

Towards a new partnership between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries after 2020

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Common global interests in a multi-polar world

1. To which degree has the partnership been effective in tackling global challenges?

it has a big voice. ACP-EU countries have a population of more than 1.5 billion. the strongest their relationship and partnership will bring a change. this will bring political, economical and social dimensions contribution. in order to be effective the partnership has to be backed by strong institution. monitoring and support has to be in place.

2. What would be needed to strengthen results in this respect and on which global challenges could the partnership add most value in the future, in the context of the new SDGs framework and in relevant international fora?

- . by creating mutual relation through political dialogue
- . cooperation in the area of technical support, transfer of knowledge and practices
- . work closely in the areas of capacity building

Human rights, democracy and rule of law, as well as good governance

3. Have the mechanisms provided for in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) (i.e. political dialogue, financial support, appropriate measures, suspension of the agreement) achieved meaningful improvements on human rights, democracy, rule of law and good governance, including the fight against corruption? Should the future partnership do more in this regard, and in what way?

yes, need to work more. because these are the main concern and challenges of ACP countries where the gap exists by implementing tangible activities/projects/ like improving the working environment, system development and incapacitating the citizen and local authorities.

4. Has the involvement of local authorities and non-state actors (i.e. civil society organisations, the media), national parliaments, courts and national human rights institutions in the partnership been adequate and useful to promote human rights, democracy and rule of law as well as good governance? Could they contribute more and in what way?

definitely, these are the representatives of the people at the grass root level. they contribute by creating a dialogue forum, in participating in planning, implementation and evaluation process where in the development process of countries policies, strategies and programs. they have to be engaged at different level of participation. the principles of good governance is critical in the implementation process and should be in place.

Peace and security, fight against terrorism and organised crime

5. Are the provisions on peace and security in the CPA appropriate and useful and has the balance between regional and ACP involvement been effective?

very useful. much has to be done to bring the two organs work effectively. because the peace and security issues like terrorism, migration, crime and drug trafficking are still critical and beyond imagination. they should collaborate and institutionalize their partnership.

6. Should the future partnership provide for more effective joint action on conflict prevention, including early warning and mediation, peace-building and state-building activities, as well as on tackling transnational security challenges? Should this be done in the EU-ACP context?

indeed, the two parties should work closely in respecting each others context and responsibility. the culture, the political and economic dimensions are some what different. this notion has to be considered.

Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, investment and trade

7. How effective has the partnership been in promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development?

so far much has been done. definitely, there is progress but needs more to work. because bringing sustainable and inclusive economic development needs a participation of all actors. the participation of local authorities, representation of cities local government associations, civil societies especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged societies and of course the private sector also should be given attention in order to promote partnership.

8. Taking into account the new SGDs framework, should the future partnership do more in this respect, and what?

yes, this a a transformation from MDG. it is a global and national program/goals/ set for the next 15 years to 2030. the goals like no poverty, zero hunger, gender equality, clean water and sanitation and the like are very tough and needs big commitment every one need to to do their part for the achievement. after the endorsement by the UN ACP-EU countries through dialogue and common understanding take their responsibility according to their context. we should not forget to include the local initiative societies group like local authorities, associations, civil societies etc.

9. How effective has the partnership been in supporting macroeconomic and financial stability? In which areas would there be added value in ACP-EU cooperation on macroeconomic and financial stability?

in the areas of creating a sustainable development, by injecting programs in the areas of poverty reduction, in the creation of employment opportunities especially for youths. work in the areas of quality of life for citizen like on cost of living, inflation and devaluation. especially the partnership has to focus on the areas of countries fiscal and tax policies in order to bring macro economic and financial stability.

10. How effective has the partnership been in improving domestic revenue mobilisation, in promoting fair and efficient tax systems and in combatting illicit financial flows? Would there be added value and more efficiency in stronger ACP-EU cooperation on these matters?

work on improving the financial management of countries. institutional building on this area is very important. financial management system, information and data is also important should be backed up through technology. the prerequisite is reform program on tax /tariff/ in general the financial management system of a country should be overhauled.

11. Has the partnership been able to contribute substantially to mobilising the private sector and attracting foreign direct investment?

it should be strengthened. the partnership should work on the areas of challenges and gaps identified. because the private sector is the motor/engine of any economy. first this notion has to be promoted then the enabling environment on the areas of policy issues like tax system, land provision, infrastructure accessibility, efficient and effective service delivery etc.. should be tackled.

12. How could the potential of the EU and ACP private sector be better harnessed? What should be the main focus of EU and ACP private sector cooperation in a post-Cotonou framework, and what might be the role of ODA in this?

- . creating more vibrant economy of a country like on manufacturing, technology transfer,
- . on the areas of poverty reduction programs
- . on areas of financial and technical support
- . on improving the good governance /political, democracy, rule of law, transparency, accountability, service delivery etc..

