

# 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

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

To a great extent.... On a scale of 1\_5 I would say 3

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?

Democracy and the rule of law

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

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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 it has especially problem identification... Corruption in this case

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?

Yes they have to a very great extent... This is because they bring more people on board rather than the neutral or seemingly neutral government bureaucrats

## Peace and security, fight against terrorism and organised crime

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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?

Yes

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?

Yes

## Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, investment and trade

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

To a large extent.... Many ACP countries African countries to be specific have benefited from European trade and migration policies

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

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?

Follow up of grants such that they are used appropriately.. Because if not they cause income inequality due to corruption and worsens the poverty problem

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?

The EAC in particular has benefited a lot by adopting the one stop border post and electronic devise use for both trade and travel.. Which I think EU has a helping hand

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

Yes

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?

Promoting more non government interactions like Youth council meet.... Women meetings and business tours.. This could promote more awareness and trade

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

Better education will bring more awareness on digital trade.... I am highly optimistic that funding education and more non state interactions will promote the digital economy

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

Greater markets have stimulated more agricultural production. The partnership has contributed to a greater extent

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 has been partly enormous.... For example the EU takes more exports from Uganda than China takes... I believe the partnership has done a tremendous job

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?

I believe those countries Cuba to be specific must be helped by EU and other countries to overcome the American Embargo... Which would stimulate production and be a stepping stone towards a better economy. Which is in line with the Cotonou agreement objectives

## Human and social development

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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?

In my view... More is to be done.... More non state projects and scholarships should be established

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

The No power goal is hardest to achieve due to the nature of our economic system globally

## Migration and mobility

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

To a reasonable extent yes.. It has atleast laid a legal framework

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)?

I believe enhancing economic prosperity will keep what causes mass migration to cease... Since what shall be sought from migration shall be found in their locality

## A stronger political relationship

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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 to promote not state participation especially youth

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?

To a greater extent yes especially if coupled with involvement of other parties

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?

I don't think so... Political declarations may be much more binding than just a stroke of a pen... For the former always evokes political will which is the cornerstone of effectively implementing any treaty in International relations

## Coherence of geographical scope

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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?

I believe the Asian Tigers and China should be the next target.... Especially due to their production prowess

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?

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

## Cooperation tailored more towards groups of countries with similar development level

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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?

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?

## Strengthen the relationship with key actors

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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?

Non state actors especially the business community could best be involved... Because they have everything to gain rather than political diplomats who are practically neutral..... Two the young people could be involved to promote the Agreement to the grassroots

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?

Promoting conferences especially of the non state actors

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

Yes.... Absolutely.. Especially we the youth

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

Indeed... Like connecting University youth across the member states.. It could improve the relevance of and practical applicability among the social strata of the member states

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?

The south south relations would improve when social ties are enhanced. Promoting non state interactions will finally promote more south south relations... First on a social scale and then later on an economic one, since the former is key

## Streamline the institutional set-up and functioning of the partnership

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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?

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?

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

37. Should a higher degree of self-financing of this functioning (ACP-EU Joint institutions and ACP secretariat) by the ACP States be required?

## Better adapted and more flexible development cooperation tools and methods

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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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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

Promoting scholarship and foreign direct investment in those countries

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### Contact

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