



EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT DAYS PROCEEDINGS

Brussels,
16 -17 October 2012

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WORKING TOGETHER

FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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The background is a solid teal color. It features several white silhouettes of people in various dynamic poses, appearing to be running or jumping. At the bottom, there is a white line-art illustration of a roller coaster track that winds across the frame. Below the track, there are silhouettes of people standing on a platform or walkway.

eudevdays.eu

Brussels,
16-17 October 2012



FOREWORD

BY ANDRIS PIEBALGS, EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable and Inclusive Growth for Human Development

The 7th edition of the European Development Days (EDD) took place at Tour & Taxis in Brussels, Belgium on 16 and 17 October 2012. This year's event brought together some 3 300 people on day one and 2 400 on day two around the theme of Sustainable and Inclusive Growth for Human Development, which we explored across three thematic clusters:

- Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Resilience
- Engaging the Private Sector for Development
- Empowering People for Inclusive Growth

Together, we explored the linkages between inclusive and sustainable growth and debated how to build more resilient communities, how to engage the private sector and how to empower people to contribute to development. The issues before us cut across all sectors, including agriculture, education, energy, food security, health, governments and donors. As a result, this year's EDDs were able to cover a great deal of ground.

Discussions during the High-Level Panels (HLPs) and Project-Labs (P-Labs) focused on innovative models and new approaches for public-private collaboration that can help create direct economic opportunities for the poor by increasing their participation in the economy through jobs and access to basic social services, infrastructure, goods and markets.

Debating Today's Most Pressing Issues

I was pleased to see a wide range of stakeholders, practitioners, policy-makers, academics and experts coming together to debate the most pressing development issues of the day. They were joined in the discussions and debates by many VIPs, including six heads of state (from Benin, Mozambique, Senegal, Gabon, Malawi and Cyprus), the Vice-President of the Philippines, 16 ministers (from Benin, Mozambique, Senegal, Gabon, Malawi, Uganda and Niger) and a deputy minister from Vietnam. Alongside them were representatives from 13 EU Member States, two EU Commissioners and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso.

The 2011 European Development Days, held in Warsaw, Poland, discussed the European Commission's Agenda for Change, its strategy for more effective development cooperation, and the new policy for EU budget support – the groundwork for the EU's move from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness in international cooperation. This year, we took that debate forward.

Moreover, with the 2012 European Development Days taking place at a critical juncture, participants were able to take stock, reflect, re-evaluate and debate further the issues raised at the G8 Summit in the United States in May, the G20 Summit in Mexico in June and the Rio+20 Summit, also held in June.

We also had the chance to look at two new EU policy directions, as set out in the Commission's communications on resilience and on social protection in development cooperation.

Resilience – that is, resilience to climate change and to the devastating consequences of natural disasters and man-made crises – is fundamental to development. We believe that by supporting our development partners to become more resilient, we are enabling individuals and communities to follow the path of more sustainable and inclusive growth.



Dr Thomas Boni Yayi

Andris Piebalgs



Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Resilience

About 16% of the human population – more than 1 billion people in all – are hungry and live in poverty. Three-quarters of them, along with other less poor but nonetheless vulnerable people, live in rural areas and depend on farming for their livelihoods. This is unacceptable.

The ongoing crisis in the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa was the backdrop for discussions concerning sustainable agriculture, food security and resilience. The EU has responded to the crisis with SHARE – Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience – a joint humanitarian-development approach to make people, communities and countries better able to face persistent, acute emergencies. Even so, it is clear that avoiding such emergencies in the first place should be at the top of the development-humanitarian agenda.

Our Communication on the topic of resilience – The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises – places agriculture and security on the front line of a novel approach to development aid. It focuses on greater cooperation between development and humanitarian efforts, particularly in disaster preparedness.

So resilience was a leitmotif of the 2012 European Development Days, particularly within this thematic cluster. Our communication, in light of the EU's goal of building resilience into our responses to food security crises and other disasters, came under the spotlight. The importance of nutrition in development programmes and how to build community resilience through social safety nets were discussed, as were freeing the world from hunger and the potential for collaboration among international businesses and small farmers.

Engaging the Private Sector for Development

We know that a healthy, vibrant and competitive private sector is a key to growth, job creation and reducing poverty. But how can we best engage the private sector as a development partner to generate jobs, create income opportunities for the poor and leverage additional funding for sustainable and inclusive growth? We took up this challenge in 2011 in our Agenda for Change, which notes that private domestic and foreign investment and improving infrastructure are critical success factors. It also calls for new ways of engaging with the private sector with a view to leveraging private sector activity and resources for delivering public goods.

With this in mind, this year's EDDs looked at innovative approaches to spur public-private partnerships and private investment, together with the EU's innovative financial instruments designed to leverage additional financing in support of our development objectives by 'blending' public and private funds.

We shared success stories and best practices, learned about the European Commission's platform to bring together development partners to make maximum use of blending instruments, discussed the potential of the private sector to transform African economies, debated what constitutes inclusive business models, and looked at how best to work towards green and inclusive innovation.

Empowering People for Inclusive Growth

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is crucial to long-term poverty reduction. However, we know that growth patterns are as important as growth rates. To this end, EU development policy aims to encourage more inclusive growth, characterised by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation.



José Manuel Durão Barroso



Discussions under this thematic cluster focused on the rationale for the Agenda for Change – namely, how to make aid more effective. Some of the keys to this will lie in focusing aid on fewer countries, bringing business and private-public partnerships to the fore by blending grants and loans, and encouraging EU Member States to work jointly on projects.

Our Communication on Social Protection in EU Development Cooperation was debated. I strongly believe that investing in social protection is a smart way to reduce poverty and vulnerability. This can be achieved by means of ‘social protection floors’, thanks to which healthcare and education become affordable, accessible and universal.

Other issues debated included how to finance universal healthcare and education, how to improve the position of informal and young workers, the role of the private sector and coherence across EU policies.

Another Success – The Numbers tell the Story!

I am delighted to say that the European Developments Days were, once again, a success: 1 140 accredited organisations were present to attend the 22 HLPs, 28 P-Labs, six special addresses and two press conferences. On top of that, 101 important bilateral meetings took place between this year’s participants, including VIPs.

All key sessions were web-streamed in their original language, French or English, with simultaneous interpretation provided. A total of 4407 people viewed the debates online during the two days, with each person watching for an average of 2 hours 57 minutes. Viewers of video on demand – replays and highlights – totalled 8680 over the two days of the event.

EDD12 enjoyed excellent media coverage, attracting 106 journalists from 25 countries, representing 75 media outlets. This year’s edition was strongly focused on ensuring a vibrant and effective presence online before, during and after the event. This approach paid off, as social media activity was very lively, with the EDDs reaching 834 followers on Twitter (a 186% increase over 2011) and 2532 Facebook ‘likes’ (a 127% increase over last year). YouTube showcased the short audio-visual teasers for each thematic cluster.

The European Development Days 2013

With EDD12 now behind us, we are already looking forward to the year ahead and preparing for the development community’s most important yearly event. Over the past seven years the European Development Days have evolved into Europe’s premier forum for development cooperation and international affairs. They have proven to be a unique platform for debate on today’s most important issues and a springboard for ideas and action from a wide range of development actors.

I hope you will join us again next year as we build on the Agenda for Change and the EU’s new policy directions.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who participated in EDD12. And let us remember that the EDDs do not mark the end of a process, but rather the beginning. Your dedication and commitment will be critical to our future work together, in partnership, to make more effective and efficient development cooperation a reality on the ground. ■

Andris Piebalgs

European Commissioner for Development



Dr Thomas Boni Yayi



José Manuel Durão Barroso

OPENING CEREMONY

The European Development Days 2012

In introducing the theme of 7th edition of the European Development Days – Sustainable and Inclusive Growth for Human Development – European Commissioner for Development **Andris Piebalgs** told participants, ‘The European Development Days have established themselves as the place where movers and shakers gather to exchange views and share ideas.’

Speakers at the Opening Ceremony set the tone for debate for the two-day event and made the following observations:

- Despite progress in reducing poverty and high levels of economic growth in many developing countries, 1 billion people worldwide still go hungry and 3 million children die from malnutrition every year. Malnutrition threatens more than 15% of the world's population.
- The Millennium Development Goal target of reducing extreme poverty by half has been reached; but energy, land and food prices are continuing to increase faster than the incomes of the poor. Thus, the people who have escaped extreme poverty have not avoided hunger. Unless we take additional measures, hunger will remain the major global challenge.
- Growth is not an end in itself. It needs to be sustainable and inclusive. In the long run, growth and social inclusion are two sides of the same coin and should be anchored in the distinct social and human needs of every country. We also need inclusive agriculture to move towards food security and eradicate hunger, while facilitating the access to finance necessary to foster agricultural entrepreneurship.

José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, noted that despite today's major economic challenges, the EU and its Members States remain a strong, reliable global partner and the most generous donor of development aid in the world. ‘The EU will not turn its back on its partners and friends,’ he said. He announced that the EU's development budget would increase by 20% over the 2014-20 period, i.e., EUR 100 billion in total.

President Barroso pointed out that despite ‘uncertain times’, 84% of European citizens see helping the poorest as a priority. He stressed that international cooperation is not only about money, it is about values. In recognising the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the EU, Barroso reminded participants, ‘This honour is also a recognition of the very strong international commitment of the EU.(...) Supporting development also means laying the foundations for peace.’

Dr Thomas Boni Yayi, President of the Republic of Benin, Acting Chairperson of the African Union, noted that by 2050, Africa will be one of the most populous places in the world, with 65% of its population under the age of 25.

Today, Africa accounts for some 20% of the world's arable land, but is home to 36 of the 40 hungriest countries. In outlining the challenges facing Africa, he pointed to the need to invest urgently in inclusive and efficient agriculture, which will stimulate employment for young people and alleviate hunger. ‘Everyone should generate wealth and benefit from the wealth that they generate,’ he said.





Armando Emilio Guebuza



Macky Sall



Demetris Christofias

President Boni Yayi pointed out that Africa is vulnerable to the shocks being experienced by its development partners, which creates an even stronger argument for pursuing sustainable economic growth and strengthening global collaborative governance.

He thanked the EU for its strong commitment to the African people and for their daily efforts to create the institutional and political conditions for sustainable and inclusive development.

Armando Emilio Guebuza, President of the Republic of Mozambique, presented his country as one of Africa's success stories and noted that Mozambique is in the early stages of moving towards sustainable inclusive growth.

President Guebuza added, 'The concept of redistribution of wealth tends to suggest a passive approach. But as far as we are concerned, it is about empowering people to play a part in combating poverty through work.' People can thus become actors in their own development and the first beneficiaries. To be successful, inclusive growth needs to be 'indigenous' and driven by its people.

President Guebuza praised the role of local authorities for defining investment priorities, an approach that has resulted in more agricultural production and crop diversity and that has led to increased food security, a more varied diet and better nutrition.

Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, commented, 'Democracy finds its strength and vitality mainly in the good governance of public affairs.' To remain stable over time, democracy also draws its vigour from the economic imperative that underpins its social structure. He told participants that a vision of an emerging Senegal must be based on three prerequisites – modernising agriculture to reach independence in food security, providing electricity at an affordable cost, and improving transport infrastructure.

President Sall noted that it is impossible to have stability without social justice. He stressed the 'shared destiny' of the EU and Africa, based on geography, history and shared affinities. 'We have a common challenge that we can [overcome] together in a renewed partnership,' he said. 'How can we build a bridge of opportunity between Europe and Africa?'

Demetris Christofias, President of the Republic of Cyprus, stressed that we must put an end to outdated dogmatic models that do not give the priority to the human being and that erode social cohesion. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth should be anchored in the distinct social and human needs of every country. 'We need to learn from our mistakes. The eradication of poverty and hunger requires new measures for building resilience and for establishing social safety nets,' he said.

'The increase in wealth during the last decade has not sufficiently trickled down to the poorest segments of our societies,' Christofias told participants. 'This reality confirms that inclusive growth does not come automatically. Unless we take additional measures, hunger will remain the world's Achilles Heel.'

President Christofias pointed out that Cyprus is well aware of the development challenges ahead and that development cooperation is one of the country's top priorities. As a small country that has benefited from development aid, Cyprus would like to give back to the international community, in recognition of the country's solidarity with people suffering worldwide. ■



DAY 1 TUESDAY 16

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW DAY 1

HIGH LEVEL PANELS

CLUSTER 1

Sustainable Agriculture, Food
Security and Resilience

CLUSTER 2

Engaging the Private Sector
for Development

CLUSTER 3

Empowering People
for Inclusive Growth

10:15 OPENING CEREMONY – Auditorium A

José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission
Dr Thomas Boni Yayi, President of the Republic of Benin, Acting Chairperson of the African Union
Armando Emilio Guebuza, President of the Republic of Mozambique
Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal
Demetris Christofias, President of the Republic of Cyprus

11:00-11:30	A MORE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP FOR A MORE RESILIENT WORLD	WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP TO RESHAPE THE ECONOMY THROUGH INNOVATION IN MENA	BUILDING A SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR HEALTH	A MORE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP FOR A MORE RESILIENT WORLD
11:30-12:00	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	INFODEV – THE WORLD BANK GROUP TEPAV & UN WOMEN	ACTION FOR GLOBAL HEALTH, COUNTDOWN 2015 EUROPE, IFRC, OXFAM INTERNATIONAL EU OFFICE, RED CROSS EU OFFICE & UNAIDS	EUROPEAN COMMISSION
12:00-12:30				REBROADCASTING OF AUDITORIUM A
12:30-13:00				
13:00-13:30				
13:30-14:00				
14:00-14:30				
14:30-15:00	RESILIENCE: THE NUTRITION DIMENSION	HOW CAN WE MAXIMISE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT?	THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE WORKINGPOOR IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE AGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE
15:00-15:30	CONCERN WORLDWIDE, DEVELOPMENT POLICY FORUM, IF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME & UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, WFP	AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT, BUSINESSEUROPE, EUROPEAN CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY MANAGEMENT – ECDPM, EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK, KFW DEVELOPMENT BANK	EUROPEAN COMMISSION & WOMEN IN INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT: GLOBALIZING AND ORGANIZING – WIEGO	EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS – ENOP & RED CROSS – EU OFFICE
15:30-16:00				
16:00-16:30				
16:30-17:00	GROWING A BETTER FUTURE FOR FARMERS	THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN TRANSFORMING AFRICAN ECONOMIES	PLACING SOCIAL PROTECTION AT THE HEART OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	SEMINAR
17:00-17:30	AGRICORD, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS – FAO & CTA	PERFORMANCES GROUP	FRENCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION – ITUC	INVITATION-ONLY EVENT
17:30-18:00				
18:00-18:30				
18:30-19:00	20th ANNIVERSARY OF ECHO – SPECIAL ADDRESS BY Kristalina Georgieva European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response – Auditorium A			
19:00-21:00	RECEPTION			

