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European Development Days 15 and 16 June 2016, Brussels

PROCEEDINGS

EDD 2016



European Development Days 2016

...What has been said, discussed and debated

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Introduction

→ Welcome to the European Development Days 2016

The year to move from commitment to action

The European Development Days (EDD) marked its 10th anniversary this year. EDD 2016 is the first major international conference to explore ways forward to achieve the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The European Commission is committed to the principle that cooperation is the cornerstone of a fairer world. Each year the EDD bring together the development community to share ideas and experiences, debate policy issues and create partnerships to find innovative solutions to the world's most pressing challenges.

This year, across 120 sessions – including high-level panels, debate labs and brainstorming sessions – more than 6 000 participants discussed and debated the forum's key themes. The themes were shaped by the '5 Ps' outlined in the preamble of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

The spirit of development cooperation was reflected – and amplified – in the Development Village, the Cultural Programme, and the participation of Young Leaders. The [EDD Global Village's](#) 67 stands offered participants an interactive experience, that ranged from a virtual reality tour in a Syrian refugee camp to showcasing projects. [The Cultural Programme](#) included art, photography, music and dance – all of which reflect development today and the vibrancy culture brings to communities.

Young voices speak up for development

The European Commission's Young Leaders programme gives young people making a difference in their communities and their countries, the opportunity to have their say on the world stage.

16 Young Leaders active in international development, aged 21 to 26, were selected, from more than 300 applicants from 91 countries, to represent the voice of youth and the future of development.

Each Young Leader represented one of the EDD 2016 topics. They participated in their respective high-level panels, as well as in a range of sessions from debate labs to brainstormings, and actively engaged with world leaders and policy-makers.

On the second day of the forum, 6 of the Young Leaders were given the opportunity to discuss their experiences and their views on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. ([A conversation with young leaders](#), 16 June, 14:30 to 16:00.)

Opening Ceremony: 'Sustainable Development Goals in Action: Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future'

Speakers:

- Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission
- Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations
- Uhuru Kenyatta, President and Commander-in-chief of the Defence Forces, Republic of Kenya
- Bibi Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President, Republic of Mauritius
- Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, President, Burkina Faso
- Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President, Central African Republic
- Tuilaepa Lufesoia Satai, Prime Minister, Samoa
- Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister, Ethiopia
- Rui Maria de Araújo, Prime Minister, Timor-Leste
- Jim Yong Kim, President, The World Bank Group
- Dimitrios Papadimitriou, Vice President, European Parliament
- Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, Representative of CONCORD Europe/International Board Chair, Action Aid International

Moderator: Katrina Sichel, communications specialist, Brussels

Key Points

- While much fear and anxiety feature in public opinion and public debate, now is not the time to be gloomy. Optimism is key to delivering success with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- A Five-Point Agenda for Humanity calls for countries to reach out to those worst off first; among them those forcibly displaced by conflict.
- Climate change is central to the ability of many countries to achieve development aims. If climate change is not tackled, they will not be able to reach the SDGs.
- There is no security without resilience, growth, democracy and human rights.
- Resourcing women's rights and resourcing gender equality require the doors of opportunity and funding to open wide to ensure women can enter the decision-making space and be in conversation with others to make the choices that we need.

Synopsis

In a world seemingly dogged by conflict, inequality and instability it would be too easy to believe in an uncertain future. But the 12 welcome addresses delivered during the Opening Ceremony offered a picture of hope at what could be achieved by concerted cooperation.

They spoke of the power of peace and reconciliation between former conflict parties, of a young middle class across Africa growing in affluence and also influence, of a new era where a country's power and wealth could no longer be achieved at the expense of its neighbour, and of unprecedented opportunities offered by the challenges of meeting the SDGs.

Amid the hope it was clear there remained much to be done to ensure development left no one behind. If one person is left behind, everyone falls back was the overriding sentiment.

A five-point Agenda for Humanity said countries needed to reach for those furthest back first; the furthest back were those people forcibly displaced, often for decades, by conflict. This was a principle at the heart of the SDGs.

The vision also called for leaders to move from managing conflict and crises to preventing them; for states to uphold the norms and rules which formed the backbone of society; for a movement that switched from delivering aid to removing need; and an investment in humanity from all countries committed to poverty reductions and sustainable development.

