGs are concerned, and there has been a decline across the board in levels of development aid, apart from Sweden, Denmark and Luxembourg. The drop in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa is particularly dramatic. The aid element of development policy is only part of ONE's work, but given that EU national governments are seemingly moving away from the aid agenda, ONE believes it important to emphasise that when aid is spent wisely, it can do amazing things. As well as demanding accountability

from donors, ONE is now focusing on seeking accountability from the recipient governments. Countries with privatised domestic expenditure are showing better results. There is a clear correlation between fiscal transparency and MDG progress.

The presentation of the report was followed by questions from the audience.

- › How do you control the quality of what you are spending on? ONE's strategy includes consultations with farmer groups and other civil society organisations to come up with recommendations about the range of options.
- › Who sees the annual report? ONE presents the findings to governments, MEPs and various organisations. They engage with governments as much as they can to make sure their numbers are right and not skewed by facts they were not aware of.
- › How to track the contribution of private companies to MDGs? ONE does not cover the foreign direct investment (FDI) flow to Africa, but they put out regular information on these flows. Much ODA investment goes towards building the right climate to attract FDI.
- › How do donor policies vary between low-income and middle-income countries? ONE believes the drop seen between 2011 and 2012 in some countries was more by accident than design. One should not overlook the fact that there are also pockets of poverty in countries with high gross domestic product.
- › How do you tackle illicit financial flows, much of it attributed to multinational corporations, which deprive Africa of much needed resources? ONE says that illicit financial flows globally account for at least seven times the amount of aid flows. The Publish What You Pay coalition is a step towards transparency and following the money, making corporations accountable.



Auditorium

14:00 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Jean-Michel Severino,
Senior Fellow,
Fondation pour les
Etudes et Recherches
sur le Développement
International – FERDI



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Organised by

The European NGO
Confederation for Relief
and Development –
CONCORD,
Fondation pour les
Etudes et Recherches
sur le Développement
International – FERDI,
Japan International
Cooperation Agency
– JICA,
Ministry for Foreign
Affairs – France

How to better mobilise all resources for development

Welcome remarks by **Andris Piebalgs**,

EU Commissioner for Development

- › **Pascal Canfin**, Minister for Development Cooperation, France
- › **Olivier Consolo**, Director, The European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- › **Aminata Niane**, Lead Advisor, Office of the Vice President for Infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration, African Development Bank – AfDB
- › **Hiroshi Kato**, Vice-President, Japan International Cooperation Agency – JICA
- › **Andris Piebalgs**, EU Commissioner for Development
- › **Erik Solheim**, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
- › **Tertius Zongo**, Former Prime Minister of Burkina Faso and Senior Fellow, Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International – FERDI

In a world of profound changes, development is facing a number of challenges. In light of these, the international community must imagine a coherent and effective collective response that is fuelled by adequate financing solutions, both innovative and traditional.

The current redefinition of the development agenda, with sustainability and greater efficiency as two of its main pillars, can only be implemented thanks to a sustainable financing system. This calls for an overall reflection on all strands of financing (domestic/external, public/private).



Key points

- The future of official development assistance (ODA) must change. ODA has been responsible for reducing world poverty by 1% per year. However, with new donors such as Turkey, Indonesia and China, development aid is likely to become more 'horizontal' and the focus will change.
- Mobilising resources for development cooperation and climate change are not mutually exclusive, as we are moving towards a more integrated, effective agenda.
- A new development aid focus could be on mobilising human resources rather than financial resources to face the challenges ahead.

Synopsis

The 2002 Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development set the target of 0.7% of gross domestic product for development funding. Official development assistance (ODA), the framework for development aid, has worked well over the past 40 years, but now is the time for change.

The three new major funding areas include sustainable development, climate change and biodiversity. Traditionally, aid has been viewed as a vertical process with funds moving from the North to the South, but with the entry of new funders such as China, Indonesia and Turkey, it has become much more horizontal.

Priorities have changed. It is now acknowledged that the private sector has an important role in boosting growth. Aid will now focus on creating a stable investment environment to encourage the private sector by developing good trade and financial management policies and by engaging in fair, transparent negotiations for natural resources.

Aid will be focused on natural disasters or conflicts for the poorest countries. For middle-

income countries it will be used to mobilise domestic resources, create win-win situations for the private sectors of the donor and recipient countries, and to share knowledge. A new focus will be on nurturing human resources in developing countries to meet the huge challenge of climate change.