WORLD FOOD DAY

PROJECT LABS

PRESS CONFERENCES

				08:30-09:00
				09:00-09:30
				09:30-10:00
				10:00-10:45
			PRESS CONFERENCE	10:20-10:50
			ANDRIS PIEBALGS, EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR DEVELOPMENT	
RESTORE HOPE	INVESTMENT MONITORING AND GREEN INDUSTRY PLATFORMS	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION – UNIDO		11:30-12:00
VOLUNTEER DOCTORS CYPRUS		THE ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		12:00-12:30
	SCALING-UP SUSTAINABLE TRADE THROUGH EUROPEAN PRIVATE- PUBLIC COLLABORATION	EUROPEAN COMMISSION		12:30-13:00
INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN AN URBANIZING WORLD	THE SUSTAINABLE TRADE INITIATIVE – IDH			13:00-13:30
UN-HABITAT		EUROPEAN REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT	WORLD DISASTERS REPORT 2012 FORCED MIGRATION AND DISPLACE- MENT IFRC GLOBAL LAUNCH	13:30-14:30
	SUSTAINABLE GROWTH PROMOTION IN LOCAL LEVEL FINANCING – CAMEROON	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	RED CROSS EU OFFICE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES – IFRC	
GLOBAL INDEX INSURANCE FACILITY – GIIF	SPECIAL COUNCIL SUPPORT FUND FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE – FEICOM			14:30-15:00
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION		DATA VISUALIZATION FOR DEVEL- OPMENT PLANNING – A LOOK AT THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR		15:00-15:30
	MOBILE SERVICES IN AFRICA: INNOVATION FOR DAILY LIVES AND DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT GATEWAY		15:30-16:00
PIP: FROM FOOD SAFETY TO FOOD SECURITY	ORANGE-FRANCE TELECOM GROUP			16:00-16:30
COLEACP		WTD – WORKING TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT	GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2012	16:30-17:00
	EUROPEAN PORTAL OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION	ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL DEMOCRACY AGENCY – ALDA	CONCERN WORLDWIDE, INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE – IFPRI, WELTHUNGERHILFE	17:00-17:30
VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON LAND TENURE	COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS			17:30-18:00
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS – FAO				18:00-18:30
				18:30-19:00
				19:00-21:00

DAY 2 WEDNESDAY 17

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW DAY 2

HIGH LEVEL PANELS

CLUSTER 1

Sustainable Agriculture, Food
Security and Resilience

CLUSTER 2

Engaging the Private Sector
for Development

CLUSTER 3

Empowering People
for Inclusive Growth

09:00-10:00 SPECIAL ADDRESSES

Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Development
Jejomar Binay, Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines
Joyce Banda, President of Malawi
Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Republic of Gabon

10:30-11:00

11:00-11:30	COMMUNITY RESILIENCE: SOCIAL SAFETY NETS	INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS	CONFRONTING INEQUALITY	POST RIO+20: WHICH STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH?
11:30-12:00	RED CROSS EU OFFICE, GIZ, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES & SNV NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	CSR EUROPE	GERMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE – DIE, ECDPM, EUROPEAN THINK TANK GROUP, FRIDE & OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE – ODI	EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
12:00-12:30				

12:30-13:00

13:00-13:30

13:30-14:00

14:00-14:30	FREE HUMANITY FROM HUNGER!	BUILDING COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES AND SYSTEMS FOR GREEN AND INCLUSIVE INNOVATION	YOUTH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	PROMOTING BIOFUELS, CREATING SCARCITY?
14:30-15:00	CARITAS EUROPA, CARITAS INTERNATIONAL BELGIUM, INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF CATHOLIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES & CYPRUS ISLAND-WIDE NGO DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM	EUROPEAN COMMISSION & THE WORLD BANK GROUP	PLAN	ACTIONAID, CONCORD EUROPE, CYINDEP, INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF CATHOLIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES – CIDSE, EUROPAFRICA & OXFAM INTERNATIONAL
15:00-15:30				

15:30-16:00

16:00-16:30	SMALL FARMERS – BIG BUSINESS?	NEW PARTNERSHIPS IN DECENTRALISED COOPERATION	MAKING FINANCE WORK FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT	TAKING ON THE CHALLENGE OF FRAGILITY
16:30-17:00	COLEACP, GIZ, PRACTITIONERS NETWORK, SNV NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION & UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION	ACCÍÓ, ARCO LATINO, BARCELONA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & ASCAME, COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS, DIPUTACIÓ DE BARCELONA, OCO URB-AL III, ODC EU-LA, PLATFORMA, REGION OF TUSCANY & UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN	EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE PLATFORM – E-MFP, INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT CONSORTIUM, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION – IFC & UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	EUROPEAN COMMISSION
17:00-17:30				

17:30-18:00

18:00-18:15 KEYNOTE ADDRESS ON POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE
by **Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cyprus – Auditorium A

18:20-18:30 SPECIAL VIDEO ADDRESS
by **Martin Schulz**, President of the European Parliament – Auditorium A

18:30-19:00 CLOSING ADDRESS BY **Andris Piebalgs**, European Commissioner for Development

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY

PROJECT LABS

PRESS CONFERENCES

			08:00-08:30
			08:30-09:00
			09:00-09:30
			09:30-10:00
			10:00-10:30
		2015, THE EUROPEAN YEAR FOR responsible DEVELOPMENT – EY2015DEV	10:30-11:00
THE CHALLENGE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN FRAGILE STATES		CONCORD EUROPE, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, EUROPEAN ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COMMITTEE, COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS	11:00-11:30
EUROPEAN NETWORK OF IMPLEMENTING DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES	TRADE, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT		11:30-12:00
	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	ONE MONTH TO SAVE EU AID?	12:00-12:30
RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA		ONE	PRESS CONFERENCE 12:30-13:00
JOINT RESEARCH CENTER – EUROPEAN COMMISSION	PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING IN DEVELOPMENT		EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT Eva Joly, Isabelle Lovin, Michael Cashman 13:00-13:30
	INTERMEDIA AFRICA, INTERMEDIA UK	CLEANSTART PROGRAMME	13:30-14:00
THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN CAMEROON		UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND – UNCDF	14:00-14:30
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CAMEROON – MINEPAT	TOWARDS COMMERCE 3.0		14:30-15:00
	eBAY Inc.	FINANCIAL INCLUSION & MICROFINANCE	15:00-15:30
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		FIREFEC	15:30-16:00
CITY OF DOUALA – CAMEROON	COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME		16:00-16:30
	THE WORLD BANK GROUP	TRAINING DOMESTICS	16:30-17:30
FINANCING SME-SMI, WHAT SOLUTIONS FOR THE MISSING MIDDLE?		IDAY	17:30-18:00
VOX AFRICA			17:30-18:00
			18:00-18:15
			18:20-18:30
			18:30-19:00



CLUSTER 1

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and food security remain at the top of the global agenda. This was made clear at this year's G8 Summit in Camp David; at the Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in Hanoi in September 2012; and the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012. Following the 'Green Revolution', the pace of growth in food production has ground nearly to a halt. To meet the challenges of population growth, climate change, water scarcity and competition from non-food crops, renewed attention and investment are required.

There is much untapped potential to scale up production in developing countries, particularly in Africa. Evidence shows that investments in the smallholder sector often yield the best returns in terms of poverty reduction and growth. Special attention must be given to smallholders, especially women and young farmers.

The new European Commission Communication on building resilience places agriculture and food security on the frontline of an approach to development aid. 'The number one priority is to develop resilient farming because it is a stimulus for local development,' said **Pascal Canfin**, Minister for Development, France. 'Small farming increases resilience and will trickle down development and benefit to local communities.'

The resilience concept envisions greater cooperation between humanitarian and development assistance efforts. The Communication contains three main components: (1) improved risk assessment and the ability to anticipate crises; (2) focus on prevention and preparedness; and (3) enhanced responses to crises and building a bridge to development.

As climate change and urbanisation advance, disasters are becoming more frequent and severe. The most vulnerable people, the poor, are hardest hit. Yet disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness remain small items in the aid budget; they need more attention.





Pascal Canfin

One in every eight people does not have enough food daily. 'Hidden hunger' – resulting from a deficiency in micronutrients – is the leading underlying cause of death for more than 2.5 million children under five annually and accounts for 20% of maternal mortality. Under-nutrition disproportionately affects poor countries, particularly in rural areas: 98 % of those hungry live in developing countries and 80 % of the world's under-nourished children live in just 20 countries.

The European Commission backs the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) Movement, a country-led programme coordinated by the UN to combine the forces of governments, organisations and individuals to end hunger and malnutrition. In October 2012, EU Development Commissioner **Andris Piebalgs** attended the inaugural meeting of the SUN Lead Group, consisting of 27 global leaders who serve as strategic guides for the movement.

During EDD12, seven High Level Panels (HLPs) analysed major issues surrounding this theme and the EU's responses:

- A More Effective Partnership for a More Resilient World
- Resilience: The Nutrition Dimension
- Growing a Better Future for Farmers
- Community Resilience: Social Safety Nets
- Free Humanity from Hunger!
- Promoting Biofuels, Creating Scarcity
- Small Farmers, Big Business?





Andris Piebalgs



Cristina Amaral

HIGH LEVEL PANELS

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Building resilience is a theme that ran through all of the High Level Panels. During *A More Effective Partnership for a More Resilient World*, speakers analysed the recent European Commission's Communication designed to build resilience into the EU's responses to food security crises and other disasters. Audience questions included: (1) what is new about the resilience approach? and (2) Why will it be any different this time with yet another new initiative? Speakers said that there is a clear political commitment, that they will set targets and that they are willing to be held accountable. There was consensus that in the age of climate change there is no room for failure.

Resilience: The Nutrition Dimension discussed a forthcoming Communication about nutrition and external assistance and how the European Commission is integrating nutrition into its development programmes. In *Free Humanity from Hunger!* Speakers argued that ridding the world of hunger is a matter of political will rather than technical know-how.

In *Community Resilience: Social Safety Nets*, speakers agreed that the rural and urban poor must have access to sustainable instruments that not only help them manage risks and respond to shocks in the short term, but also improve their resilience and promote food security in the long run.

The primary indicator of the success of this new approach will be levels of childhood malnutrition. A simple measurement, it reflects not only lives saved and an improved quality of life for individuals, but also translates into lower costs in the future. As EU Commissioner **Andris Piebalgs** commented: 'If you act early you not only save the life of a child, but you decrease the cost of saving that child.' Another measurement will be whether or not infrastructure and social spending reach the most vulnerable populations.

In the High Level Panel *Free Humanity from Hunger!*, speakers agreed that a new approach to food security is needed. Past policy has tended to be designed in a top-down way, with little or no involvement of the recipients. The focus needs to be on addressing the root causes of food insecurity. In recent years, a number of countries have introduced the right to food into their political constitutions, notably in Latin America and Africa.

But the problem is to translate these declarations of political intent into action; it is the action that is still too often missing.

In *Growing a Better Future for Farmers*, speakers argued that small farmers need secure land tenure so that they can invest and grow and use their land as collateral for loans. Government-backed credit, training and education programmes can help these farmers become more efficient and increase their outputs.

Small farmers also need to organise. On the political front, they must unite to lobby governments and enter into dialogue with other interest groups, including development agencies and consumer groups. On the economic front, cooperatives help provide access to credit, markets, training, extension programmes, and more. Multinationals often want to work with small producers, but smallholders need to join together to provide a single interface as suppliers.

In *Small Farmers – Big Business?* speakers outlined how international businesses and small local farmers can work together on both ends of the supply chain to ensure that African producers have access to European markets, and that European consumers have access to fresh, good quality food, often coming from Africa.

The European Commission proposes to halve the quantity of food-based biofuels used to meet the EU's 10% renewable energy target. The move is aimed at stimulating the use of biofuels from straw, algae or waste that emit less greenhouse gases than fossil fuels, but do not interfere with food production. In *Promoting Biofuels, Creating Scarcity?* speakers debated this issue and noted that promoting biofuels for renewable, climate-friendly energy is controversial because biofuel production may impact food security and prices, access to land and water, and the livelihoods of poor people.



Nancy Lindborg



Lynne Featherstone



Francesca Mosca



Caroline Anstey

A NEW WAY OF THINKING

The European Commission's focus on resilience requires that development cooperation be invested with disaster preparedness in mind. Humanitarian assistance should focus on addressing immediate needs during a crisis and on leaving a long-lasting imprint to help communities recover and develop when the worst is over thus, hopefully, reducing the risk of future disasters.

It draws on recent responses to drought in the Horn of Africa and erratic rainfall and poor harvests in the Sahel. In these cases, humanitarian and development teams began to work more closely together. 'The resilience approach gets us beyond the relief versus development paradigm,' said **Nancy Lindborg**, Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development. 'It gives us a new way of thinking.'

Examples of building resilience into aid programmes include:

- following the earthquake in Haiti, mapping fault lines and not rebuilding along them;
- providing social safety nets;
- building schools that are designed to double as disaster relief shelters;
- providing insurance for small farmers; and
- working with local governments to build resilience into national policies.

The United Kingdom will build the concept of resilience into the work of its field offices by 2015. The first eight country offices will move forward on this initiative by 2013. 'Too often we just respond to disaster and we react too late', explained **Lynne Featherstone**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom. 'The shocks are becoming more severe and more frequent and we will be spending in the most inefficient way if we continue to just react.'