Examples were offered of dynamic progress being made towards reaching development goals in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mauritius, Central African Republic, Samoa and Timor-Leste. In so many countries, the energy of people and the aims they strive for reveal a huge potential for growth and development.

Yet, climate change remains the overriding concern for many. It was described as an existential issue for the low-lying islands in the Pacific, such as Samoa, where the impacts were evident. Immediate solutions were needed to address the challenge. Member states had to ensure the Paris climate change agreement entered into force quickly. The warning of inaction was stark. If climate change is not tackled, some countries might not be able to reach the SDGs.

If climate change poses an immediate threat, so does security. Only when a country is stable, its justice free from corruption, the police and armed forces protect its citizens and democratic institutions can business prosper, create jobs and unlock the potential. For security and stability to be achieved, resilience, democracy, human rights and space for civil society are essential.

While the new 2030 Agenda focused on the five Ps of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, another P emerged: the P of Power. Civil society brings people power – the power of women, the power of men and the power of young people – into the development equation.

Insight

Passionate, dynamic, energetic: these were the words used to describe the welcome addresses during the Opening Ceremony. Their messages of hope can only seek to inspire this generation and the next to deliver on the strategic development goals.



1. People

'We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all its forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality in a healthy environment.'
(Preamble of 2030 Agenda)

Poverty has been reduced worldwide, but deep inequalities are increasing and huge disparities persist between and within countries and regions. The drivers of inequality are multidimensional and they often reflect economic, political and social systems that are not sufficiently inclusive; poor domestic governance; and institutional weaknesses. High levels of inequality can hamper economic progress, threaten social cohesion and human development, create social and political conflict, and ultimately undermine poverty reduction efforts.

Sustainable development is highly dependent on women's voices being heard and participating fully in the economy and decision-making. The Agenda 2030 puts gender equality and women empowerment at its heart, together with the pledge to 'leave no one behind'. The EU has committed to achieving results in key transformative areas for girls and women in the framework of the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations.

Today, about 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and hunger. Despite significant progress, far too many around the globe still lack opportunities, as well as access to basic services and decent living standards. The pledge to 'leave no-one behind' is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The EU is committed to implementing a rights-based approach to development cooperation, building on the principles of inclusion, non-discrimination, equality and equity. It is important to monitor progress through disaggregated data, and improve data availability on those furthest behind.

1.1 Inequalities

Despite overall reductions in poverty, inequality has increased globally including in developing economies. Huge disparities persist between and within countries and regions. The drivers of inequality are multidimensional and they often reflect economic, political and social systems which are not sufficiently inclusive; poor domestic governance and institutional weaknesses. These are accentuated by global dynamics such as certain aspects of globalisation or environmental degradation and climate change. High levels of inequality can hamper economic progress, threaten social cohesion and human development, create social and political conflict and ultimately undermine poverty reduction efforts.

Policy needs to ensure economic growth affords the opportunity of a decent life for all. The 2030 Agenda incorporates commitments on a wide range of areas such as achieving universal access to education and health, decent employment opportunities and social protection. It also addresses such issues as unequal access to resources like food, water, land, electricity or the Internet as well as to social services and decision-making processes.

Addressing inequality requires strengthened focus on inclusive patterns of growth and on more equitable distribution of income and opportunities. It is also about respecting human rights, reducing discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, and providing an equal role and rights for women and girls.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [An economy for the 1 %](#)

Speakers:

- Ruba Ahmad, Young Leader, Inequalities, Jordan
- Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- Nora Lustig, Professor of Latin American Economics, Tulane University
- Philippe Orliange, Director for Strategy, Partnership and Communication, Agence Française de Développement
- Maria Shaw-Barragan, Deputy Director, Operations in Africa, Caribbean, Pacific, Asia and Latin America, European Investment Bank

Moderator: Jaime Atienza, Campaigns and Policy Director, Oxfam Intermón

Key Points

- Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires effective action to fight inequality, which involves a political mind shift and public policies that ensure a fairer distribution of resources.
- Inequality is not just morally reprehensible; it is economically inefficient and unjust.
- At global level, tax rules need to ensure the rich pay their dues.