A decade has changed everything. Today, Africans are experiencing the devastating effects of climate change. They are asking for support to develop renewable energies and to build green infrastructure.

The private sector has become increasingly interested in Africa. Africans need the private sector to help build the infrastructure their continent needs to develop, including better transport and better access to energy, electricity and new technologies. Tertius Zongo said that over the past 10 years his country has seen a massive growth of 78%. Whilst ODA has helped Burkina Faso develop trade policies, he realised that if the country is to grow it needs to encourage the private sector to develop its resources. However, it is difficult to encourage the private sector with taxation levels of 45%. To address this, he asked development partners to step in with financial support to reduce taxation levels to 25%.

When speakers were asked whether the new emphasis on fighting climate change would take funds away from other development needs such as health and education, they were adamant that these priorities could continue to be funded. The priority is to create growth that is 'green', which does not destroy the environment or biodiversity, and that will improve health and education facilities.

Insight

Only 0.2% of world GDP would be needed to eradicate poverty entirely if it was dispersed correctly. This amount of income could be generated between now and the end of 2013.



Meeting Rooms

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER

- 12:00 - 14:00** CDE-European Network Meeting
Support to the ACP private sector under the Agenda for Change
Invitation Only Event
- 14:00 - 16:00** Contribution to Aid Efficiency
The role of consultancy industry – FEACO
Open session
- 16:00 - 17:15** Press Conference
- 16:00 - 17:30** Security recommendations for journalists – Reporters Without Borders
Open session – Training session in French
- 17:30 - 18:15** Let's Work Global Partnership – IFC invites you to a coffee before the Fostering Private Sector Job Creation lab
Open session
- 17:30 - 19:30** Perpetual Peace: An illusion ? – Géopolitique Africaine
Open session – Meeting in French, open to English questions

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER

- 9:00 - 11:30** High Level Meeting of Directors of the Practitioners' Network for European Development Cooperation
Invitation Only Event
- 10:00 - 13:00** Meeting on the LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS GP)
Invitation Only Event
- 11:00 - 12:30** Security recommendations for journalists – Reporters Without Borders
Open session – Training session in English
- 12:00 - 14:00** COLEACP Meeting
Invitation Only Event
- 12:45 - 14:15** Securing food and water for the next generation – BBC World Service Radio
Open session
- 13:00 - 17:00** Reality of Aid Global Meeting on partnerships and post-2015 – I-Bon International
Invitation Only Event

Participating organisations

Academic, Research, Think-Tank

Africa Centre
 AFRODAD
 Agriculture for Impact
 Al-Invest IV - Eurochambres
 Asian-Pacific Resource & Research
 Centre for Women (ARROW)
 Basque Agency for Development Cooperation
 Camões Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua (IP)
 Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)
 Center for Global Development
 Centre de Formation pour le Développement
 et la Solidarité Internationale (ITECO)
 Centre Européen de Recherches Internationales
 et Stratégiques (CERIS)
 Centre for Policy Dialogue
 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology
 of Disasters (CRED)
 Centre for Sustainable International
 Development (CSID)
 Centre for White Space Communications
 College of Europe
 CONCORD Denmark
 Consultative Group on International
 Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
 Council on Health Research for
 Development (COHRED)
 Coventry University
 Delft University of Technology
 Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German
 Development Institute (DIE-GDI)
 Doctors with Africa (CUAMM)
 East West Institute
 European Association of Development Research
 and Training Institutes (EADI)
 European Business School Brussels (EBSB)
 European Centre for Development Policy
 Management (ECDPM)
 European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS)
 European Inter-University Centre (EIUC)
 European Policy Centre (EPC)
 European University Institute (EUI)
 Finland Futures Research Centre (FFRC)
 Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches
 sur le Développement International (FERDI)
 Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA Africa)