Cristina Amaral, Service Chief, Emergency Relief Rehabilitation Unit, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN, noted: 'For FAO, looking at resilience as the bridge between emergency relief and development is not a new buzzword. It's a new way of doing business in development and a new way to respond to crisis.'

TARGETED GRANT PROGRAMMES

Targeted grant programmes and other social assistance schemes should be included in resilience initiatives to help reduce food insecurity, improve livelihoods, help farmers obtain assets and boost community resilience. They can come in the form of cash transfers, school meals, food-for-work programmes, vouchers, food banks, or other means.

'Social transfer is not a goal in itself but a means to an end: food security,' said **Francesca Mosca**, Director, Sub-Saharan Africa and Horizontal ACP Matters, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission. 'We should concentrate on access for everybody, without exclusion.'

Grant programmes often are accompanied by parallel development initiatives. Successful initiatives include:

- microfinance;
- loan guarantees;
- warehousing programmes that allow farmers to sell their produce when prices are good;
- public procurement programmes that give priority to small farmers; and
- training and capacity building.

'It is about looking at development all along the value chain,' said **Caroline Anstey**, Managing Director, The World Bank Group. 'It is investment in prevention, in the analysis of hot spots. It's investment in safety nets. We need a global human safety net to invest in social protection.'

Grants can help stop the negative spiral of food insecurity that unfolds according to a familiar pattern: drought, conflict or some other crisis leads to crop failures, which decrease supply while forcing people to rely on food aid, which in turn must be purchased. The combination of lower supply and higher demand leads to higher food prices. Those affected tend to have lower incomes and are faced with reduced ability to buy food. Poorer nutrition leads to worsening health, which reduces people's ability to work, which in turn leads to even lower incomes.



Allert Van den Ham



Hans-Jürgen Matern



Ajay Kumar Bramdeo

Basic social protection programmes help farmers invest in more production, greater productivity, and assets. They provide a cushion against seasonal variations and eliminate the need for coping strategies such as taking children out of school or selling assets. They boost rural markets and retailers, whose fortunes generally track those of farmers. They also improve nutrition, and ultimately health, by adding calories and improving the quality of the diet.

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

There is no consensus about the role of the private sector in agricultural development and food security. One view is that small farmers are part of the market and an important goal is to increase their strength and standing in it. Others argued that market-based initiatives rarely help poor people.

Allert Van den Ham, Chief Executive, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, summed up the first view: ‘When I was educated and trained as a development professional, the idea was that the poor had nothing to hope for from the market, that the market was going to exploit them. So we developed protections and parallel structures. The idea was to bypass the corporate sector. And corporations were not interested in the poor as suppliers or consumers. But whether we like it or not, the poor are part of the market. The idea is to strengthen their position in the market.’

Companies now realise they need small farmers both as suppliers and consumers. Smallholders are capable of meeting quality standards when they have an assured market ready to take extra output. Small farmers must form associations and cooperatives so that they can aggregate their crops for purchase by larger-scale buyers.

Some European retailers have been working with African producers for a long time. In many cases they have been able to exclude traditional middlemen, who rarely add value. With added regulations over the last decade, African farmers were worried that they might be frozen out of Europe, but they have invested, often in cooperation with retailers, to improve quality. These efforts have improved the quality of products in African markets, since many of the same farmers supply both.

‘As a retailer we need hundreds of products, but a lower volume than some of our competitors’, said **Hans-Jürgen Matern**, Vice-President, Head of Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs, Metro Group. ‘We want to be close to the producer. Many of them have high quality standards, but not all of them. So [they] need help. We also exclude the middle man, who does not care about quality.’

Working with public development agencies, private insurance companies have begun experimenting with policies for small farmers. Satellite technology makes it easier to examine claims and to act promptly. For these policies to become commonplace, they likely have to be subsidised by governments. One key effect would be better access to credit: often small farmers are unable to get loans because lenders believe they would be unable to pay if hit by disaster-related crop failure.

Others argued that markets are too often myopic and do not respond to the needs of the poor. In their view, plans have often been based on the incorrect assumption that economic growth alone will bring about food security, which could end malnutrition. But the focus needs to be on addressing the root causes. Civil society must be involved in developing policy initiatives.

Many expressed concern about so-called land grabs, whereby foreign agricultural corporations buy land in Africa to produce for export. Speakers argued that such investments should produce benefits for local people as well as big agri-business. ‘We need to look at the issue of land grabbing’, said **Ajay Kumar Bramdeo**, Head of the Mission to the European Union, African Union. ‘Big private sector investors, including foreign investors and governments, acquire huge tracts of land and the food is then exported; yet the people of the same country go hungry.’ ■



Takeaways

- ▶ The recent European Commission's Communication on resilience advocates building resilient households and communities and driving inclusive and sustainable growth. This will reduce vulnerability, ease dependence on crisis management and boost longer-term growth. This also means that the resilience concept should be built into the EU's disaster response efforts, which means having humanitarian and development teams work more closely together.
- ▶ This initiative aims to differentiate itself from similar efforts in the past by setting clear targets and having its leaders held accountable.
- ▶ The main indicator for judging success will be level of childhood under-nutrition.
- ▶ Given the scale of the nutrition problem, the international community must act now rather than later.
- ▶ Action must be on a global level with coordination and cooperation across the world, among organisations and across different sectors.
- ▶ Small farmers should form associations and cooperatives so that they can aggregate their crops for purchase by larger-scale buyers.
- ▶ A new approach is needed to food security; one in which the recipients have a say.
- ▶ Governments need to be held accountable for the international human rights agreements that they sign, including on food security.
- ▶ A single global standard for quality and food safety would help small African farmers by eliminating multiple demands.



PROJECT LABS

SHOWCASING THE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Six Project Labs showcased the work of organisations in a wide range of areas, from medical associations fighting hunger and malnutrition, to initiatives covering insurance, food security, land tenure and data to provide accurate information on the impact of projects.

RESTORE HOPE

Organised by Volunteer Doctors Cyprus

Volunteer Doctors Cyprus is an international humanitarian organisation founded in 1982. Its project Restore Hope for people in Zimbabwe and Kenya fights to reduce poverty and looks for immediate solutions to hunger. One of its initiatives provides food, clothing and education to more than 12 000 children.

GLOBAL INDEX INSURANCE FACILITY – GIIF

Organised by the International Finance Corporation, IFC

The GIIF, supported by the EU, addresses the lack of affordable insurance protection against natural disasters in developing countries, in particular for smallholder farmers and agrarian communities. The Facility aims to develop sustainable local markets for index-based insurance through innovative products in the ACP.





PIP – FROM FOOD SAFETY TO FOOD SECURITY

Organised by Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique – COLEACP

PIP is a European-African Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) cooperation programme managed by COLEACP. In 10 years, its work has evolved from export food safety to food security for the populations of ACP countries. PIP maximises the comparative advantages of small-scale producers to give them the opportunity to feed the people of tomorrow.

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES OF LAND TENURE

Organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations – FAO

FAO presented the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. The guidelines were endorsed in May 2012 by the Committee on World Food Security and are the first inter-governmental comprehensive global instrument on tenure and its administration.

DATA VISUALISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING – A LOOK AT THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Organised by Development Gateway

Geo-coding of aid activities answers questions of who is doing what and where. The Climate Change and African Political Stability Dashboard tracks conflict and environmental conditions across Africa, plus all aid projects in Malawi. This tool demonstrates how combining open data and visualisation techniques delivers information on the performance and impact of projects.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AFRICA

Organised by the Joint Research Centre – European Commission

The Joint Research Centre presented the main findings of a recently published report, Renewable Energy in Africa – Current Knowledge. The report provides the first analysis of African potential in renewable energy sources, their cost efficiency and their environmental sustainability.





'The bigger the disaster, the bigger the empathy. Disasters bark; preparedness is the dog that does not bark.'

Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response



'Nepal has made significant progress in reducing (under-five malnutrition) from 91 per thousand live births in 2001 to 54 in 2011. (But) there is a big disparity between the regions and between the wealth and the poorest regions. We have just produced a multi-sectoral nutrition plan. The EU has made available EUR 3.2 million. The EU has played a lead role on behalf of the development partners.'

Radha Krishna Pradhan, Program Director, Health, Nutrition and Population Section, Social Development Division, National Planning Commission, Nepal



'It's two years since the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition movement) was conceived and launched in New York. Since then, over 30 countries have committed to implementing the philosophy and policies that should aim to significantly reduce child under-nutrition in their country. The critical issue now is can all these fine words and commitments at country level be actually translated into practice, into change?'

Tom Arnold, Chief Executive of Concern Worldwide, Member of the Lead Group of the SUN movement



'The window of opportunity, as we call it, is very, very limited. The chances of life for a child depend on nutrition in its early days. Nutrition security is the core of our policy. We need to connect agriculture, food and nutrition... look across the value chain to see where nutrition can be put in. We need to find new ideas, new, better models that deliver solutions to the poor. We need to start with the consumer.'

Paulus Verschuren, Special Envoy Food and Nutrition Security for Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands





'Trying to solve the problem of malnutrition at the community level is a really big challenge. It is a multi-sectoral issue and therefore cannot be solved merely by communicating. If there is not enough food through agriculture, what can we communicate? If water and sanitation is not good enough..., food will never be converted into nutrition. If mothers, particularly as young girls, are not well fed... the low birth weight will continue. We need to start much earlier in the life cycle if we want children to survive.'

Indu Capoor, Director, Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness



'The private sector has a specific responsibility to improve nutrition. [DSM's partnership with the World Food Programme] has so far provided 12 million people with better nutrition with micro-nutrients. Fortification of food with micro-nutrients is a proven and very cost-effective intervention. If we want to fortify flour with a range of micro-nutrients the cost would be just USD 0.8 per year per person who we want to reach.'

Dr Klaus Krämer, Director, Sight & Life, Royal DSM



'Only now are we coming to the conclusion that we spend seven times more to provide emergency aid instead of addressing the root causes.'

Kristian Schmidt, Director, Human Development Department, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission



'When we say that we do capacity building, we also have to listen to them [small farmers in developing countries]. They have their own way of doing things. They can do it themselves. They can speak for themselves. They know what they want.'

Piet Vanthemsche, President of AgriCord





'We build resilience by embracing innovation... by applying technology and local resources, by the sustainable use of land and, most importantly, by building partnerships.'

Asha Mohammed Abdul Rahim, Deputy-Secretary General of the Kenya Red Cross Society



'Poverty and hunger are political problems, not technical problems. If we don't realise this, we will not resolve anything.'

Juan Garcia Cebolla, Team Leader – Right to Food, Agricultural Development Economics Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



'Local ownership of programmes is key. They should not be seen as donor programmes.'

Jean Francois Maystadt, Senior Researcher, Development Strategy and Governance Division, International Food Research Institute



'Accountability is needed to keep governments to promises on human rights obligations. The people should be heard. That is what human rights are about; hearing the people.'

Ute Hausmann, Right to Food Team Manager, FoodFirst Information and Action Network





'Good governance is a starting point for the sector. This must include responsible investments, policy coherence, and good and fair access to the market.'

Christian Friis Bach, Minister for Development Cooperation, Denmark



'Increased food yields do not necessarily mean a decrease in hunger; they just mean more food. Who is going to get access to that food is a different issue.'

Justin Kilcullen, Director, Trócaire



'The international community needs to look at food security with new eyes and agree it was looking at it in the wrong way. We need to address not just the consequences of food crises but the root causes.'

Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission



'When you buy your broccoli, there is a lot of water in it, a lot of women's inheritance law in it. You have to look at a lot of things to see if it is not just good for you but also for African farmers.'

Kristian Schmidt, Director, Human Development Department, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission





CLUSTER 2

ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The private sector can and should provide access to goods and services poor people need – clean water and sanitation, food, energy, financial services, information and communication technologies, housing, medicines, and other inclusive innovations. The private sector can improve poor people's lives both as consumers and by providing them with the means to develop their own productive activities as smallholder farmers, traders, producers or workers.

European Development Commissioner, **Andris Piebalgs**, underscored the EU's commitment to working with and supporting the private sector: 'The European Union supports private sector growth in partner countries through improving the regulatory and institutional environments where businesses operate. The private sector has an important role in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, notably through job creation.'

The European Commission's 2011 Agenda for Change, a strategy for more effective and efficient development cooperation, emphasises working with the private sector to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth by:

- creating enabling, business-friendly environments for private sector development in partner countries; and
- seeking new forms of engagement with the private sector to promote green and inclusive growth and job creation to lift people out of poverty.

The Agenda for Change also calls for engaging the private sector to leverage resources for delivering public goods. It advocates innovative public-private partnerships and EU support to leverage private funding for development through blending of grants, loans and other innovative financial instruments.

'The private sector can be a driving force in making growth inclusive – generating productive job opportunities, and investing in innovation and business models targeting the needs of the poor,' noted **Janamitra Devan**, Vice-President, Financial and Private Sector Development, The World Bank Group.



Janamitra Devan



However, to create an enabling environment, policy-makers must engage in more dialogue and joint action with the private sector. Developing countries must strengthen their private sectors to access opportunities in globally integrated markets.

The EU has an important role to play, but partner governments and their citizens must take ownership, be transparent, responsible and corruption free, and demand tangible results. When the private sector provides public goods and services such as health and education the terms of engagement must be clearly defined and monitored by government, civil society and businesses' corporate social responsibility units.

At EDD12, six High Level Panels addressed how to successfully engage the private sector as a development partner and how innovative approaches can be found to finance development using public and private resources. These panels included:

- Women Entrepreneurship to Reshape the Economy Through Innovation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
- How Can We Maximise Inclusive Growth and Development?
- The Role of the Private Sector in Transforming African Economies
- Inclusive Growth Models
- Building Competitive Industries and Systems for Green and Inclusive Innovation
- New Partnerships in Decentralised Cooperation





Heidi Hautala



Valerie D'Costa



Klaus Rudischhauser



Tamsyn Barton

HIGH LEVEL PANELS

PROMOTING MENA WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Empowering and engaging women in economies brings peace and prosperity to societies. This is true throughout the world, but particularly true in the MENA region where unemployment is very high, but only 26% of women are formally employed.