Synopsis

Achieving the SDGs will demand effective action to fight inequality at the national and international level. Inequality is a global issue and its effects are being increasingly felt in richer countries.

Fighting inequality requires a political mind shift and more active public policies to bring about a fairer distribution of resources. The 62 richest individuals in the world have the same wealth as the poorest 3.6 billion people. Free market fundamentalism, with its belief that greed is good, cannot be allowed to mould economic thinking.

Inequality is not only morally reprehensible; it is economically inefficient and unjust. When the profit motive dominates public policy areas, such as education and health, this leads to a massive waste of the talent of those unable to afford the education they deserve.

Change will be difficult because the world's richest people and big corporations enjoy huge political influence. This is reflected in the amount of money spent by the pharmaceutical industry each year lobbying politicians in the United States and Europe, which runs to some US\$400 million in the case of the former. The only way to combat this undue influence is through political mobilisation.

Tax rules need changing to ensure the rich pay their dues. Tax reform is another prerequisite for achieving the SDGs. Reform will involve international cooperation to close tax loopholes that allow corporations and rich individuals to evade taxes.

Care must be taken that any international moves to toughen taxation systems do not lead to added burdens on the poor. The poor are often the easiest targets of drives to boost tax revenues, particularly in developing countries.

Developed countries must respond positively to calls for help from developing countries to overhaul their often-inefficient tax systems. Better information at the national and the international level on how tax systems operate and who pays what would increase transparency and strengthen the effectiveness of revenue collection.

It is important that the international community bear its fair share of the financial burden for meeting the SDGs and not leave developing countries to find all the money to meet the development targets from domestic resources.

Inequality is not just about the visible manifestations of wealth, such as big cars and houses. It is also about access to basic services such as health and education. The large-scale privatisation of such services could reduce access for those unable to pay and result in further inequality.

Insight

Inequality and unemployment among the young risk stoking social tensions and frustration. The issue of inequality has surged to prominence with the international economic crisis and is not going to go away. Politicians need to take note.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Better policies for better youth livelihoods](#)

Speakers:

- Kishva Ambigapathy, Chairperson, Commonwealth Youth Council
- Sara Elder, Labour economist, Youth Employment Program/Chief Technical Advisor of the Work4Youth project, International Labour Organisation
- Alexandre Kolev, Head of Social Cohesion Unit, OECD Development Centre
- Anne Moulin, Focal Point, Quality Assurance Poverty, Quality Assurance & Aid Effectiveness Section, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- Abhik Sen, Head of Policy and Research, Youth Division, The Commonwealth Secretariat

Moderator: Stefano Signore, Head of Migration, Employment, Inequalities Unit, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- Demographic trends show that there is a dramatic increase globally of people aged 18 to 24. As a result, young people must be integrated into all aspects of social, economic and political life.
- The Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have drawn up programmes that concentrate on young people. The Commonwealth's Youth Development Index provides a statistical basis for information about young people, while the OECD's Youth Inclusion Project identifies policy measures to support youth inclusion.
- Often policies concentrate on the young people who are most visible and those in higher income groups, but policies must target all young people, including those in particular groups, for example, gay or disabled youth.
- Young people must be involved at all stages of policymaking – in the consultation phase, in drawing up policies and in their implementation.

Synopsis

Demographic figures show that more than 50 % of the world population is under 30 years old, and all public policy issues – climate change, employment, migration, family life – come back to young people.

For example, in Cambodia young people aged 15 to 29 make up 30 % of the population; 80 % of them live in rural areas and 60 % do not go to school. This results in millions of young people in low-paying jobs. In Côte d'Ivoire, a large number of young people are in precarious jobs, which results in migration, while in Moldova, young people under 18 need parental permission to talk to doctors about health issues.

To address young people's needs, these needs must be identified and tracked, and policies must be designed to meet them. The Commonwealth Secretariat has addressed this through its Youth Development Index, which covers five key elements

focusing on young people's needs: education; health and well-being; employment; civic participation; and political participation. The Index is being extended, with the participation of UN agencies, to cover 185 countries.