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
 German Marshall Fund
 Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement
 et Solidarités (GERES)
 INIT
 Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)
 Institut des Hautes Etudes des Communications
 Sociales (IHECS)
 Institut du Développement Durable
 et des Relations Internationales
 Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
 Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
 Institute of Human Rights and Business (IHRB)
 Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM)
 International Federation for Family
 Development (IFFD)
 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
 International Institute for Democracy
 and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)
 International Institute for Environment
 and Development (IIED)
 International Institute for Sustainable
 Development (IISD)
 Investisseurs & Partenaires (IETP)
 Istituto Oikos
 Jendouba University
 Latin American Centre for Rural Development
 London Academy of Diplomacy (UEA)
 Maastricht School of Management (MSM)
 National Democratic Institute for International
 Affairs (NDI)
 Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
 People Witness
 Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca
 Policy Studies Institute (PSI)
 Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM)
 Profin: la Clé pour les financements
 Rootability
 School of Global Studies
 Scientific Advisory Board for
 EU Development Policy (SAB)
 SPIDER, Stockholm University, Sweden (SPIDER)
 The Gallup Organisation Europe
 The Open University
 Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)
 Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL)

Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)
 University Centre for Development
 Cooperation (UCOS)
 University of Antwerp
 University of Bonn-Rhein-Sieg
 University of Gent
 University of Leuven
 University of Mondlane
 University of Nottingham Trent
 University of Oxford
 University of Pisa
 University of St Andrews
 University of Stellenbosch
 University of Warwick
 Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU)
 VoteWatch Europe
 Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
 VU University, Amsterdam
 Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, Erfurt University

ACP

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)
 Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)
 Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison
 Committee (COLEACP)
 Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural
 Cooperation (CTA)

Brics, dac & others

Albania - Delegation
 Andorra - Delegation
 Australia - Delegation
 Bosnia-Herzegovina - Delegation
 Brazil - Delegation
 Canada - Delegation
 Chile - Delegation
 China - Delegation
 India - Delegation
 Indonesia - Delegation
 Japan - Delegation
 Kosovo - Delegation
 New Zealand - Delegation
 Norway - Delegation

Serbia - Delegation
 South Africa - Delegation
 South Korea - Delegation
 Turkey - Delegation
 National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Civil society organisations

A l'Eau MNS
 Action for a World Community for Food Reserves
 Action for Global Health (AGH)
 ActionAid International
 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
 Afghan Women's Network
 Africa Europe Faith and Justice Network (AEFJN)
 AfricaCO2e.org
 Africalia
 Afrique Grenier du Monde
 Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique
 et au Développement (ACTED)
 AgriCord
 Agricultural Marketing Information - Cameroon (AMIS
 – Cameroon)
 AGROFAIR
 Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)
 Aid Impact
 Alianza por la Solidaridad
 Alliance for Rural Electrification
 Alliance2015
 Amnesty International
 Angolan Association of Dyslexic Children (AADC)
 APRODEV
 Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones
 de Promoción al Desarrollo (ALOP)
 Association for the Development of Civic
 and European Initiatives (ADICE)
 Association for Women's Rights in
 Development (AWID)
 Association of European Border Regions (AEBR)
 Association of Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA)
 Association pour la Promotion de l'Éducation
 et de la Formation à l'Étranger (APEFE)
 AVSI Foundation
 Ayuda en Acción
 BirdLife International
 Bond for International Development (BOND UK)

BOZAR
 British Council
 British Medical Association (BMA)
 NGDO Platform
 CAN Europe
 Cap Coopération
 CARE International
 Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)
 Centre Dev Attitude Asbl
 Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD)
 CfBT Education Trust (CfBT)
 Christian Aid
 Climate Neutral Group
 Coalition for the International Criminal Court
 Coalition Nationale EPT du Sénégal
 Coalition of the Flemish North-South Movement (11.be)
 Computer Aid International
 Conservation International
 Convergences 2015
 Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité (CIDSE)
 Cooperativa Giotto
 Cooperatives Europe
 Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE)
 Coordination Sud
 Coup de Pouce
 CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
 Cyprus - National NGDO Platform (CYINDEP)
 Czech Republic - National NGDO Platform (FORS)
 Danish Refugee Council
 Deutsche Welle Akademie (DW Akademie)
 Development Initiatives (DEVINIT)
 DevelopmentAid
 Diaspora Burundaise de Belgique (DBB)
 Doctors without Borders (MSF)
 Don Gnocchi Foundation
 Dwelling Places
 East & North Finland
 Ecole Supérieure de Gestion , d'Informatique et des Sciences (ESGIS)
 End Water Poverty (EWP)
 Entraide
 Epargne Sans Frontière (ESF)
 Eriks Development Partner - Erikshjälpen
 European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP)
 European Agency of Co-Development (EAC)
 European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA)
 European Bureau for Conservation and Development (EBCD)
 European Centre for Electoral Support (ECES)
 European Christian Organisations in Relief and Development (EU-CORD)
 European Cocoa Association
 European Confederation of Relief and Development NGOs (CONCORD)
 Europe Demos
 European Endowment for Democracy (EED)
 European Federation of the Communities of Sant'Egidio
 European LEADER Association for Rural Development (ELARD)
 European Microfinance Platform (e-MFP)
 European Network Against Racism (ENAR)
 European Network for Central Africa (EURAC)
 European Network of Environmental Professionals (ENEP)
 European Network of Migrant Women (ENOMW)
 European Network of NGOs in Afghanistan (ENNA)
 European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad)
 European Network on Migrations and Development (EUNOMAD)
 European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF)
 European Partnership for Democracy (EPD)
 European Peacebuilding Liaison Office
 European Vaccine Initiative
 European Volunteer Centre (CEV)
 Eurostep
 EX-CHANGE-EXPERTISE asbl
 FACE for Children in Need
 Fair Trade Advocacy Office (FTAO)
 Fair World
 Fairfood International
 Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)
 FinnChurchAid
 Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU

FIREFEC
 France Volontaires
 Fraternidade Brasileira
 de Assistência aos Condenados (FBAC)
 French Corporate Council on Africa (CIAN)
 Friends of The Global Fund Europe
 Frontline Defenders
 Ghana Water Aid Foundation
 Global Footprint Network
 Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD)
 Global Responsibility
 Godown Arts Center
 Goethe Institut
 Groupe de Recherche et de Réalisations
 pour le Développement Rural (GRDR)
 Haiti Connect
 Handicap International
 Health Action International (HAI)
 HelpAge International
 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
 Het Doetertoe
 Human Relief Foundation
 Humana People to People
 Humanist Institute for Development
 Cooperation (HIVOS)
 Hungarian Association of NGOs for Development
 and Humanitarian Aid (HAND)
 IBON InternationalIBON
 IDAY International
 iDE UK
 IKV Pax Christi
 Infomont
 Institut Euro-Africain de Droit Economique (INEADEC)
 Institut für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
 des Deutschen Volkshochschul-Verbandes (DVV
 International)
 Instituto Minas Pela Paz
 Interchurch Organization for Development
 Cooperation (ICCO)
 International Alliance of Patients' Organizations
 International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
 International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)
 International Centre for Migration Policy
 Development (ICMPD)
 International Council of Adult Education (ICAE)
 International Diabetes Federation (IDF)
 International Disability and Development
 Consortium (IDDC)
 International Federation for Spina Bifida
 and Hydrocephalus (IF)
 International Federation for Sustainable
 Development and Fight Against Poverty in the
 Mediterranean and the Black Sea area (FISPMED)
 International Federation of the Red Cross and Red
 Crescent Societies
 International Media Support (IMS)
 International Planned Parenthood Federation
 European Network (IPPF)
 International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
 International Voluntary Organisation for Women,
 Education and Development (IVOWED)
 Internews
 Intersos
 INTO GIVING NGO
 IREX Europe
 Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V.
 Joint Aid Management Germany (JAM)
 Jungle Asbl
 Lai-momo
 Latvian National Platform (LAPAS)
 Leonard Cheshire Disability (LCD)
 Liberal Trade Union of Belgium (CGSLB)
 Lichutam
 Light For the World
 Lions Clubs International (LCI)
 Luxembourg - Cercle de Coopération
 Mafubo International (Mafubo)
 Malaria Consortium
 Marie Stopes International (MSI)
 Médecins du Monde
 Minority Rights Group International
 More Europe
 Muslim Hands
 National Federation of Christian Trade Unions
 (CNV Internationaal)
 National Reference Center for Reproductive
 Health of Morocco
 Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers'
 Organisations of West Africa (ROPFA)
 No More Borders