Heidi Hautala, Finland's Minister of International Development, pointed out: 'The best innovation for women's entrepreneurship is enlightened gender policy, including very good childcare systems that allow women to participate in the labour market.'

The World Bank seeks to foster female entrepreneurship through sales-pitch competitions, mentoring and increasing the visibility of successful businesswomen. **Valerie D'Costa**, Programme Manager, infoDev, the World Bank Group, told participants: 'It is essential to increase the visibility of successful women entrepreneurs – the more you see, the more you will believe it is possible to do the same thing.'

In the MENA region, new laws are needed to encourage provision of business financing to women, and there should be more Sharia financing options.

Policy-makers should consider the gender dimension of all policies and laws, including industrial policy, urbanisation, transportation, and infrastructure. Laws and policies promoting gender equality should be rigorously enforced.

MAXIMISING INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

'Blending, the combination of official and other forms of financing, can help to promote growth. That is why we want it,' observed **Klaus Rudischhauser**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission. 'It's only through inclusive but sustainable growth that we will achieve Millennium Development Goals. And growth is basically done by the private sector. That is why we are focusing on it.'

The private sector should be more involved in development projects because ultimately only it can generate the economic growth and the new jobs needed worldwide to increase prosperity and reduce unemployment. However, the private sector has been wary of development projects because of perceived political risks, and concerns that projects could fail and tarnish corporate reputations.

With the financial crisis, which is restricting the availability of traditional development funding, the development community is searching for alternatives. One instrument is 'blending' where grants are combined with development loans and provide leverage to make more private financing available for development.

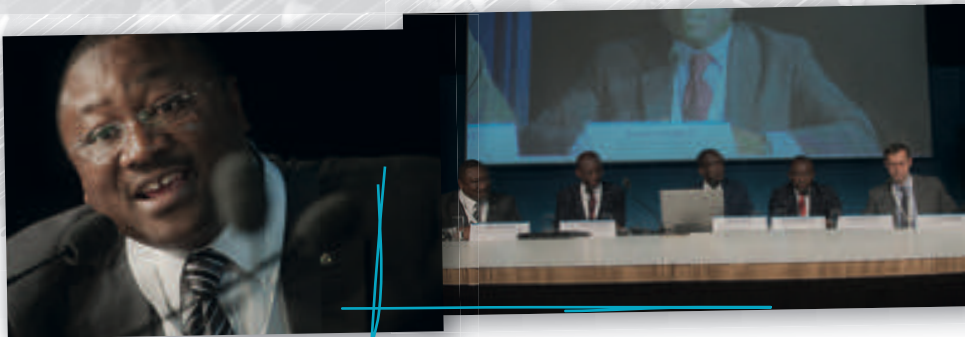
Blending promotes more efficient use of financing and avoids waste. Banks will not lend if they fear losing their money. Blending can be used to create incentives for private sector investment. For example, an official donor can guarantee a significant part of an investment for development purposes.

The European Commission is creating a platform to bring together partners to make maximum use of blending instruments.

'Grants and loans were designed for a public sector partner. With blending you can reach a full range of private sector partners,' said **Tamsyn Barton**, Director General for Operations outside the EU, European Investment Bank.

'The private sector is going to be the real, sustainable engine of growth in Africa. The private sector has been ignored by China. The private sector is what European institutions should be looking at,' observed **Ekoko Mukete**, Vice-President of the Cameroon Chamber of Commerce.

The African private sector provides great opportunities for growth and development. Africa's population, geographic size and wealth of natural resources make it an attractive investment destination. However, Africa faces serious infrastructure gaps that present challenges to development, but also opportunities for investment.



Ekoko Mukete



Michel Doucin

Many African governments are too inflexible. They need to create more welcoming business environments through local, flexible policies developed through dialogue with and input from the private sector.

Schools, governments and the private sector must work together to close skill gaps in Africa. Africa certainly needs more engineers and technicians.

Europe should invest more in Africa. Europe faces competition from China, but it is not leveraging its competitive advantages over China. According to some, China ignores the African private sector. Europe has an opportunity, but it is not yet exploiting it fully.

INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS

Inclusive business models are sustainable, market-based solutions that provide poor people with needed goods, services and infrastructure, but also enable poor people to realise their productive potential by providing income-earning opportunities and including them in value-added chains. Speakers pointed to three notable examples:

- GDF Suez, the energy company, engages in projects that create biomass from rice production waste and small hydro projects in rural areas;
- Danone, the yogurt manufacturer, has a project in Bangladesh that locally manufactures cartons of yogurts providing 30% of children's daily nutritional needs. Poor women distribute the yogurt, thus creating additional employment;
- The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) has participated in hundreds of projects, including projects for iodised salt and food products for the nutritional needs of children during the critical first 1 000 days of life.

For inclusive business models to be successful, many stakeholders must be involved, including local and regional governments, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), social entrepreneurs, and multinational corporations. According to **Michel Doucin**, Ambassador for Bioethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Public services must be strengthened in poor countries. The focus should be on decentralisation and building up local authorities.'

The Challenge of Fragility

More than 1.5 billion people live in fragile and conflict-affected nations. They are caught in downward spirals of poverty, natural disasters and violence.

Conflicts and on-going fragility in several nations are fuelled by disputes e.g. over access to natural resources.

The EU effort to support fragile countries is very significant: half of the European Union development budget goes to fragile countries, yet few of these countries will achieve a single Millennium Development Goal by the target date of 2015. Hence, the development agenda needs refocusing and needs to adopt a new approach to fragility.

As reminded by **Marcus Cornaro**, Deputy Director General of EuropeAid, a New Deal for Engagement in Fragile states was endorsed by the EU and other donors in 2011 at the Busan Forum Aid on Effectiveness.

It is a new model for cooperation and a way for countries to transition out of fragility and conflict. The New Deal sets forth five peace-building and state-building goals for fragile countries: legitimate politics, justice, security, economic foundations, and revenues and services.

The Liberian Ambassador representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs underlined the specific importance of state-building, in particular to support revenues and services in fragile states.

Confidence building in fragile states is critical. Peace processes involving women are more likely to succeed. Civil society must also play a significant role.

As **Eva Joly**, Chairperson of the European Parliament Development Committee highlighted: 'We need to recognise and harness the positive energies of the many who already contribute, or want to do so, to development in fragile situations.'



Janamitra Devan



Nguyen The Phong



Gerhard Stahl

Governments and donors also have a role to play in creating platforms for Multistakeholder dialogue and to establish policies that create level playing fields and environments conducive to inclusive businesses.

New models are needed to effectively address hunger and malnutrition. Markets must be made to work to reduce hunger.

Some stakeholders questioned why donor aid should go to the private sector. Others believe that aid should not be solely government-to-government and that some financial assistance should go to the private sector if it is to be encouraged to provide public goods. During the discussion, it emerged that money is actually not the only type of contribution the private sector is looking to make when partnering with governments and donors. Often, the convening role of the public sector in bringing together all relevant players for the exchange of best practices and the creation of global knowledge is also an important function of donors and governments.

BUILDING COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES AND SYSTEMS FOR GREEN AND INCLUSIVE INNOVATION

The development community is very interested in understanding what policies and strategies have helped today's emerging economies to get on the path of sustained growth. Evidence suggests that targeted industrial and innovation policies have played an important role in bringing about these success stories.

Based on this evidence, the World Bank has developed the Competitive Industries approach and a related support programme to assist developing countries in identifying and building the industries that can help ignite and sustain private sector growth. The programme will be supported by the European Commission as its main partner.

This partnership also means working together to create and share knowledge on the competitive industries approach between the two organisations, and with the wider development community. This was done in a lively way with representatives of developing countries and the private sector in the joint EU-World Bank panel on the Competitive Industries

approach at the European Development Days. The discussion highlighted the importance of private-public policy dialogue for governments to stay closely attuned to market signals in the choice of reform priorities and of industries that have the highest potential for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Janamitra Devan, Vice-President and Network Head, Financial and Private Sector Development, The World Bank Group, commented: 'The Competitive Industries approach recognises that the top-down, heavy-handed industrial policy by government does not work. The private sector needs to take ownership, while the public sector can play a facilitating role.'

Many developing countries are trying to make their industrial growth more inclusive and greener, and they are turning to the private sector for help. However, a key factor for private businesses to engage in development partnerships is that they have to be commercially viable besides delivering measurable and impactful development results.

Nguyen The Phong, Vice Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam, noted: 'Public-private partnerships have become very popular in Vietnam. If the government will put up 30-40 % of the investment we can mobilise 60-70% from the private sector. This will also help develop our private companies.'





Allal Ouazzani



Victor Gorom Ndiaye

NEW PARTNERSHIPS IN DECENTRALISED COOPERATION

Local governments, which are closer to the needs of their people, should take a primary role in making decisions about development initiatives.

For partnerships with the private sector to be successful, governments – particularly local governments – must be strong and capable with the ability to honestly, competently and transparently negotiate and manage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General, Committee of the Regions, noted: 'Building competent local authorities and contributing to good governance and transparency are the real challenges. These will require financial support.'

The private sector has the knowledge, expertise and experience that governments need to achieve development goals. **Allal Ouazzani**, Advisor to the Secretary General, Union for the Mediterranean, added: 'We need to diversify sources of funding and knowledge transfer. The private sector should play a key role. It has a lot of knowledge that the public sector needs.'

To be willing and effective, the private sector needs to work in a corruption-free environment. A robust civil society is necessary to monitor PPPs, ensure transparency and expose corruption. ■

Takeaways

- ▶ In this era of large national deficits and austerity, Western governments tend to focus on their domestic economies. However, development concerns in developing and least developed countries should remain a priority for Europe for many reasons, including preventing the radicalisation of young people and illegal migration. But governments in Europe and the developing world cannot do this alone. The private sector needs to play a significant role in providing goods, services, infrastructure and employment for poor people for a more peaceful and prosperous world.
- ▶ Inclusive business models provide goods, services and employment to poor people, thus advancing development. Private sector businesses can benefit from inclusive business models by growing potential markets, enhancing their reputations and improving employee morale. However, inclusive business models often will need government and donor support to share both risks and experiences gained from implementing inclusive business models.
- ▶ Africa's large and youthful population, geographic size and natural resource wealth makes it a very attractive investment destination. However, while progress is being made, Africa's infrastructure deficiencies and governance issues present significant challenges. African governments need to become more flexible and transparent, less corrupt and more business-friendly.
- ▶ Europe should invest more in Africa. Not doing so would mean missing a significant opportunity.
- ▶ To encourage women's entrepreneurship, which is vital to development, many things are required, including access to financing, better educational opportunities, mentoring networks and role models, and enforcement of laws promoting gender equality.
- ▶ 'Blending', the combination of public grants and development loans can help to mobilise the additional funding required to meet developing countries' infrastructure needs, and provides an effective way of drawing in private sector resources as well.



PROJECT LABS

SHOWCASING THE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Eleven Project Labs showcased the work of organisations in a wide range of areas, including investment monitoring and green industry platforms, scaling up sustainable trade through public-private partnerships, promoting sustainable growth in local financing, mobile services in Africa, the European Commission's initiatives to promote trade, growth and development, the role of private sector funding, the potential of the Internet and mobile services to stimulate trade, the World Bank's programme to stimulate markets, and solutions for financing the small and medium-sized enterprise and small and medium-size industry sectors.

INVESTMENT MONITORING AND GREEN INDUSTRY PLATFORMS

Organised by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation – UNIDO

This session explained how UNIDO partners with private corporations respond to the need to align businesses, corporate responsibility and development goals. UNIDO has developed an online Investment Monitoring Platform to allow all stakeholders to access data and analysis on investment opportunities for development.

SCALING-UP SUSTAINABLE TRADE THROUGH EUROPEAN PRIVATE-PUBLIC COLLABORATION

Organised by The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH

This session examined how collaboration between public and private sectors has shown promise as a model for sustainable development. It also explored possible cooperation among European aid agencies in the area of public-private partnerships.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH PROMOTION IN LOCAL LEVEL FINANCING – CAMEROON

Organised by Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance – FEICOM

This session explained how Cameroon has set up mechanisms to transfer power to local authorities for the sustainable, inclusive and decentralised management of natural resources. It also examined the European Union's partnership with Cameroon regarding the export of processed goods.

MOBILE SERVICES IN AFRICA: INNOVATION FOR DAILY LIVES AND DEVELOPMENT

Organised by Orange-France Telecom Group

This session explored how mobile applications in Africa can positively impact agriculture and rural development, and access to health and financial services. It provided an overview of promising public-private business models in the information and communications technology sector.





EUROPEAN PORTAL OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION

Organised by the Committee of the Regions and the European Commission

The portal serves as the main entry point for cooperation carried out by local and regional authorities and supports their development work. Participants were introduced to the broad range the portal offers, including Atlas, Bourse and Library, and how best to use them to support current and future development efforts.

THE CHALLENGE OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN FRAGILE STATES

Organised by the European Network of Implementing Development Agencies – EUNIDA

EUNIDA is a group of Member States' implementing agencies with a public mandate to develop, manage and implement sustainable development programmes on behalf of the EU. At this session, EUNIDA representatives met with policy-makers to discuss development opportunities in fragile situations.

TRADE, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Organised by the European Commission

The Commission presented its January 2012 Communication on Trade, Growth and Development, which defines the basis of the EU's trade and development policy for a decade. The Commission also presented its July 2012 Aid for Trade Monitoring Report. 'Aid for Trade' is an important global trade and development policy instrument, championed by major donors and trade and development organisations.

PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING IN DEVELOPMENT

Organised by Intermedia Africa, Intermedia UK

Participants in this session shared findings from a research study on barriers and facilitators of private sector engagement in international development. Good practice was showcased and participants discussed potential improvements to current funding models.



TOWARDS COMMERCE 3.0

Organised by eBay Inc.

Participants at this session heard how technology holds the potential to create a more inclusive economy by empowering small businesses, particularly those in developing countries, to participate in cross-border trade. Combining the power of the Internet with other technologies, such as mobile applications, can transform trade by connecting remote sellers to world markets.

COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME

Organised by The World Bank Group

This programme helps countries identify and pursue market opportunities through effective joint action between the public and private sectors. Participating countries develop targeted, multi-year reform initiatives that address constraints to growth and identify market opportunities. The design of the reform programme includes policy and regulations, access to finance, skills and technology transfer, infrastructure and institution building.