While the index is not a definitive guide, it provides a baseline for policymakers and stakeholders to highlight successful policies and pinpoint gaps, such as gender, where more attention and funding is needed. Although the international Youth Development Index is still in an early phase, it has already resulted in national youth development indices in Australia and Malaysia.

The OECD-EU Youth Inclusion joint project works in 10 partner countries to identify policy measures that support youth inclusion. These cover economic, social, legal, cultural and political matters. The project is accompanied by training on policy design and impact evaluation, and provides governments with tool kits to help improve their national youth policies, build capacity and identify the elements that work against young people.

The youth member on the panel was very critical of the current ways that young people are involved in discussions about policies to address their needs. He stressed that young people are no longer the future: they are the present.

The young speaker described how youth members of policy groups are often given the task of taking notes while older members discuss what was best for them – almost as though they were frightened that young people's input could threaten the status quo.

He made a strong case for involving young people at all stages of policy design: discussion of issues; drafting of policies and plans; implementation; and, finally, monitoring and evaluation. This, he said, would give youth responsibility for carrying out the programmes and would empower them. He also urged Commonwealth governments to work with the Commonwealth Youth Forum.

Insight

The developers of the Youth Development Index hope that in future it will come to have the same significance as the UN's Human Development Index.

→ [Combating forced labour and child labour through supply chain interventions](#)

Speakers:

- Beate Andrees, Chief of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, International Labour Organization
- Jeroen Beirnaert, Human and Trade Union Rights Coordinator, International Trade Union Confederation
- Francoise Millecam, Deputy Head of Unit, Human Development and Migration, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Max Schmid, Deputy Director, Environmental Justice Foundation

- Katharine Stewart, Ethical Trade Director, Primark

Moderator: Annie Kelly, The Guardian

Key Points

4. Child labour is decreasing while forced labour is growing.
5. There is momentum to address this although it is insufficient and efforts need to be increased at a global level.
6. Actions and monitoring are needed at national levels initially and then should be complemented at regional and global levels.
7. Businesses have to address the issue of forced labour in their supply chain.

Synopsis

The issue of child labour has been on the radar for a number of years now and this resulted in a 30 % decrease in the number of children working between 2008 and 2012. However, there are still 5.5 million children in the workforce.

This is not the case for forced labour and human trafficking, as this is a more pernicious phenomenon. While companies are keen to ensure they do not employ children to protect their reputation, the will to act against forced labour is not so obvious due to issues of competitiveness. The result is that forced labour is on the increase and has now been observed in new sectors such as fishing in South-East Asia, and agriculture and construction in the European Union.

In addition to these sectors, action needs to be taken to eradicate forced and child labour in the mining sector, the textile industry and entertainment. Children and adults are also still being used as domestic servants against their will.

In Thailand, forced labour on fishing boats is driven by environmental issues. Due to overfishing over the years, the fish stocks have dwindled and the only way for fishing companies to make profits is to use unpaid labour.

Modern slavery is a serious concern that needs to be addressed in conjunction with the role of supply chains in this phenomenon. Due to the pressure of the globalised economy there is less and less control of labour rights. This is an issue that needs to be addressed first at national levels. Governments need to set up transparency mechanisms and carry out more checks.

There is currently a major accountability gap in global governance in terms of the supply chain. This is result of politicians wanting to reduce labour rigidity and companies wanting to reduce their costs and of both turning a blind eye.

Multinationals do not accept responsibility for forced labour because they do not directly employ the victims. The 50 major brands in the world only employ 6 % of the total workforce directly and only accept responsibility for those employees. As a result, it has now become impossible to buy products that are considered untainted by the use of child or forced labour.

While the world is decades late in coming up with solutions, one option would be to make human rights across the supply chain mandatory and require due diligence from companies. Companies need to realise that business as usual is not an option.

Making consumers aware of what they buy and eat is also part of the solution.

One problem that needs to be addressed is the lack of data available as a lot of forced labour is invisible.

Identifying slave labour as such is a serious exercise. In Italy, for example, some paperless migrants working in agriculture do not get paid for months.

For child labour to be eradicated, there needs to be a focus on access to education and the extension of social protection rules in all countries.