Nonviolent Peaceforce
 Norwegian Cancer Society
 On the Move
 ONE
 One World Platform for South East Europe
 One World Week (OWW)
 OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
 Organisation pour la Droit à Santé et au
 Développement (ODSAD)
 Osservatorio Diritti Umani
 Oxfam International
 Panos Network
 Pax Christi International
 PharmAccess
 Platform Disability and Development
 Cooperation (PHOS)
 Practical Action
 Projet de Lutte contre la Pauvreté dans l'Aftout-Sud
 et la Karakoro (PASK)
 Protection International
 Red Cross
 Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre
 Relief International
 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
 Partnership (REEEP)
 Reporter sans Frontière
 Romanian NGDO Platform (FOND)
 Saferworld
 Sahel - Desert Savane
 Salon des Solidarités
 Semaine de la Solidarité Internationale
 SENSOA
 Sightsavers
 Slovak NGDO Platform (MVRO)
 SOLIDAR
 Solidaridad Internacional
 Solidarité et Appui au Développement Local (SADEL)
 SOS Casamance
 SOS Children's Villages International (SOS CVI)
 Sovereign Order of Malta
 Stichting Healthnet International - Transcultural
 Psychosocial Organization (HNTPO)
 Stop Aids Alliance (SAA)
 Südwind
 Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)
 Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA)

Swisscontact Germany
 TB Alliance
 TEARFUND
 Terre des Hommes
 The Nature Conservatory - Europe Office (TNC)
 Third Generation Environmentalism
 Transparency International
 TRIALOG
 Trócaire
 UFF Finland
 Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF)
 Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation
 in Emergencies (VOICE)
 Waka Waka
 War Child
 WaterAidWaterAid
 Welthungerhilfe
 Wetlands International
 Womankind Worldwide
 Women in Europe for a Common Future
 (WECF International)
 World Federation for the United Nations
 Associations (WFUNA)
 World Solidarity - Action Social Alert
 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
 Yes We Can, Palestina (YWC)
 Youth for Public Transport (Y4PT)
 Zagranica Group
 ZOA

Consulting

Agriconsulting Europea S.A.
 Altai Consulting
 Analysis for Economic Decisions (ADE)
 ARS Progetti SPA
 Association Fédérative des Experts et Consultants
 de la Coopération Technique Internationale (AFECTI)
 Blandford Consulting
 Bridging People and Politics (BBO)
 CAB International (CABi)
 Chudi Communication Consult Heemstede (CCCH)
 Coffey International Development
 DAI
 Danicom Communications & Development

Danish Management
 Development Finance International (DFI)
 Development Policy Adviser
 DIESIS COOP
 DMI Associates (DMI)
 Ecofys
 Etudes Engineering Développement (EED)
 Europe External Policy Advisors
 European Academy for Taxes, Economics
 & Law (Euroakad)
 European Federation of Management Consultancies
 Associations (FEACO)
 European Union Experts Association
 Finsbury International Policy & Regulatory Advisers
 (Fipra International)
 GFA Consulting Group
 Gopa - Cartemill
 Grontmij
 Groupe Sud Visions
 Intercity Consulting
 Inyenyeri
 Latte Creative
 Louis Berger
 MDF Training & Consultancy
 Moverim Consulting
 Novotex
 Partners for Euro African Green Energy (PANGEA)
 Plastic Buddha Productions
 QI Bureau Veritas Group
 Results for Development Institute
 SB Consulting
 Schuman Associates
 Support to Quality Monitoring Systems
 and Methodologies (SQ2M)
 Sustainability Strategies
 Swedish Institute for Public Administration
 International (SIPU International)
 Thexperts
 Transtec
 Weber Shandwick

Development agency, finance institution

Agence française de Développement (AFD)
 Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

Belgian Investment Company for Developing
 Countries (BIO)
 Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC)
 Crown Agents Ltd.
 Czech Development Agency
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
 Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
 EUNIDA
 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 (EBRD)
 European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI)
 European Investment Bank (EIB)
 France Expertise Internationale (FEI)
 Fundación Internacional y para Ibero América
 de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIAPP)
 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
 Justice Coopération Internationale
 KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW)
 Lux-Development
 Mexican Agency for International Development
 Cooperation
 Practitioners' Network for European Development
 Cooperation
 Slovak Agency for International Development
 Cooperation (Slovak Aid)
 SNV Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)
 Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
 Swiss Agency for Development
 and Cooperation (SDC)
 United States Agency for International
 Development (USAID)

EU Member State

Austria - Delegation
 Belgium – Delegation
 Bulgaria - Delegation
 Croatia - Delegation
 Cyprus - Delegation
 Czech Republic - Delegation
 Denmark - Delegation
 Estonia - Delegation
 Finland - Delegation
 France - Delegation
 Germany - Delegation
 Greece - Delegation