FINANCING SME-SMI, WHAT SOLUTIONS FOR THE MISSING MIDDLE?

Organised by Vox Africa

Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and small and medium-sized industries (SMIs) are the main drivers for growth and job creation in Africa. They account for 80% of sub-Saharan companies. A major challenge is access to finance and credit for SME/SMI start-up, operation and expansion. This session identified best practices from Africa and Europe by focussing on the most appropriate support frameworks – including business environment reform, and financial services and regulation – on possible financing instruments such as blending facilities and guarantee funds, as well as on the role of the different actors, including governments, companies, commercial banks, intermediary organisations, international financial institutions and donors.



'The 18 days of Tahrir Square gave many women a lot of hope and empowerment. They won't give up easily what they gained in confidence that they can be part of changing this country and this world.'

Ghada Waly, Managing Director, Egyptian Social Fund for Development



'The main thing that the private sector can bring to international development initiatives is innovation.'

Sanoussi Bilal, Head, Economic Governance Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management



'Instruments must be implemented in a coordinated and complementary way. We think the new blending platform about to be launched by European Commission will be influential for that.'

Marc Engelhardt, Director of Development and Climate, KfW Development Bank



'You can use public funds not to subsidise SMEs in the way they are run, but by supporting banks to help SMEs.'

Jacques Moineville, Associate Chief Executive Officer, Agence Française de Développement



'I was asked to fight corruption in Afghanistan. There are very brave people there – women campaigning for rights and young people who believe in their country. We need to link all these islands of progress together. We must build on networks of goodwill and use modern technology to help us.'

Eva Joly, Chairperson of the Committee on Development, European Parliament, and UN Chargé de Mission in Afghanistan





'A satellite picture taken at night shows Africa in the dark. This shows the opportunity that Africa represents and the potential it offers to private sector partners... The private sector is going to be the real sustainable engine of growth in Africa and that private sector has been ignored by China. That is what the European institutions should be looking at.'

Ekoko Mukete, Vice-President of the Cameroon Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Crafts and General Manager, Spectrum Group



'Encouraging these new collaborative partnership arrangements isn't a question of subsidising the private sector. It's a way of getting the private sector to deliver public goods.'

Marc van Ameringen, Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition



'We are looking at developing a new kind of capitalism, that doesn't see a dichotomy in social welfare and wealth creation.'

Valeria Budinich, Global Head of Full Economic Citizenship Program, Ashoka



'Inclusive business models can provide goods, services and employment to the poor. The EU is committed to engage more with the private sector for development, creating new models to encourage risk taking. The EU can play the roles of coordinator and convenor.'

Philippe Loop, Head of Unit, Private Sector Development, Trade, Regional Integration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission





'The merit of inclusive business models from a development point of view is that they get people out of the situation of being dependent beneficiaries. It is the only way to emancipate them.'

Franz von Roenne, Head of Health, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German Development Cooperation)



'The first reaction of private sector to government tends to be "Leave us alone". That is the wrong reaction. You need a framework. This is where you have to have a dialogue with government and other stakeholders.'

Siegmund Proebstl, Chief Executive Officer, Siemens Africa



'Public Private Partnerships have become very popular in Vietnam. If the government will put up 30 % to 40 % of the investment we can mobilise 60 % to 70 % from the private sector. This will also help develop our private companies.'

Nguyen The Phong, Vice Minister of Planning and Investment, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam



'Companies and entrepreneurs love to share knowledge, sharing what and how they do and how they started. Why not transfer this knowledge and experience from developed to developing countries?'

Enric Pedrós Beyà, Manager, Agricultural Machinery Enterprise Federation of Catalonia – FEMAC



'The figures are staggering. Over half the EU's development budget goes towards ending fragility. But we have to be honest admit that despite this, none of the fragile countries have reached the Millennium Development Goals. We have to reaffirm that eradicating poverty is the ultimate goal for all of us.'

Marcus Cornaro, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission





The democratic transition in Tunisia has started a process of decentralisation. More tasks and resources are being made available to local authorities and we're beginning to see that public-private partnerships in an era of competence and good governance can be beneficial.'

Kamilia Hmila, Budget Deputy Director, Municipality of Sousse, Tunisia – Representative of the Committee of the Regions



'No government likes to be considered to be in a state of fragility. But in Zimbabwe after the election in 2008 the violence was so great that the winner had to withdraw and a solution was forced on the country. We now aim to contribute to peace and stability and support the democratic transition launched by the region.'

Aldo Dell'Ariccia, Head of EU Delegation in Zimbabwe



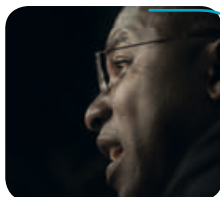
'Our experience from Georgia is that you need three things to keep public-private partnerships operational and efficient: strong and capable local government; a responsible private sector focused not only on the maximisation of profit; and a vibrant civil society. Everyone knows it's dangerous to leave government and business alone in a room. All three elements have equal weight and if one is missing, success is out of the question.'

David Melua, Secretary General of the National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia – NALAG



'Women are rarely invited to peace talks and there are no funds being allocated to this. But women make the peace in their houses and in their communities and men make the peace deals.'

John Hendra, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



'Our competitive advantage [in Africa] is in the quality of our human resources. We've seen a lot of headhunting for talented people. The private sector is taking up graduates and people coming back to Africa from elsewhere.'

Didier Acouetey, Associate Chief Executive Officer, Agence Française de Développement





CLUSTER 3

EMPOWERING PEOPLE FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

INTRODUCTION

The 2012 European Development Days (EDD12) took place in a changed policy context. Over the past year, there have been several significant developments. The European Commission's Communication increasing the impact of EU development policy: an Agenda for Change, was issued in October 2011. The Commission issued its Communication on Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation in August 2012. The UN Rio+20 Summit occurred in June 2012. Finally, the Commission delivered a Communication on Building Resilience, which links development and humanitarian action.

The Agenda for Change is the EU's strategy to make aid more effective by focusing on fewer countries, emphasising business and public-private partnerships, 'blending' grants and loans, and encouraging EU Member States to work together on joint projects.

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is crucial to long-term poverty reduction. To this end, EU development policy aims to encourage more inclusive growth, characterised by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation.

Other factors contributing to inclusive growth include political stability, good governance, security, respect for human rights, a conducive regulatory and business environment, an educated and healthy population, the sustainable use of natural resources, infrastructure, core labour standards, and fair participation in international trade.

Discussions focused on innovative models and new approaches to public-private collaboration that can help create direct economic opportunities for the poor by increasing their participation in the economy in terms of jobs and access to basic social services, infrastructure goods and markets.

Participants heard how the EU helps small businesses, and how support is provided through a blend of grants and loans. They also learned about initiatives to improve access to health in developing countries; and how aid is targeted at developing entrepreneurship to help people climb out of poverty.



Amina Mohamed

Under the theme, *Empowering People for Inclusive Growth*, six High Level Panels took place:

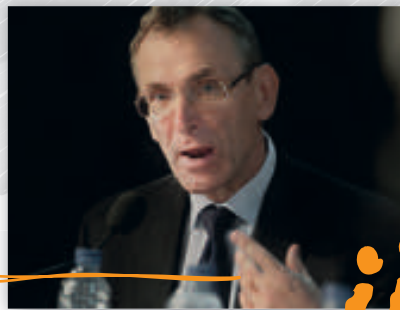
- Building a Social Contract for Health
- The Perspectives of the Working Poor in the Informal Economy
- Placing Social Protection at the Heart of the Development Agenda
- Confronting Inequality
- Youth Economic Empowerment
- Making Finance Work for Inclusive Development

IN THE WAKE OF RIO+20

While results of the UN Earth Summit were disappointing, a positive outcome was the call to establish Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These will supersede the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs focus on sustainable, green development in the context of poverty eradication.

Amina Mohamed, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, said: 'We did not get everything, but we have enough elements in the Rio outcome to enable us to build something for the next century.' Speakers stressed the importance of integrating social protection norms, including universal healthcare, education and gender equality in these new goals.





Andris Piebalgs



H       Bourgade



Pascal Canfin

HIGH LEVEL PANELS

SOCIAL PROTECTION – REDUCING THE GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

Globalisation has not reduced inequality in many developing countries, where the gap between the rich and poor has increased. European Commissioner for Development, **Andris Piebalgs**, commented, 'Investing in social protection can be a smart way to reduce poverty and vulnerability.'

Speakers welcomed the emphasis on social protection floors, including offering affordable universal health care and education. Access to healthcare should be a fundamental right.

H       Bourgade, Head of Unit for Employment, Social Inclusion and Migration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission, reaffirmed the European Commission's commitment to inclusive growth.

'It is clear that growth does not necessarily deliver poverty reduction. The EU is committed to support inclusive growth,' she said.

Pascal Canfin, France's Development Minister added: 'Economic growth is not enough on its own, as high growth rates can be accompanied by increases in poverty.'

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, now emphasise state-supported social protection to reduce poverty. The concern about ensuring a healthy workforce prompted the International Labour Conference to adopt a recommendation on Social Protection Floors in June 2012. **Sharan Burrow**, General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), commented: 'We can do this [rolling out social protection globally]. It is the absolute commitment of the ITUC to make this the agenda everywhere.'

Social protection includes: healthcare for all, basic income security for children, access to education, income security for unemployed workers, and pensions for older workers.

In a recent international trade union survey 79% of those polled said they had no legal protection if they lost their jobs. Their greatest concerns were secure jobs, access to affordable health care, education and childcare.

Social security systems will only be successful if they are run in a transparent way and are accountable both to parliaments and to citizens.

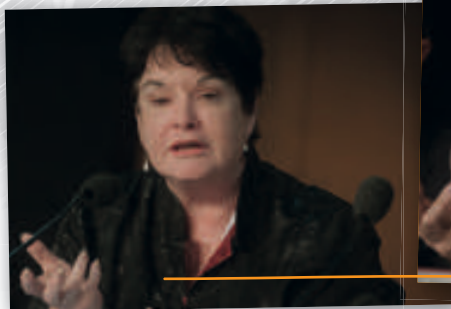
WHO PAYS?

How can developing country governments pay for social protection systems? Should donors help pay the bill? Dr **Mame Aboulaye Gueye**, Director of the Cabinet, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Senegal, described the problem: 'We are a poor country, so we do not have unlimited resources to fund healthcare – currently only 20% of the population is covered.'

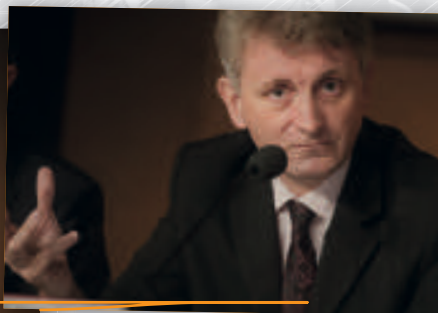
One Senegalese government proposal is to tax tobacco and luxury products – a measure that has been successful in Ghana. Zimbabwe has added a tax on mobile phone calls. Cutting corruption and building stronger institutions could increase tax bases to fund social protection.

One participant wanted to 'debunk the myth' that it is impossible to raise funds for social protection, pointing out how Namibia, Nepal and Brazil raise funds from national revenue to fund social protection measures.

Donors can play a role. But speakers from developing countries argued that support for social protection measures must adopt the 'subsidiarity principle' – allowing countries to build their own systems, based on their history and political mores. Dr **Thomas Boni Yayi**, President of Benin, explained: 'We must take our destiny in our own hands, we need strategic relationships in the world. We want to move away from the situation where we are beggars.'



Sharan Burrow



Jean-Marc Chataigner



Stefan Seebacher

Donors can offer support. For example, France contributes to a World Bank fund that sends tax experts to assist African states – the taxes collected are invested in public services. The European Commission could send experts to scrutinise the extraction contracts that African governments sign with sometimes unscrupulous mining companies to ensure governments get fair returns to invest in social protection floors. A further suggestion is to put proceeds from a financial transaction tax into development funds.

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION

'Access to universal healthcare is a fundamental right. We hope the United Nations will accept our resolution this autumn,' said **Jean-Marc Chataigner**, Deputy Director General, Global Affairs, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, the global financial crisis has resulted in reduction in spending on health. 'The promise of health for all didn't materialise,' observed **Stefan Seebacher**, Director, Health Department, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Universal healthcare means both providing sufficient, qualified doctors and properly staffed clinics and ensuring that people are not at risk of impoverishment when they use them. For example in India, 80% of the population – mostly women – are in severe debt as a result of paying healthcare bills.

After the Mauritanian government set up an obstetrics payment scheme for women that encouraged them to use professional services, death and complications in childbirth were considerably reduced. Making healthcare accessible to all also means raising awareness that those at the margins, such as people living with HIV/AIDS or those excluded for ethnic reasons, have an equal right to care.

Education and training are vital if a country is to grow out of poverty. Malawian President **Joyce Banda** stressed that her priority is to educate girls up to secondary level. This will be a considerable boost to the country in two ways – it will increase the skill level in the country, and cut the birth rate, as experience has shown that educated women have fewer children.

A LOST GENERATION

The financial and economic crisis has had a devastating effect on young people's job prospects. Demographic trends in the coming decade, suggest that more than 1 billion young people will enter job markets, but only 400 million jobs are likely to be created.

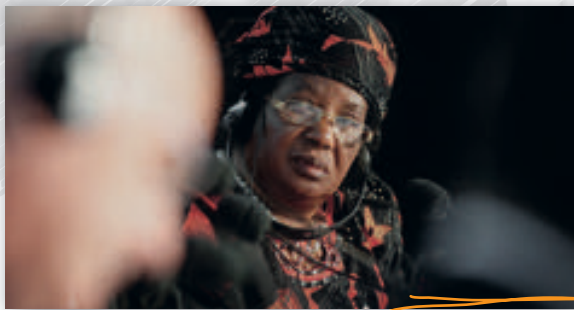
Joblessness in countries without social safety nets can mean homelessness and breakdown of the social fabric. Young people from Ghana screened a film showing how homeless women and girls in Accra routinely face rape and brutality.