Insight

The EU has spent EUR85 million on projects to fight forced and child labour. It is now looking at new ways of eradicating child labour from selective supply chains. However, the EU cannot do this alone. A global alliance of business, governments and trade players is needed.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Achievements and challenges for women's political participation](#)

Speakers:

- Carlos Baena, President, Movimiento Politico MIRA
- Wouter Dol, Manager Knowledge & Strategic Relations, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
- Martha Karua, National Chairperson, NARC-Kenya
- Saskia Vossenbergh, Consultant, De Ontwikkelingsfabriek

Moderator: Annemarie Costeris, Strategic Relations, Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy

[Podcast](#)

→ [Including the excluded: Strengthening community cohesion in Kampala's slums](#)

Speakers:

- Peter Lukusa, AFFCAD-Action For Fundamental Change and Development
- Tania Kaiser, Senior Lecturer in Forced Migration Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London)
- Muhammed Kisirisa, Co Founder/ CEO, AFFCAD-Action For Fundamental Change and Development

Moderator: Sheila Nduhukire, News anchor/journalist, NTV Uganda

[Podcast](#)

1.2 Gender

Globally, significant progress has been made towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, but this trend conceals considerable differences across regions and within countries and some achievements are vulnerable and can be undermined. Through diplomacy, political dialogue, project implementation in different sectors or cooperation with the civil society and the private sector, the EU is vigorously pursuing its commitment to support partner countries in breaking the vicious cycle of gender discrimination.

The Agenda 2030 puts gender equality and women empowerment at its core, both as a cross-cutting issue to be mainstreamed in all goals and as stand-alone goal 5. This highlights that sustainable development is highly dependent on women's voices being heard and women participating fully in the economy and decision-making. Fulfilling women's rights translates into more peaceful and prosperous communities: with access to the same productive resources as men, women can increase yields on their farms by 20-30% and raise total agricultural outputs, potentially lifting 100-150 million people out of hunger worldwide.

The EU has committed to achieving results in key transformative areas for girls and women in the framework of the its Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 "Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations". Empowerment starts with ensuring women's physical and psychological integrity, the first of three pivotal areas. Preventing and combating all forms of violence against women, including fighting harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, is a precondition for equitable and inclusive sustainable development. Furthermore, promoting economic and social rights and empowerment of girls and women as well as strengthening their voice and participation contribute to more inclusive, balanced and representative societies as well as faster growing economies. Nevertheless, all these commitments need to be translated into clear and tangible outcomes and accompanied by an institutional culture shift.

The 2030 Agenda gender equality promises need to be kept. Sustainable development cannot be achieved if half of the world's population is left behind.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL

→ [Building win-win partnerships for women's and girls' economic empowerment](#)

Speakers:

- Ann-Birgitte Albrechtsen, CEO, Plan International
- Asmaa Morine Azzouzi, President, Association des Femmes Entrepreneurs au Maroc
- Arup Banerji, Regional Director for the European Union Countries, Europe and Central Asia, The World Bank Group
- Ayesha Durrani, Young Leader, Gender, Pakistan
- Androulla Kaminara, Head of the Task Force Knowledge, Performance and Results, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director, UN Women

Moderator: Alexander De Croo, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services, Government of Belgium

Key Points

- Women and girl's economic empowerment is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Partnerships for change must be aligned with local needs and sensitivities.
- More knowledge transfer and better data are required.
- International policymakers are fully on-board.

Synopsis

Full inclusion of women and girls in the world's economic system is inextricably linked to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the road to economic independence begins with a quality education, a decent job and access to healthcare, women and girls face specific challenges due to discrimination and are more likely to be subject to domestic violence than men. These factors prevent many women and girls from becoming equal partners with men and boys in every aspect of life.

In some countries, women still see the right to work as a privilege. This perception makes women more vulnerable and must be challenged. But when it comes to gender equality, no single country can lecture others on that score. Even the most developed economies have a lot of work to do.

The question is not about men versus women. Empowering women benefits men too, and that is a message that must be understood by men at all levels of society to improve social mobility for women. According to a McKinsey study, global income would grow by US\$28 trillion a year by 2025 if women played the same role as men in the economy.