Hungary - Delegation
Ireland - Delegation
Italy - Delegation
Latvia - Delegation
Lithuania - Delegation
Luxembourg - Delegation
Malta - Delegation
Netherlands - Delegation
Poland - Delegation
Portugal - Delegation
Romania - Delegation
Slovakia - Delegation
Slovenia - Delegation
Spain - Delegation
Sweden - Delegation
United Kingdom - Delegation

European Union

Association Internationale des Anciens
des Communautés Européennes
Committee of the Regions
Council of the European Union
European Commission
European Economic and Social Committee
European External Action Service
European Parliament
European Training Foundation
Joint Research Centre
Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid

Foundations

Association Internationale des Anciens
des Communautés Européennes (AIACE)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Childlink Foundation
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)
EHAS Foundation
European Foundation Centre (EFC)
European Network of Political Foundations (ENoP)
Fondation Hironnelle (FH)
Foundation Caucasus Environment
Foundation for Global Governance and
Sustainability (FOGGS)

Foundation Max van der Stoep (FMS)
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
Friends of Europe (FoE)
Friends of the Earth Europe
Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales
y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)
Green European Foundation
Hanns Seidel Stiftung (HSS)
Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS)
King Baudouin Foundation (KBF)
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)
Lech Walesa Institute
Open Society European Policy Institute (OSI)
Pontis Foundation
Porticus Stichting
Teresys Foundation
The Fred Hollows Foundation
United Nations Foundation (UNF)

International organisations

African Development Bank (AfDB)
African Union Commission (AUC)
China International Development Research Network
(CIDRN)
Council of Europe
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Management Group (IMG)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
(UNAIDS)
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Human Rights (UN OHCHR)
Office of the United Nations High Representative
for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked
Developing Countries and Small Island Developing
States
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD)
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)
South Centre.
The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

The World Bank Group (WB)
 UNESCO-IHE
 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN ECLAC)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
 United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN Habitat)
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
 United Nations World Food Program (UNWFP)

Local authorities

ACC10
 Agence Coop Dec Conseil
 Andalusia Delegation.
 Antwerp Management School Fund for Sustainable and Innovative Entrepreneurship.
 Association des Maires des Communes Mauritanienes Jumelées aux Communes Françaises de San de Sénart (AMCMJCFSS)
 Association des Régions de France (ARF)
 Association Internationale des Maires Francophones (AIMF)
 Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities (AFCM)
 Association of Kosovo Municipalities (AKM)
 Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG)
 Associazione per la Cooperazione Transregionale, Locale ed Europea (TECLA)
 Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Italy
 Bourgogne Franche-Comté Europe (BFCE)
 Cantabria Region, Spain.
 Cities Alliance.
 City of Durban.
 City of Tallinn, Estonia
 City of Turin, Italy.
 City of Vienne, France.
 Climate Alliance
 Corsica Region, France.

Diputació de Barcelona, Spain (DIBA).
 Dubrovnik Neretva Region, Croatia.
 Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy
 Espace interrégional européen Bretagne Poitou Charentes Pays de la Loire (BRPLPC)
 Federazione Trentina della Cooperazione.
 Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs
 Fonds Spécial d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale (FEICOM)
 Global Local Forum (GLF)
 Hague Academy for Local Governance
 International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)
 Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments (LALRG)
 Lodzkie Region, Poland.
 Lower Silesia, Poland.
 NordDanmarks EU-kontor.
 PLATFORMA
 Provincia autonoma di Trento, Italy.
 Public Services of Wallonia.
 Région Alsace, France
 Région Aquitaine, France
 Région Bretagne, France
 Région Centre, France.
 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Belgium
 Région Guyane.
 Région Ile-de-France, France
 Région Lorraine & Champagne-Ardenne
 Région Midi Pyrénées, France.
 Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, France
 Région Rhône Alpes, France
 Region Rhone Alpes
 Regione del Veneto, Italy.
 Regione Toscana, Italy
 Sachsen Anhalt Region, Germany.
 The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)
 VVOB
 Wallonie Bruxelles International
 Working Group on Local Governance and Decentralisation (DeLOG)