These problems will cause a 'generational divide' threatening social stability. This was demonstrated by the Arab Spring and the waves of protest by unemployed youths that spread across the Middle East, North Africa and beyond.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR – HUGE AND EXPANDING

With predictions of serious job shortages in the formal sector, participants discussed how to build up the small business sector. This will help both those now working in the informal, unregulated, sector, and the huge cohort of young unemployed workers.

The informal sector is huge and expanding, accounting for well over half of the workforce in most developing regions. In South Asia, 82% of all workers fall into this sector, the majority of them women. The reasons for the increase include the large-scale movement of people from rural to urban areas, and the failure of the global economy to deliver fair and sustainable livelihoods.



Joyce Banda



Martha Chen



Governments need revenue to finance social security systems. The informal sector does not contribute directly to government income through taxes. At the same time, informal workers are vulnerable as they lack social protection. A priority for trade unions is to organise workers to ensure they get social protection. Donors should support unions and NGOs that are working to ensure informal workers are properly protected.

Given the size of the informal sector, it will take time to persuade informal sector workers that the benefits and rights in the formal sector make it worthwhile to move to the formal sector where they must pay taxes. Meanwhile, the formal and informal sectors should co-exist in 'hybrid' economies, with micro-businesses working alongside large corporations on a level regulatory playing field.

Martha Chen, Lecturer in Public Policy, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, International Coordinator of the Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising Network – WIEGO, explained: 'People are not getting more formal jobs, they are getting less formal jobs. Formalisation is not about registration: formalisation is about giving them [non-formal workers] the legal and social protection that they need.'

ENCOURAGING LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

One way to improve job prospects for young people and for those wishing to leave the informal sector is to help them create their own businesses. Young people from developing countries told participants they want to be part of the solution and asked for training in entrepreneurial skills.

Recent decades have seen amazing results in using microfinance and SME finance to enable small business owners, many of them women in developing countries, to start their own businesses. A recent study revealed that between 44%-55% of formal SMEs do not have access to loans as banks prefer to lend to larger, established companies with existing credit ratings. This is particularly true in remote, rural areas, where small businesses stimulate the economic viability of the local community.

The EU, one of the biggest funders of microfinance schemes, wants to extend microfinance to those at the margins of society. It supports disabled people who have difficulties in getting loans, as financial firms are unaware of their existence or of their particular needs.

An initiative in Uganda brings together microfinance organisations and those representing disabled people. This helps disabled people access private finance companies, which are then able to tailor their services to them, thereby creating a new client base.

Governments in developing countries should encourage entrepreneurship, and enable finance companies to operate. They should provide a stable, accountable, institutional structure and a flexible regulatory framework to allow different types of financial services.

The EU is working with private finance companies in developing countries, giving them a blend of grants and loans to enable them to work with new types of clients so they can scale up successful business initiatives.

POLICY COHERENCE

Some stakeholders discussed what they perceive as a lack of coherence among EU policies. For example, an EU energy policy to promote biofuels was seen to have persuaded unscrupulous entrepreneurs in Africa to push people off their lands to clear them for growing biofuels. Trade policy is also causing friction between African governments and the EU. African leaders fear the Economic Partnership Agreements that African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are being pressured to sign with the EU could destroy their economies.

Developing countries also need policy coherence. For example, health policies are not just a matter for the health department, as moves to produce 'home-grown' medicines in Mozambique and Tanzania are relevant for both the health and the industrial development departments.



THE WIDER POLITICAL CONTEXT

In the wider political context, today African leaders do not believe their governments are the weaker partners in development cooperation or on the international stage. 'We need to look at the participation of African leaders at international meetings,' said **Joyce Banda**, President of Malawi. 'You can't talk about Africa in the UN, the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank without Africa being present.'

Commissioner **Andris Piebalgs** observed: 'One should always respect sovereignty, but be vocal on human rights. These are universal. But this is not conditionality – one should separate the political dialogue and development support.' ■

Takeaways

- ▶ Tackling employment, gender and education issues is crucial to long-term, sustainable growth.
- ▶ The private sector must be convinced that being involved in funding social protection and inclusion is a win-win situation as it supports development and is good for business.
- ▶ Development cooperation will only be sustainable if based on the principle of 'subsidiarity' – i.e. letting countries make their own decisions about how to set up social protection systems based on local experience and history.
- ▶ The informal sector will not be transformed into the formal economy overnight. Governments should promote hybrid economies where large corporations are encouraged to coexist and coordinate with informal businesses.
- ▶ Brazil, Namibia and Nepal have shown that domestic finance is available to fund social protection – provided there is the political will to do so.
- ▶ Social protection can be an engine for social stability and economic growth.
- ▶ African nations demand that they have seats at the table at international institutions, particularly when Africa is being discussed.



PROJECT LABS

SHOWCASING THE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Ten Project Labs showcased the work of organisations in a wide range of areas, including exploring the roots of democracy and sustainable development, inclusive growth in an urbanising world, the European Report on Development, a creative laboratory/learning café session, negotiations over the next EU budget, an energy access programme, financial inclusion and microfinance, as well as training of domestic workers.

THE ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EUROPE'S ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Organised by the European Commission

This session presented the new EU policy concerning an enhanced and more strategic approach to the EU's engagement with local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in developing, neighbourhood and enlargement countries. The policy is summed up in the September 2012 Communication 'The Roots of Sustainable Development: Europe's Engagement with Civil Society in External Relations' endorsed by the Council on 15 October. The session explored the different issues covered by the Communication, including CSOs' 'enabling environment'; their role in policy-making and domestic accountability as well as in service delivery and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth; and EU support to CSOs.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN AN URBANISING WORLD

Organised by United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat

Today, more people live in cities than in rural areas. By 2050, 7 out of 10 people will be urbanites with the majority of growth occurring in the cities of the South. It is recognised that urbanisation is not an outcome of development, but rather a key source of development. Participants focused on inclusive growth in its urban dimension.

EUROPEAN REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT (ERD) 2013 – DEVELOPMENT IN A CHANGING WORLD

Organised by the European Commission

The 4th edition of the ERD, to be published in 2013, will consider elements of a post-2015 framework – including contributions from the EU that could support poor countries' efforts to overcome constraints and create opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development. This was an opportunity for the team to present the emerging findings and consult with stakeholders to enrich and inform the Report.



**WTD – WORKING TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT –
LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS:
A PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Organised by Association of Democracy Agency – ALDA

WTD was a creative laboratory/learning café session aimed at brainstorming and proposing recommendations, integrating the contribution of experts and practitioners on the advantages of creating synergies between local authorities and CSOs in development cooperation.

**2015, THE EUROPEAN YEAR FOR RESPONSIBLE
DEVELOPMENT – EY2015DEV**

Organised by European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – Concord, Committee of the Regions, Committee on Development – European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament

CONCORD has garnered much support to designate 2015 as the European Year for Responsible Development. If approved, such an EU decision is expected to boost global discussions on a post-2015 development framework. The aim of EY2015DEV is to spark EU-wide debate among citizens, development professionals and other stakeholders on the role of the EU and its Member States in development.

ONE MONTH TO SAVE EU AID?

Organised by ONE

In the lead up to the negotiations over the next EU budget (2012-20), participants noted that foreign aid risked becoming collateral damage in the broader budget battle. They suggested that an ad hoc coalition of development officials from EU institutions and Member States, plus NGOs and members of the public, could be effective.

CLEANSTART PROGRAMME

Organised by United Nations Capital Development Fund

A global programme dedicated to improving energy access and reducing carbon emissions, CleanStart focuses on innovative approaches that combine financing arrangements through microfinance institutions targeting low-income people. Preliminary results from pilot country Nepal were showcased – a model that can be scaled up.

**THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH
IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN CAMEROON**

*Organised by the Government of Cameroon,
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development*

The government's framework for sustainable development and inclusive local growth was discussed, together with initiatives underway. Participants heard that as an emerging country, Cameroon offers many interesting opportunities for development partners wanting to support local authorities.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION & MICROFINANCE

*Organised by Forum Inter Régional des Femmes Congolaises
pour le Développement International – FIREFEC*

Participants discussed the inclusion of women into financial systems, particularly in microcredit. Different approaches were debated, based on initiatives such as the Action Plan for Financial Inclusion, agreed at the G20 Summit in Mexico in June. Participants discussed strategies to strengthen the capacities of women to combat poverty.

TRAINING DOMESTICS

Organised by IDAY

A documentary was screened detailing the experiences of domestic workers in Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of the Congo. These workers are typically children, who have a right to education. Training these 'invisible' domestic workers is win-win – unemployment is curbed and their contribution to the services sector is recognised.



'Progress towards universal health coverage is "very slow"... there is an urgent need for a "paradigm shift" to put it on the global agenda.'

Stefan Seebacher, Director, Health Department,
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



'Every country could do more to reduce financial barriers to health. Every country could do more to use money more efficiently and equitably. We think it [universal health coverage] can be done. Every country can do something to move towards universal [health] coverage.'

David Evans, Director, Department of Health Systems
Financing, World Health Organisation



'Awareness and accountability are the two main things that non-governmental organisations need to make this [universal health coverage] a reality.'

Indu Capoor, Director, Centre for Health Education,
Training and Nutrition Awareness



'[When it comes to the issue of tackling barriers to UHC – Universal Healthcare Coverage, the message needs to go out that] we are all in this together. It is not just about one part of the world: it is about the whole world.'

Rosemary Museminali, Representative to the African Union,
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



EDD Inequality Panel
@EDD_inequality



Following

@JoyceBandaMW 'I dream of a day when poverty is a thing of past, not just income poverty but access to healthcare and education' #EDD12

Reply Retweet Favorite Story

9:39 AM · 17 Oct 12 · Embed this Tweet



'Young people need to be supported in setting up their own businesses. There are a lot of opportunities, but young people need to be supported. They won't succeed if we don't do that.'

Tjipke Bergsma, Deputy Chief Executive Officer,
Plan International



'We need to develop assistance for health. There are a number of low-income countries that have no means whatsoever to provide universal health coverage for their own citizens. These countries need global solidarity. We need to abolish charging for health services at the point of consumption and to review barriers to access.'

Dr Jan Paehler, Policy Officer, Health Sector, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission



'Social protection is an investment. There is no way society can unlock the productive capacity of people unless we invest in children and to invest in children we have to invest in society... The trick is to use the fiscal space provided by growth to fund social security protection. In 10 years we can build up the funds needed.'

Michel Cichon, Director, Social Security Sector, International Labour Organization



'You should never underestimate the power that citizens have over their politicians. The European Parliament will push for the interests of young people.'

Thijs Berman, Member of the Development Committee, European Parliament



'There is a clear understanding that we need to redistribute a far higher proportion of national wealth. There should be a willingness to collect taxes.'

Andris Piebalgs, European Commissioner for Development





'We have to think about the different types of social safety needs. I think that the most important question today is how those social safety needs can be provided.'

Renana Jhabvala, National Coordinator, Self-Employed Women's Association – SEWA, India



'We really need to have some more indicators for inequality in the global development framework and some real dialogue with developing countries on what those indicators should be.'

Mark Furness, Researcher, German Development Institute – DIE



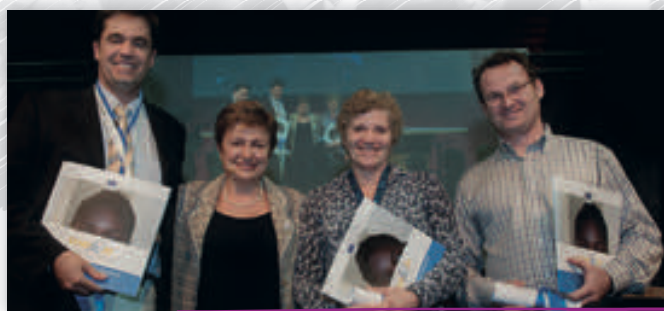
'I think [inclusive development] is an excellent opportunity for the EU to redefine and strengthen its global role as a partner of developing countries... Inequality is one of the basic issues that makes our world less stable.'

Paul Engel, Director, European Centre for Development Policy Management for Development





Louis Michel and Kristalina Georgieva



Kristalina Georgieva and the winners of the ECHO@20 Photo Contest

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ECHO

Kristalina Georgieva

European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response

The Commissioner – introduced by **Louis Michel**, Minister of State, Member of the European Parliament, Co-President of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly ACP-EU, European Parliament – welcomed news that an overwhelming majority of Europeans continue to support EU spending on international development despite the continent's deep economic crisis. Speaking on the opening day of the seventh European Development Days, **Kristalina Georgieva** said the latest Eurobarometer poll, which found 85% of the public support EU spending in developing countries, amply demonstrates the shared compassion of people living in the European Union.

The Commissioner warned, however, that people around the world have to understand that humanity is not winning the war against hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

'We have a lot of work to do. The world may be a richer place but it is more fragile. What has touched my heart most profoundly is [the tragedy] that we are not winning the war against hunger, malnutrition and poverty,' the Commissioner told participants. 'That means that we have to mobilise to do more.'

Commissioner Georgieva said there were two main policy areas where Europe is leading the way in tightening links between development and humanitarian aid. The first is emergency food assistance and the second is building resilience within poor communities to help them withstand natural disasters, which are becoming increasingly frequent at a time of climate change.

She welcomed the fact that the policy of building resilience, which is one of the themes at this year's European Development Days, was endorsed by EU development ministers at a meeting in Luxembourg on the eve of the conference.

Commissioner Georgieva also urged participants to lobby their governments to sign the UN Food Assistance Convention by the November deadline if they have not already done so. She said this convention marked a fundamental shift away from the damaging practice of dumping agricultural surpluses in the name of emergency food aid, a practice which destroyed local farming and food supply systems and made people dependent on continued hand-outs.

Signatories to the Convention agree to send food aid only when strictly necessary to meet the immediate nutritional needs of the most vulnerable people. Otherwise aid should be sent as grants so that affected people can buy food locally, which helps communities to rebuild their self-reliance more quickly after a disaster.