Initiatives that range from mapping projects in the Middle East North Africa region – training disadvantaged women in financial literacy in Pakistan and the World Bank’s targeting of male-dominated industries – are stimulating investment in women-owned businesses, strengthening female networks, improving access to markets and providing training.

Only a broad range of partnerships on different scales and with different ambitions can address the multifaceted challenge of empowering women and girls economically. Regardless of the type or scale of partnership involved, everyone has a role to play. Shared values between partner organisations are a key ingredient of success.

If the fact that half the women in the world do not have bank accounts is an indicator of the scale of the challenge, society cannot solve what it does not know. Unfortunately, gender gap data is not available in many countries. Improving the level and access to data on women’s welfare and mapping what needs to change is essential for female empowerment.

Technology can be a game changer in this regard and also in a practical way, facilitating women’s economic independence by allowing virtual access to funds and help to bypass cultural challenges, such as women being prevented from working outside the home.

World leaders are committed to delivering on the SDGs. At an international level, initiatives such as the UN’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment are plotting the path to 2030. The list of issues includes discriminatory legislation to improve girls’ education, reproductive rights and unpaid care work. The European Union’s recently adopted Gender Action Plan is taking a multifaceted approach to tackling discrimination and promoting equality.

Insight

Women and girls are often the non-combatants who suffer most in war zones of fragile Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Gender, climate change and integrated risk reduction](#)

Speakers:

- Dasy Ibrahim, MAHAFATOKY Project Manager, Care International, in Madagascar
- Luca Rossi, Programme Officer, Regional Office for Europe, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Dagmar Schumacher, Director, Brussels Office, UN Women
- Paul Watkinson, Head of Climate Negotiation team, Government of France

Moderator: Martha Rojas-Urrego (Chouchena), Head of Global Advocacy, CARE International

Key Points

- Significant steps over the last year in major policy developments have rooted gender in the policy space.
- International agreements need to be aligned.
- Climate change and sustainable development are interlinked.
- Indicators need to be disaggregated for gender and should be consistent across platforms.

Synopsis

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the COP 21 Climate Change Agreement all have sustainable development at their heart and all promise much in terms of acknowledging and mainstreaming gender as an issue. This was the context for much of the discussion, which was more than a reiteration of policy objectives.

The debate lab began with a case study from Madagascar, a country deeply affected by climate change. Since 2000, the country has faced an increase in catastrophic weather events. There has been a cyclone every other year, alongside significant droughts. Three rice harvests have been lost since 2010. The negative impacts include food insecurity, salinisation of drinking water, threats to public health and rising sea levels. Women and girls are particularly adversely affected by an increased risk of violence in shelters, unstable sources of income and a vicious cycle of poverty, with many men leaving villages to seek work.

The response by Care International has been to develop activities with the community to address these issues. These include the election of local disaster risk committees on which 50 % of the members are women. The committees are able to identify local initiatives, such as re-establishing mangroves that have countered the effects of erosion and that also provide food in the form of shrimp.

However, lack of funding for local committees means it is difficult to keep up the momentum and maintain change. Women are significantly affected in practical ways, but both men and women experience a loss of dignity and self-respect in the aftermath of a disaster.

Now more than ever, disaster risk assessments need to include the impact of climate change. The European Union is currently working on a new climate change strategy that will include gender and equality issues. In looking at issues of information in general and statistics in particular, participants discussed the need to develop databases on disaster and loss, which will enable users to see how disasters affect particular groups. During a recent disaster in the Solomon Islands, for example, 90 % of the people affected were women as most were unable to swim.

The next stage for COP21 (the 2015 Paris climate conference) was also discussed. There was much enthusiasm for the result of the talks and its references to gender equality and human rights, tempered a little by the recognition that actions speak louder than words and that implementation has yet to occur. It is now six months since the Paris Agreement, which sets out a clear direction to limit global warming to less than 2 °C compared to pre-industrial levels.

France has now ratified the Paris Agreement, and the rest of the EU needs to do the same. It will require a lot to put the agreement into practice and keep the momentum going – not just from the EU, but from the whole range of stakeholders.

Insight

It is clear that a data revolution that integrates gender and climate change is needed to create the most effective solutions in terms of disaster risk assessment.