Partner countries

Afghanistan - Delegation
 Algeria - Delegation

Bahrain - Delegation
 Bangladesh - Delegation
 Barbados - Delegation
 Belize - Delegation
 Benin - Delegation
 Botswana - Delegation
 Burkina Faso - Delegation
 Burundi - Delegation
 Cameroon - Delegation
 Canary Islands - Delegation
 Cape Verde - Delegation
 Central African Republic - Delegation
 Colombia - Delegation
 Congo - Delegation
 Cuba - Delegation
 Dominican Republic - Delegation
 Ecuador - Delegation
 Equatorial Guinea - Delegation
 Eritrea - Delegation
 Ethiopia - Delegation
 Fiji - Delegation
 Gabon - Delegation
 Gambia - Delegation
 Ghana - Delegation
 Guatemala - Delegation
 Guinea - Delegation
 Guinea Bissau - Delegation
 Iraq - Delegation
 Israel - Delegation
 Jamaica - Delegation
 Kiribati - Delegation
 Lesotho - Delegation
 Liberia - Delegation
 Macedonia - Delegation
 Madagascar - Delegation
 Malawi - Delegation
 Maldives - Delegation
 Mauritania - Delegation
 Mexico - Delegation
 Moldova - Delegation
 Mozambique - Delegation
 Namibia - Delegation
 Nepal - Delegation
 Niger - Delegation
 Nigeria - Delegation

Peru - Delegation
 Philippines - Delegation
 Rwanda - Delegation
 Samoa - Delegation
 Sao Tome e Principe - Delegation
 Senegal - Delegation
 Sierra Leone - Delegation
 Saint Lucia - Delegation
 Somalia - Delegation
 Suriname - Delegation
 Swaziland - Delegation
 Tanzania - Delegation
 Timor-Leste - Delegation
 Togo - Delegation
 Trinidad and Tobago - Delegation
 Tuvalu - Delegation
 Uruguay - Delegation
 Zimbabwe - Delegation

Private sector

Accenture
 AtKisson Group
 BASF
 Bayer Material Science
 BICS SA/NV
 BP plc
 Cargill
 Cegelec
 Chamber of Commerce & Industry of the Greater Paris (CCI Paris IDF)
 Chamber of Commerce ItalAfrica
 China Africa Consulting
 Corporate Social Responsibility Europe (CSR Europe)
 CSR Asia Center
 DAAR Education Services (DAAR)
 Deutsche Post DHL
 DEVEX
 Eli Lilly and Company
 Ernst & Young
 Equinoccio
 Ericsson
 EU Energy Initiative - Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI-PDF)
 EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce (EU-ACC)

European Academy of Business in Society (EABIS)
 European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers (ECVM)
 European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries & Associations (EFPIA)
 European Institute for Industrial Leadership (EIL)
 European Savings Banks Group (ESBG)
 Finance in Motion
 Garda World
 Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI Alliance)
 GlobalFair
 GSM Association
 HELOG
 Hennes & Mauritz (H & M)
 Hewlett-Packard
 IESMED
 Innovactions
 Instigate Mobile (CJSC)
 InterMedia
 KPMG
 Mazars
 McKinsey & Company
 Microsoft Corporation
 Millicom International Cellular SA (MIC)
 Omega Tunisia Company
 Orange
 PCM Group
 PricewaterhouseCoopers
 Private Investors for Africa
 Public Private Partnership Europe (PPP Europe)
 Royal DSM
 Royal Philips
 Safege
 ScytI - Innovating Democracy (ScytI)
 SES
 Siemens
 Sofrecom
 Soitec
 Solerebels
 Sourcefabric
 Trinar Solar
 Uniform Zacr
 UTZ Certified
 Waitrose
 Walloon Export Agency (AWEX)
 Yara SA

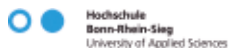
Youth organisation

African Youth Movement (AYM)
 Association Internationale des Etudiants en Science Economique et Commerciale (AIESEC)
 Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance (BICE)
 Cyprus' Business School.
 European Confederation of Junior Enterprises (JADE)
 European Youth Forum
 Global Education Network of Young Europeans (GLEN)
 Plan International
 Save the Children
 StudentsStudents
 Students' European Network for Sustainable Development (SENSD)
 Vlaamse Jeugdraad
 ThinkYoung
 Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts-Europe Region (WAGGGS-Europe)
 World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)
 World Vision
 World Youth Alliance
 Young European Leadership (YEL)
 Youth Diplomacy
 Youth Red Cross

Media partners



Universities involved







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