'I have a two-year-old granddaughter and recently I played with her in Sofia and she laughed and cried. The next day I faced children who were so malnourished that they could not even cry. There is nothing more deafening than the silence in a room full of children, so it is my duty as a Commissioner to stand up for them,' she said. ■





Andris Piebalgs



Jejomar Binay



SPECIAL ADDRESSES

Andris Piebalgs

European Commissioner for Development

Jejomar Binay

Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines

Joyce Banda

President of Malawi

Ali Bongo Ondimba

President of the Republic of Gabon

In their Special Addresses, the European Commissioner for Development, together with the Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines and the Presidents of Malawi and the Republic of Gabon made the following conclusions:

- a new generation of leaders in developing countries are rebuilding their countries with sustainable and inclusive development plans;
- good leadership and good governance are the keys to attracting support and investment;
- the EU has been a 'privileged partner' in development cooperation. At the same time, Europe's approach must evolve to meet the aspirations of the new inclusive style of leadership among its development partners; and
- people are at the heart of development policies. It is vital to protect the most vulnerable while addressing social injustices and inequalities.

The Republic of the Philippines, Gabon and Malawi are countries with new leadership who plan their future development in terms of sustainability, inclusivity and good governance.

European Commissioner for Development **Andris Piebalgs** stressed the importance of making growth inclusive from the beginning. '[The EU] can be an important catalyst, but good leadership [and ownership] can make a difference and provide institutions that ensure our development support is not in vain,' he said.

The Commissioner added: 'Inclusiveness is one-half of the growth equation we have set out in our Agenda for Change, alongside sustainability, and is a foundation stone for future EU development policy as a whole.'

In the Republic of the Philippines, the new government has placed the people at the centre of all its development efforts. The focus is on the family unit, which they aim to support in all areas of health, food security, nutrition, social housing, education and employment, particularly people who migrate to find work. The government aims to be a role model for anti-corruption and eliminate the inequality and injustice that could fuel opposition forces.

'We have the longest experience of democracy in Asia, but the majority of people live in grinding poverty. It is time to demonstrate that poverty is not a function of democracy,' said **Jejomar Binay**, Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines. 'We need to rediscover the real sources of our strength, but the question is, how do we make sure that we do not create the inequality and injustice that will provoke an Occupy movement?' Binay added that democracy is the best institution to overcome poverty.

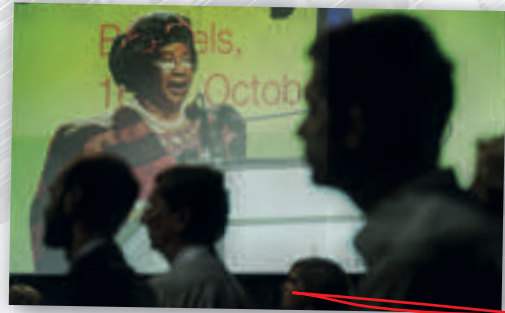
The first female President of Malawi, **Joyce Banda**, stated her commitment to making poverty in her country a thing of the past – not just poverty in terms of income, but in terms of lack of access to healthcare as well as social and political rights.

'Today is the World Day for the Eradication of Poverty. It is important to not only think about economic growth in a country, but also to think about [increasing] inequalities and about social equality,' she noted.

The country's new economic growth programme sets out to develop key sectors such as agriculture, mining, energy, infrastructure development and tourism and move from subsistence to a modern industrial economy. She also pointed to policies designed to encourage professional training, intended to foster the emergence of a middle class.



Ali Bongo Ondimba



Joyce Banda

Both the country's people and foreign investors have to buy into this transformation process and the cornerstone of the government's action is focused on establishing a climate of good governance.

The President of the Republic of Gabon, **Ali Bongo Ondimba** has drawn up an ambitious development plan for the country that involves changing both the structure and the governance of its economy.

'I am here in Brussels as a representative of a new generation. African leaders have made a deliberate choice to enter into an equal partnership with the European Union. We must break down stereotypes and clichés because certain types of relationships are completely obsolete,' he said. 'Gabon could and should change the quality of life of all its citizens in a generation and we have made a firm commitment to take tangible actions to set us on this road.'

Good governance, he stressed, is one of the factors that makes a country attractive for investors. It is at the heart of a development strategy to create and redistribute wealth. A commission has been set up to eradicate corruption. Biometric technology will ensure that elections are fair. A new ministry for sustainability will ensure the right principles are mainstreamed through all areas as part of the country's new sustainable paradigm.

Gabon is evolving and Africa is evolving. Europe must also evolve in its approach and maintain its rightful place by our side [to build a shared future], he stressed. The President also pointed to the power of the private sector and invited European investors to consider investing in the primary sectors of African economies. ■





Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cyprus

In her final keynote address to the 7th European Development Days 2012, **Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis**, the Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that a wealth of ideas had been expressed about the international development agenda during the two days of meetings. Minister Kozakou-Marcoullis was also addressing EDD participants on behalf of the Cypriot Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

The question facing the development community now is how the EU could strengthen its role as a leader of international development cooperation in a fast changing world. To answer this question, Europe must decide how recent events have affected the context of global development policy, and how the EU can develop its internal apparatus to maintain its position at the forefront of these changes.

'Maintaining the status quo [in the EU's development architecture] is not an option. Changes are needed... we must avail the opportunities that lie ahead of us to shape the future of development cooperation... 2013 is going to be a pivotal year for EU development policy,' she said.

She said that since the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were launched, key political and economic events have altered the context of development policy. These include events in the Middle East and North Africa, and the huge structural pressures now weighing down on the global economy. Fragile states, climate change and the need to manage natural resources sustainably are also demanding international attention.

She noted that it is 'quite disheartening' to see that despite renewed commitments, existing trends in traditional development finance show that official development assistance is in decline. However, the news is not all doom and gloom. 'At the same time, we are exploring new innovative sources of financing for development including remittances, trade and foreign direct investment – all of which are growing,' she pointed out.

On the other hand, alternative sources of development finance are emerging, including pledges to tackle climate change and other environmental problems such as biodiversity.

'Other financial pledges for global common goods such as climate change, environment and biodiversity are also on the rise,' Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis said.

New development actors are also stepping onto the international stage from civil society to corporate philanthropists. South-South cooperation is also increasing. These new realities are the context in which the EU must design a post-2015 development policy framework.

'Additional development actors such as civil society, the Diaspora, private foundations, corporations and other forms of philanthropy are increasingly taking centre stage in our common efforts to create sustainable development. There is also increasing South-South Cooperation,' she pointed out.

Mrs Kozakou-Marcoullis said the European Commission's Agenda for Change had put the EU on the right track. There is now a growing consensus among EU development cooperation ministers that the new development policy must focus on eradicating poverty and inequality.





She proposed three pillars for the EU to consider within a post-2015 development framework:

- an MDG+ pillar with poverty eradication at its core;
- a human dignity pillar anchored in justice, human rights and social protection; and
- a sustainability pillar founded on sustainable resource management.

The year 2015 is a key milestone for development. The EU should also take the lead in bringing together the MDG+ and the Rio+20 sustainable development goals and to create the necessary policy architecture. There needs to be a new, comprehensive approach to development finance, and a new Ministerial Council to bring together all the important EU capabilities and enable the EU to act together in the cause of sustainable development.

The Minister concluding by saying that Cyprus would work together with fellow EU Member States to maintain the EU's position as the world's 'best development actor'. ■





Klaus von Grebmer



Mactar Silla, A.C.C.

PRESS CONFERENCES

Global Hunger Index – 'Alarming or Extremely Alarming'

The unsustainable use of land, water, and energy is threatening the food security of the poorest and most vulnerable people. This is according to the 2012 Global Hunger Index (GHI), produced by the International Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Welthungerhilfe, and Concern Worldwide.

While the overall hunger index has generally fallen since 1990, there remain some areas of serious concern. As many as 20 countries still have hunger levels that are 'alarming' or 'extremely alarming': The most serious are Burundi and Eritrea in sub-Saharan Africa, and Haiti. South Asia has overtaken Africa as the region that now suffers from the highest levels of hunger.

Various recommendations were proposed by IFPRI to improve food security including to:

- secure land and water rights; support the newly adopted Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests;
- phase out inefficient subsidies for water, energy, and fertilisers – in particular biofuel mandates in Europe and the United States – and encourage market solutions that promote efficient use of natural resources;
- scale up technical solutions, particularly those that conserve natural resources, and foster more efficient and effective use of land, energy, and water from farm to plate; and
- tackle the primary drivers of natural resource scarcity, by, for example, addressing demographic change; raising incomes and lowering inequalities; and mitigating and adapting to climate change through agriculture.

The long-term availability of natural resources is crucial for food security and human well-being, said **Klaus von Grebmer** of IFPRI. 'If local, national, and international natural resource policies focus on sustainable, long-term gains, if policies are coordinated and trade-offs among land, water, and energy policies are minimised, we can strengthen the global food system while preventing resource depletion.' ■

Development Commissioner Calls for Solidarity

Development Commissioner **Andris Piebalgs** said that the developing world has a unique window of opportunity to help lift poor countries out of poverty, at the start of the EU's annual European Development Days.

The Commissioner urged Europe's leaders not to cut development aid funding as they try to finalise the EU's long-term budget, underlining that most Europeans favour helping poor countries despite the global economic crisis.

'We have a particularity in the world – many OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries are facing challenging economic and financial times. But developing countries have reasonably good growth,' he told reporters and experts at a press conference. 'So we have a unique situation, we can reverse the trend South-North. Basically, we can now really talk now about the eradication of poverty [because we have more countries on board to address the development challenges]... We still have 1 billion people who need our help and are still in poverty.'

Andris Piebalgs also announced the results of a new EU Eurobarometer poll on the attitude of Europeans to development aid. It showed that 85% of people still believe the EU should help those in need despite the economic crisis, with 61% thinking that the aid budget should be increased.

'I am encouraged to see that that for most Europeans solidarity remains a deeply rooted value, even though their own economic situation may be difficult,' he said.

Under the impact of the global economic crisis, EU nations and institutions are struggling to finalise a new long-term budget for the 2014-2020 period. Development and aid budgets are among the areas where funding could be cut.

'The EU is about to decide the next seven-year budget and people are sending a clear message to their leaders – savings should not be made at the expense of the poorest people on the planet,' said the Commissioner. 'Times are tough but we believe this aid budget is justified.' ■



Eva Joly



Isabella Lövin



Michael Cashman

Post Rio+20: Where Do We Go Next?

European Parliament Members came away from Rio+20, the recent United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, determined to ensure that development in future is sustainable across the globe.

After taking part in the High Level Panel (HLP) on Post-Rio+20, two members of DEVE, including the chairperson, explained their perspective at a post-HLP press conference.

Eva Joly, Chairperson of the Development Committee, European Parliament, noted that after Rio+20, there should be no development without sustainable development.

'This is a new perspective. We have been focused too much on economic development, creating inequalities. We must fight tax havens. We must fight land grabbing... and stealing land from the poor... for biofuels,' she said.

Michael Cashman, Member of the Development Committee, European Parliament, said, 'RIO+20 was a disappointment, but should serve as a starting point to redefine our development goals through a more sustainable and inclusive agenda, while keeping track of our commitments.'

Isabella Lövin, Member of the Development Committee, European Parliament, concluded, 'I am a bit suspicious of the word growth [except] if we can define it in a way that means environmental sustainability. We need inclusive development.' ■





Abhijit Banerjee

SIDE EVENTS

Global Local Forum – Focusing on Food Security

Global Local Forum's seminar, *The Territorial Approach: Food Safety, and Food Sovereignty*, was a valuable addition to European Development Days 2012.

On the initiative of Global Local Forum in Brussels and in conjunction with the European Development Days 2012, this side event followed in the wake of a similar event on the theme of food security which took place in Paris on 17 April 2012 and ahead of another scheduled to be held in Dakar, Senegal within the framework of the Africités conference in December 2012.

The seminar took place in Brussels with the cooperation of the various European institutions concerned, and with the participation of Global Local Forum President, **Abdoulaye Sene**. It was based on the work of international experts and practitioners specialising in the territorial policies of the North and the South. These actors discussed, shared their experiences, and put forward proposals to take up the challenge of food security, identified as a UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG). ■

Global Local Forum website:
www.global-local-forum.com

Kapuscinski Development Lecture – Poor Economics

The 'Kapuscinski Development Lecture' featured distinguished author and leading development economist, Professor **Abhijit Banerjee**.

The Kapuscinski Development Lecture, held 16 October at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, was entitled 'Poor Economics: Why some Poverty Reduction Policies Work and Some Don't'. At this official side event, renowned development economist, member of *Foreign Policy* magazine's top 100 global thinkers, and co-director of the Poverty Action Lab at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor **Abhijit Banerjee**, discussed the root causes of global poverty as well as the policies and development aid programmes that can contribute to solving this enduring injustice.

Named in honour of the famous Polish reporter and writer, Ryszard Kapuscinski, who is renowned as the 'Voice of the Poor' for his coverage of developing countries, the 'Kapuscinski Development Lectures' is a lecture series on pressing development issues. ■

The Kapuscinski Lectures website:
www.kapuscinskilectures.eu





HUB/SENSD – Sustainability in Higher Education Programmes

The EDD12 side event, 'Building Future Curricula: Sustainability in Higher Education', was organised by a selection of higher education actors with both a Belgian and a global perspective.

A collaboration between the Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel (HUB), the Students' European Network for Sustainable Development (SENSD), and the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven), with the support of VLIR-UOS, the KU Leuven Association, Eco-campus, the City of Brussels' Local Agenda 21, and the European Commission, the 'Building Future Curricula: Sustainability in Higher Education' this side event was launched on 4 October.

Participants tackled the issue of the role of sustainability in higher education programmes. They were encouraged to consider how sustainability can be transformed into a central component of higher education for the benefit of current and future generations.

The programme kicked off with a debate at HUB, followed by a second debate on 15 October and a keynote presentation from two expert speakers on 16 October. One of the highlights of the October programme of events was the expert panel, debate and workshop held on 17 October at HUB. ■

HUB website: <http://www.hubbrussel.net/CEDON>

SENSD website: <http://www.sensd.org/>

Millenium Film Festival – Up in Smoke

The Millenium International Documentary Film Festival's presented the multiple award-winning documentary by Adam Wakeling, 'Up in Smoke', focusing on sustainable agriculture.