→ [Gender and agricultural entrepreneurship](#)

Speakers:

- Carolina Chelele, Farmer and Winner of the Female Food Hero initiative
- Halimatou Moussa Idi, Joint Programme Coordinator, Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
- Kawinzi Muiu, Director of Gender, World Food Programme, United Nations
- Anthony Ngororano, Chief of the Africa Section, UN Women
- Dorianne Rowan-Campbell, Rowan's Royal Coffee, and Policy Chair, Jamaica Organic Movement

Moderator: Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- Prizes and rural economic empowerment programmes are helping women farmers increase crop yields, earn more and give their children better education and healthier food.
- In Dmitra clubs, groups of men and women villagers seek practical solutions to their problems.

- Good practices are shared among villages and communities via solar radios.
- Reality TV shows are raising the profile of women farmers.
- To ensure that they are not individually targeted by middlemen and coaxed into accepting unfairly low prices for their produce, small-scale women farmers should organise to set fair prices for themselves and the group.

Synopsis

Unlocking women's potential to work in agriculture and to be entrepreneurial depend largely on access to land and the market.

The World Food Programme has a scheme to encourage the economic empowerment of rural women. In one example, a mother was provided with training in modern farming techniques and was able to increase her maize yield considerably. With her earnings, she was able to buy extra land, feed her family better and send her children to school. Another example providing incentives for women farmers is the Oxfam Female Food Hero initiative.

Dmitra clubs, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), are self-organised groups who meet to discuss how to improve living conditions. The clubs are a 'village assembly' of people of all ages, where families are encouraged to discuss issues such as water or land access. It is crucial that both men and women attend these village assemblies. The results and experiences are shared with other villages and communities via solar radios.

One example is in Niger, where drought is a major problem. Before the Dmitra club met, women would fetch water from wells that were often 30 metres deep with their bare hands, which is backbreaking work. Men would fetch water with donkeys, which belonged to them exclusively. At the Dmitra club, the women asked for and were granted permission to use the donkeys. After the meeting, the rest of the villagers agreed to follow the example.

Tanzania has a new reality show in Swahili, 'Female food heroes', to help raise the profile of women farmers. Women are selected from all over Tanzania to participate in activities such as drawing up a village development plan.

One obstacle facing small-scale women farmers is that middlemen often approach individuals and set the prices for the output they buy. A solution is for the women to organise and decide on the prices they want to charge. By joining forces they can negotiate a fairer price for all.

In the Caribbean, a group of organic coffee farmers set up markets so they could control prices instead of waiting for a buyer to turn up at their farm gate. They meet regularly to discuss prices, inputs and returns on investment.

Insight

The problem of access to land could be solved if women farmers cooperated more with each other. By working in groups, they could save cash to be used to buy or lease more land.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Tipping the scale on female genital cutting](#)

Speakers:

- Clara Caldera, Programme officer, Italian Association for Women in Development
- Jay Kamara-Frederick, Orchid Project
- Josephine Serange, Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Officer, Education Centre for the Advancement of Women
- Hannah Wetting, Project Coordinator for Stop FGM Middle East, WADI

Moderator: Ruth Taylor, Director of Operations, Orchid Project

[Podcast](#)

→ [Gender equality gets results](#)

Speakers:

- Uzma Latif, Conflict and Dispute Resolution Adviser, AAWAZ, DAI International
- Bridget Osho, Deputy Coordinator, Sierra Leone's Justice Sector Coordination Office
- Bhairav Raja, Technical Adviser in Inclusive Economic Growth, DAI International

Moderator: Katarzyna Rybak, Business Development Coordinator, Development Alternatives, Inc

[Podcast](#)

→ [Challenging the influence of religion in achieving universal access to sexual reproductive health and rights](#)

Speakers:

- Azra Abdul Cader, Senior Programme Officer, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
- Maria Regina Emilia David, Columnist, Philippines Daily Inquirer
- Nure Maksurat, Narripokkho

Moderator: Mangala Namasivayam, Senior Programme Officer, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women

[Podcast](#)

1.3 Leave no-one behind

Today, about 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and hunger. Despite significant progress, far too many around the globe still lack opportunities, as well as access to basic services and decent living standards.