13. In this setting, what opportunities do you see for the new, digital economy?

playing a major role in creating a fast and reliable knowledge societies.

14. To what extent has the partnership been able to contribute to increase agricultural development and trade?

the ACP countries mainly depend on agricultural economy. first improving the traditional agricultural system to up to international standard through technology support like modern farming system, working on improved seeds, using fertilizers to increase productivity. secondly, the bilateral partnership in export and import trade on the value added agricultural products have to be increased. reduction of tax incentives to EU countries farming system has to be stopped in order to promote the ACP countries agricultural products and trade system.

15. What has been the contribution of the partnership trade preferences to the integration of ACP countries in the world economy and to its development goals?

it brings them strong and accessible to the world market. this will create mutual import-export trade relation and partnership. but still needs to work on the quality assurance standards and safety issues depending countries policies.

16. Is there still a need for specific provisions on trade cooperation in the post-Cotonou framework, also taking into account the ACP countries which have not signed an EPA? If so, what could/should they cover?

yes, needs political dialogue and consensus building with this countries to bring them on board in the partnership agreement. but they should prepare themselves to be part of it.

Human and social development

17. Has the partnership delivered on its human development objective in an effective and efficient way, in particular on poverty eradication, and also concerning gender equality and empowerment of women? How could it be improved?

through participation and empowerment in the economy. they have to be considered in any developed programs, policy formulation and implementation process , affirmative actions in each ACP countries have to be in place to bring them empowered. poverty reduction programs should be formulated and actions must be in place and they say have to be considered.

18. Taking into account the new SDGs framework, what are the main challenges related to human development that the future partnership should focus on?

- . on the creation of quality education input- output relation support
- . on the areas of skill up grading of vocational and technical schools support
- . on the areas of research and development at universities, research institutions
- . institutional capacity building areas human, financial, organizational support
- . support for higher learning institutions
- . support on agricultural, manufacturing and urban development sector development

Migration and mobility

19. Has the partnership been a useful vehicle for discussing migration issues and has it positively contributed? Has Article 13 CPA been fully applied?

i think it has positive impact. but needs further work out and cooperation in this area. it is very complex especially for african countries.

20. Should a future partnership do more in this regard, and on which particular aspects should it focus (legal migration and mobility, addressing root causes of migration, return and readmission, tackling human trafficking and smuggling, international protection)?

the two parties should work very closely. there should be a system and institutions to monitor and take responsibility. work to find solutions on sources. by addressing the root causes of the issues. countries should take

A stronger political relationship

21. How effective has the political dialogue been and at which level is it the most effective: national, regional and through the joint EU-ACP institutions? Should the scope of political dialogue be widened or narrowed?

it should be widened. the political dialogue between the two parties should encompass all concerned institutions like local authorities, civil societies, local government associations, private sector, the donors, bilateral organizations, international organizations and the like should take part. the political dialogue could be at regional and national level.

22. Would a stronger involvement of EU Member States, associating their bilateral policies and instruments to the political dialogue at national level, enhance the dialogue's effectiveness and efficiency?

yes, it contributes because it is very specific to the national governments concern and responsibilities. but the dialogue should include all the concerned bodies and partners exist in that countries.

23. Has the fact that the agreement is legally binding been instrumental to its implementation as compared to other regional partnerships based on political declarations?

yes it is.

Coherence of geographical scope

24. Could a future framework be usefully opened up to other countries than the current members of the ACP Group of States? Which countries would that be?

it should also consider other countries other than the member states. it should consider from all regional ACP-EU countries those are not member at this junction.

25. What kind of framework should govern EU and ACP relations? How could an ACP-EU successor framework relate to the more recent EU regional partnerships with Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States? Could a future ACP-EU framework include distinct partnerships with regional partners?

the frame work should encompass in mutual and cooperation manner. the two parties should have a mutual benefit. it should continue strengthening the existing ones with continuous improvement of keeping the interests of the concerned specific national governments.

26. Is there scope for building in more structured relationships with Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa?

it is possible to form a relationship with these regional partners. the practice of EU-ACP countries institutional arrangements and partnership modalities could be used as experience. but the scope could be in a bigger scale.

Cooperation tailored more towards groups of countries with similar development level

27. Is the current system of allocation of development resources, based on need and capacities as well as performance, sufficient for channelling funds towards those countries where the highest impact can be obtained? Should allocation of resources continue to prioritise countries most in need, including fragile states?

area of allocation of resources could be defined according to the need and priority of the countries. it should be performance based but by not forgetting their limitation of implementing capacity. we have to work on countries to those critically need of resources even to fragile states. but areas of cooperation and support can be defined and prioritized through dialogue. for instance, the fragile states may have a priority in areas of peace and stability and capacity building.

28. What kind of cooperation could help to cover the specific needs of more developed ACP countries with a view to attaining more equitable and sustainable growth?

support on the continuation of sustainable economic growth. the focus could be on capacity building and technology transfer. and also on the areas of building a resilience economy. private sector development is also very important for developed ones so support should be emphasized in this area.