'Up in Smoke' is a documentary film telling the story of renowned British scientist **Mike Hands** and his efforts to highlight and tackle the problem of so-called 'slash and burn' farming. A prolific practice in many developing countries, 'slash and burn' farming involves the clearing of forested land to make way for fields to be used in agriculture. This destructive and wholly unsustainable practice undermines soil quality in the long term and contributes to climate change.

Intimately connected with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Millenium Festival aims to improve public awareness of the MDGs by reaching out to people through the medium of documentary film. The showing featured an open debate involving the audience and Mike Hands; the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, **Sigrid Kaag**; the Director of UNDP Brussels, **Antonio Vigilante**; the Political Adviser at CNCI, **Nicolas Van Nuffel**; and **Philippe Thomas**, representative from the European Commission. ■

The Millenium Film Festival website:
<http://www.festivalmillenium.org/en/>





Andris Piebalgs

CLOSING ADDRESS

Andris Piebalgs

European Commissioner for Development

This year's European Development Days had been very much about 'people-centred development', said **Andris Piebalgs**, European Commissioner for Development, in his closing address. He told his audience that this year's two-day event had focused strongly on this topic of 'people-centred development' and had shown how:

- Africa is a continent 'on the move';
- food security must focus on nutrition and feeding children; and
- social protection must become a core development goal.

The Commissioner reminded participants of a 'shared development cause' and urged unity in the global fight against poverty: 'In opening the European Development Days, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso referred to our shared "development cause" and commitment to overcome injustice. Let's keep that unity of purpose fresh in our minds now as we go back to our development work in the field. It's through such unity that we will win the fight against poverty. It's a fight worth winning; and it can be won... sooner than we might expect.'

He also highlighted the need for solidarity and inclusiveness: 'No country can hope to set itself firmly on the road to development and not look back unless it is prepared to give everyone in society a chance to have a share in both creating wealth and benefiting from it.'

The two-day conference had heard from African heads of government and leaders of developing countries in other parts of the world about progress their countries were making in achieving sustainable growth, and the challenges they still faced.

At a time of economic stagnation around the world, Africa was bucking the trend and showing that it could achieve impressive growth. 'As President Ali Bongo Ondimba [of Gabon] put so well, Africa is a continent on the move,' Andris Piebalgs said.

'The trick will be to keep that growth going, spread its benefits to all, and ensure that it does not come at a social or environmental cost,' the Commissioner added.

The European Development Days had focused on three pillars: *Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Resilience, Engaging the Private Sector for Development* and *Empowering People for Inclusive Growth*.

Food security sought to ensure that people had the food they need to be able to play an active part in society. 'For us, it must have a strong focus on feeding children,' he said. 'This is not just about the basic human desire to prevent child mortality; it is about laying the foundations for a productive society.'



As by far the largest generator of employment, the private sector offered the best chance of generating economic growth and wealth creation that 'is lasting and open to all in society,' the Commissioner said.

'The key here lies in working for and with the private sector. A thriving private sector creates revenue for the state and enables growth to flourish. Yet it cannot do that unless there is a functioning state in place to provide it with the right enabling environment.'

Participants had heard from the private sector about its involvement in development projects and its willingness to share its expertise and innovation.

'Sabine Dall'Omo, of Siemens, spoke of the joy of closing a deal because you know you'll be helping people – best summed up in a short but emphatic statement: "We are in Africa for Africa". That's just the kind of responsible private sector involvement we want to encourage,' the Commissioner said.

Social protection broke the link between poverty and vulnerability. It could help shore up resilience in society. Development aid could act as a catalyst to social protection efforts.

'I want to see social protection take its rightful place alongside poverty eradication, human dignity, decent work and responsible resource management at the core of the post-2015 development framework that will take us beyond the MDGs [Millennium Development Goals],' the Commissioner said.

The Commissioner reaffirmed the EU's pledge on official development assistance: 'I'm very glad that the EU's heads of state and government have maintained as a priority their pledge to set aside 0.7% of their gross national income as official development assistance. This is a smart decision on their part – because in times of crisis, aid is not a millstone but a stepping stone to a better world.'

Looking to the future, Commissioner Piebalgs struck an optimistic note and called for action: 'I have made no secret of my belief that we can rid the world of poverty within a generation. It will take a lot of hard work. But it can be done... Our task now is to keep putting all our efforts into turning our ideas, papers and policies into reality.' ■



A

Awo Ablo, Director of External Relations, AidsAlliance
 Dr. **Casimiro Abreu**, Deputy Director-General, Nacional de Gestao de Calamidades – INGC, Mozambique
Didier Acouetey, Chief Executive Officer, AfricSearch
Tony Addison, Chief Economist and Deputy Director, World Institute for Development Economic Research, United Nations University UNU-WIDER
Lanre Akinola, Journalist, Financial Times, UK
Philippe Camille Akoa, Director General, Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance, Cameroon
Imoni Akpofure, Director, Western Europe, International Finance Corporation
Alice Alaso Asianut, Chairperson, Natural Resources Committee, Parliament of Uganda
Julius Adrian R. Alip, Operations Director, Business Development Services, Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development – CARD, Philippines
Rashid Ally Mamu, Managing Director, Nyemo Investment Company
Tilman Altenburg, Head of Department, Competitiveness and Social Development, German Development Institute – DIE
Cristina Amaral, Service Chief, Emergency Relief Rehabilitation Unit, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
Caroline Anstey, Managing Director, The World Bank Group
Michael Anthony, Head of Emerging Markets Development, Allianz SE
Tom Arnold, Chief Executive of Concern Worldwide and member of the Lead Group of the Scaling Up Nutrition – SUN Movement

B

Jean Marie Bagda, Director, Ministry of small and medium-sized enterprises, social economy and handicraft, Cameroon
Joyce Banda, President of the Republic of Malawi
Denis Baresch, Trade & Development Coordinator, Directorate General for Trade, European Commission
Stephanie Barrientos, Leader, Capturing the Gains Research Programme
José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission
Tamsyn Barton, Director General for Operations Outside the European Union, European Investment Bank
Jasmin Battista, Personal Assistant to Commissioner Oettinger, Directorate-General for Energy, European Commission
Bruno Bensasson, Member of the Executive Committee in charge of Strategy and Sustainable Development, GDF Suez
Azita Berar Awad, Director of Employment Policy Department, International Labour Organization
Tjipke Bergsma, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Plan International
Thijs Berman, Member of the Development Committee, European Parliament
Manuel Bessler, Delegate of the Federal Council for Humanitarian Aid, Head of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit – SHA
Brian Bieron, Senior Director, Global Public Policy, eBay Incorporated
Francesco Bicciato, ART Global Initiative Programme, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
Sanoussi Bilal, Head, Economic Governance Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM
Jejomar Binay, Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines
James Blair, Project Manager, Libya project 'Support to Civil Society in Libya'
Phil Bloomer, Director, Campaigns and Policy, Oxfam Great Britain
Jessie Bokhoven, Head of Strategy, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
 Dr **Uta Böllhoff**, Director General, European, Middle East and Asia policy, Multilateral Development Policy, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Republic of Gabon
 Dr **Thomas Boni Yayi**, President of the Republic of Benin, Acting Chairperson of the African Union

Isolina Boto, Head of Brussels Office CTA, Technical Center for Agriculture & Rural Cooperation
Hélène Bourgade, Head of Unit for Employment, Social Inclusion and Migration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission
Frédéric Bouchard, Head of Europe Desk, EuroNews
Ajay Kumar Bramdeo, Head of the Mission to the European Union, African Union
Mercedes Bresso, Vice-President, Committee of the Regions
Tillman Bruett, Manager, Mobile Money for the Poor, United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF
Olaf Bruns, Correspondent, Euronews
Valeria Budinich, Global Head, Full Economic Citizenship Program, Ashoka
Nathanael Buka Mupungu, Vice-President, PROPAC
Chris Burns, Talk Show Host, Euronews
Sharan Burrow, Secretary-General of the International Trade Union Confederation – ITUC
Flavia Bwire, Association of Microfinance Institutes of Uganda

C

Belinda Calaguas, Head of Campaigns and Advocacy, ActionAid International
Pascal Canfin, Minister for Development, France
Indu Capoor, Director, Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness
Michael Cashman, Member of the Development Committee, European Parliament
Marcela Celorio, Counsellor, Embassy of Mexico to the European Union
Passwell Chapi, CEO, African Guarantee Fund for SMEs
Jean-Marc Chataigner, Deputy Director General, Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Martha Chen, Lecturer in Public Policy, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, International Coordinator of the Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing Network – WIEGO
Joe Cerrell, Director, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's Europe Office
Demetris Christofias, President of the Republic of Cyprus
Michel Cichon, Director, Social Security Sector, International Labour Organization
Giorgio Cocchi, Deputy Head of Unit, Private Sector Development, Trade, Regional Integration, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission
Olivier Consolo, Director, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development
Marcus Cornaro, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, European Commission
Joe Costello, Minister for Trade and Development, Ireland
Conny Czymoch, Journalist, Moderator and Media Coach

D

Valerie D'Costa, Programme Manager, infoDev – The World Bank Group
Céline D'Cruz, Coordinator, Slum Dwellers International
Martin Dahinden, Director General and Ambassador, Swiss Development Cooperation
Sabine Dall'Omo, Chief Financial Officer, Siemens Africa
Murat Daoudov, Director of International Cooperation, Union of Municipalities of Marmara, Turkey
Étienne Davignon, President of the European Network for Corporate Social Responsibility – CSR Europe
Tara Dawood, Chief Executive Officer, Dawood Capital Management Limited
Olivier De Schutter, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, United Nations
Klara Debeljak, Associate Director, InterMedia Europe
Aldo Dell'Ariccia, Head of the Delegation of the European Union in Zimbabwe

Janamitra Devan, Vice-President and Network Head, Financial and Private Sector Development, The World Bank Group
Lakshmi Dhakal, Joint Secretary from Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal
Umesh Dhakal, Executive Director, Nepal Red Cross Society
Henri Dommel, Director, Financial Inclusion Division, United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF
Michel Doucin, Ambassador for Bioethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

E

Thomas Minsili Eba, Mayor of Mvangané, Cameroon
Ernest Edimo, Mayor, Douala VI Council, Cameroon
Jean Noël Ekoman Ekoman, Support Council for the Realisation of Partnership Contracts, Cameroon
Daniel Félix Elieme, Mayor of Mindourou, Cameroon
Paul Engel, Director, European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM
Andrea Engel, Senior Communications Officer, International Finance Corporation
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European Union Institutions

Committee of the Regions – CoR
European Commission
European Economic and Social Committee – EESC
European Parliament
Observatory for Decentralised Cooperation EU-LA
URB-AL III Orientation and Coordination Office – OCO

Civil Society Organisations – CSOs

Action for Global Health – AFGH
ActionAid International
Agricord
Association of Local Democracy Agency – ALDA
Caritas Europa – CE
Caritas International Belgium
Concern Worldwide
Countdown 2015 Europe
Cyprus Island-wide NGO Development Platform – CYINDEP
European Microfinance Platform – e-MFP
European Network for Corporate Social Responsibility – CSR Europe
European Network of Implementing Development Agencies – EUNIDA
European Network of Political Foundations – ENOP
European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
Forum Inter Régional des Femmes Congolaises pour le Développement International – FIREFEC
IDAY
International Alliance of Catholic Development Agencies – CIDSE
International Disability and Development Consortium – IDDC
International Federation for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus – IF
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – IFRC
International Trade Union Confederation – ITUC
ONE
Oxfam International
Plan
Practitioners' Network
Save the Children
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance – FEICOM
Volunteers Doctors Cyprus
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing – WIEGO
Welthungerhilfe

European Union Member States

Republic of Cyprus
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Cyprus
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic
Ministry of Development Cooperation, Kingdom of Denmark
Ministry of International Development, Republic of Finland
Ministry of Development, French Republic
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Hungary
Ministry of Trade & Development, Republic of Ireland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Lithuania
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Secretary for Development Cooperation, Republic of Poland
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Republic of Portugal
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovak Republic

Ministry of Development Cooperation & Humanitarian Aid, Republic of Slovenia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Kingdom of Spain
Secretary of State for International development, United Kingdom

Finance Institutions and Development Agencies

Agence française de Développement – AFD
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
European Investment Bank – EIB
Inter-American Development Bank
KfW Development Bank
The World Bank Group

International Organisations

African Union
Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, United Nations
Development Programme – UNDP
Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation – CTA
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS – UNAIDS
International Finance Corporation – IFC
International Labour Organization
Southern African Development Community – SADC
United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF
United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN WOMEN
United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat
United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
United Nations World Food Programme – WFP
Union for the Mediterranean – UfM

Local Authorities

ACC10 – Competitiveness for Catalonia, Spain
Arco Latino
Diputació de Barcelona, Spain
Platforma – the European Platform of Local and Regional Authorities for Development
Municipalities of Djoum, Douala, Myangane, Mindourou,
Pouma..., Republic of Cameroon
Region of Tuscany, Italy

Media

Development Gateway
Vox Africa

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Benin
Ministry of Development, Republic of Benin
Republic of Gabon
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Gabon
Republic of Malawi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Republic of Malawi
Ministry of Industry & Trade, Republic of Malawi
Ministry of Finance, Republic of Malawi
Republic of Mozambique
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation, Republic of Mozambique

Ministry of Transport and Communications, Republic of Mozambique
 Ministry of Trade & Private Sector Development, Republic of Niger
 Republic of the Philippines
 Republic of Senegal
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Senegal
 Ministry of Economy & Finance, Republic of Senegal
 Ministry of Gender & Culture, Republic of Uganda
 Ministry of Planning & Investment, Vietnam

Private Sector Organisations

Barcelona Chamber of Commerce and Association of the Mediterranean Chambers
 of Commerce and Industry – ASCAME
 BusinessEurope
 Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique – COLEACP
 eBay Inc.
 Intermedia
 Orange – France Télécom Group
 Performances Group
 The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH

Research Institutions, Think Tanks

German Development Institute – DIE
 Development Policy Forum
 Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey – TEPAV
 EuropAfrica
 European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM
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 Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior – FRIDE
 International Food Policy Research Institute – IFPRI
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