Strengthen the relationship with key actors

29. Has the current model of stakeholder engagement been conducive to attaining the objectives of the partnership in an efficient way? Which actors could play a more significant role in the implementation of the partnership? How could this be addressed?

the private sector, civil societies,, local authorities and their representatives, and donor partners play a major role for the partnership. the government institutions can play as a facilitator and enabling environment. the stakeholder engagement has to be framed and institutionalized and monitored.

30. What could be done to promote effective and efficient involvement of both international and domestic private sector, civil society, social partners and local authorities in the partnership?

- . an assessment should be taken in each countries
- . place them as part of the partnership agreement
- . there should be a political dialogue forum bringing consensus among them
- . work at national level with the government to make a conducive environment for those actors

31. Should the partnership be open to new actors as referred above?

i think so. the mentioned actors bring change at grass root and community level. unless we put them in partnership they will not be benefited directly. they will be shadowed by the national and regional governments.

32. In this regard, should the possibility of opening up the partnership to 'associated members' or 'observers' be considered?

why not? they will contribute to the best of their knowledge. they could be representing institutions or even known figures/persons/ think thank groups, respected experienced professionals, organizations working on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, etc...

33. How could a new framework promote triangular and South-South cooperation, including the increased involvement of ACP States as development actors in support of other ACP countries?

it promotes a lot. it is a best way to transfer knowledge and experience with each others. they can support each other in the capacity building areas beyond that they can form a cooperation between each other with trade exchange and other issues

Streamline the institutional set-up and functioning of the partnership

34. Has the joint institutional set-up (with the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors, and the Joint Parliamentary Assembly) been effective in debating and promoting common views and interests and in providing political guidance and momentum to the EU-ACP partnership and the implementation of the CPA?

yes, it is very much important having joint institutional set up to implement and follow up the progress and activities of the partnership programs. but it has to be strengthened and should also be backed by the national focal points.

35. What is the added value of the joint ACP-EU institutions as compared to more recent regional and regional economic community frameworks for dialogue and cooperation?

well established and experienced institutions with accountability responsibility.

36. What institutional arrangements would most effectively help address common challenges and promote joint interests?

. as indicated strong joint institutions are important
. responsible organ as a focal point in each national government is also important, sectorial ministries, actors like international organizations, civil societies, local authorities and their associations, private sector, donor multilateral and governments should be represented to effectively address common challenges and give solutions.
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37. Should a higher degree of self-financing of this functioning (ACP-EU Joint institutions and ACP secretariat) by the ACP States be required?

yes indeed.

Better adapted and more flexible development cooperation tools and methods

38. Is there added value in having a dedicated financing instrument in support of the ACP-EU partnership? If so, what are the reasons and how would it differ from other external financing instruments funded by the general budget of the Union? Is this instrument flexible enough, especially to address crisis situations? Can this instrument be deployed differently?

it is planned in advance in partnership with fully agreed understanding. i think this is more focused and prioritized. i am not sure this instrument is flexible enough and problem solving in crisis situation. needs further discussion.

39. What is the added value of the EDF's co-management system involving national authorities in the programming and management of aid programmes, as compared to other EU cooperation instruments in non-ACP countries?

it is focused to the local situation addressing the local authorities means reaching local communities.

40. Does the current set-up of the programming process and implementation of activities lead to real ownership by the beneficiaries? What could be improved? How can the EU and Member States maximise the impact of joint programming?

i am afraid the ownership depends on the commitment and institutional set up of the member states. to maximize the impact strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism has to be in place. accountability should be reinforced. indicators have to be clearly defined. joint programming and evaluation mechanism has to be placed.

41. Does the variety of existing tools adequately support the EU and ACP common principles and interests and are there gaps that should be addressed? How do you assess the effectiveness and efficiency of various implementation modalities?

i think the tools are well articulated and implemented. but should be assessed in order to see the gaps and short comings. continuous skill upgrading on the tools and implementation modalities should be addressed.

42. Should a higher degree of self-financing from the ACP States be required for activities to ensure ownership? Would this apply to all countries? On which principles should this be based?

yes, in most case, in principles, they have to be empowered to take their own responsibility financing the activities. in some degrees like under least developing countries it should be seen differently depending their capacity. the principles should be in mutual and cooperation manner. it has to be also transparent and accountable to the the public/citizen.

43. How can the expertise of the EU and its Member States be better mobilised, particularly in the middle-income countries?

. by creating enabling environment, having good human resource development policy, continuous skill upgrading should be in place
.best practice knowledge sharing experience exchange platforms and exposure visits to model countries those having successful achievements.

. recognition is vital for expertise by rewarding in different incentive mechanisms (salary increment and bonus, certification of award, annual refreshment, medication including families, housing and transport allowances, etc...)

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