The pledge to "leave no-one behind" is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. It means the SDGs and targets should be met for everyone, with a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and furthest behind – those who are often the hardest to reach.

To fulfil the promise of the 2030 Agenda, we must ensure that no person – wherever they live and regardless of ethnicity, gender, age, disability, religion or belief, race, sexual orientation or other status – is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities.

The SDGs can stimulate action to deliver key standards in areas such as education, nutrition and food security, social protection, health and wellbeing, water and sanitation, access to sustainable energy, decent work and adequate living conditions.

The EU is committed to implementing a rights-based approach to development cooperation, encompassing all human rights and based on the principles of inclusion, non-discrimination, equality and equity. The EU will support in particular the poor and vulnerable groups in claiming their rights, and in doing so will strengthen social inclusion and empower people suffering from marginalisation.

In order to ensure that truly no-one is left behind, we will also need to monitor progress through disaggregated data, and improve data availability on those furthest behind.

a. HIGH LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Sustainable healthcare for all by 2030: Shared effort for a common goal](#)

Speakers:

- Bob Collymore, CEO, Safaricom
- Ronald de Jong, Executive Vice President and Chief Market Leader, Royal Philips
- Mark Dybul, Executive Director, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Christiaan Rebergen, Deputy Director General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands
- Martha Rojas-Urrego (Chouchena), Head of Global Advocacy, CARE International
- Martin Seychell, Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General Health and Food Safety, European Commission

Moderator: Ryan Heath, Senior EU Correspondent, Associate Editor, POLITICO

Key Points

- Sustainable healthcare for all will not be possible without a gender-equal world focused on human rights, not on diseases.
- Health systems are over-medicalised; multiple sectors need to be engaged to achieve sustainable healthcare and disease prevention.
- Public and private partnerships need to engage youth, the private sector and communities.
- Leveraging digital connectivity offers the opportunity for developing countries to leapfrog the developed world.

Synopsis

Great progress has been made in promoting healthier lives. Today, 17 000 fewer children die each day than in 1990. Yet 6 million children still die before their fifth birthday, maternal mortality is 14 times higher in developing than developed countries, and HIV remains the leading cause of death among women of reproductive age.

Sustainable healthcare for all will not be possible without a gender-equal world focused on human rights, not on diseases; HIV and TB are societal diseases not medical diseases – they prey on discriminated, marginal, vulnerable people. Ending these diseases will not happen without better access to human rights. This means addressing the social and cultural norms which block women's access to health.

In Peru, Care International invested in teams of women to oversee the quality of health service delivery to indigenous women. These intermediaries were able to break down language barriers, discrimination and customs between the medical profession and their clients, with amazing results.

Health systems are over-medicalised. Achieving sustainable healthcare and disease prevention requires engaging multiple sectors. Prevention is not possible without communication, education and economic incentives to shift behaviours. The western model of health systems is locked in 1950s thinking – wait for people to get sick and then try to treat them at great cost. We need a change of mindset to realise that health is everyone's business, to which every sector has something to contribute. Linking education and health sectors is a fundamental requirement, which will drive health literacy and enable people to manage their own health proactively.

Since the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals, two new stakeholders have joined the party: youth and the private sector. Engaging these players in innovative partnerships along with government and civil society is key to success. The huge youth bulge in sub-Saharan Africa provides a massive opportunity to change cultural attitudes to health, gender and rights within a single generation.

We need to find the right business models to align the interests of all parties. New ways of collaborating are also needed to deliver the huge investments in primary healthcare, which are required to meet the target of sustainable healthcare for all by 2030. Relationships need to shift from the patriarchal donor-beneficiary model to one of mutually beneficial partnerships.

Development assistance must invest more in innovation to move forwards. The Dutch Foreign Ministry has invested EUR100 million in health insurance in West Africa, along with providing lines of credit for providers to invest in health infrastructure. Leveraging digital connectivity is another innovation – it offers the opportunity for developing countries to leapfrog the developed world.

In Kenya, community health volunteers can access training through mobile phones in groups of 10 or 12 in their villages. They do not need a smartphone – voice-based training across a US\$10 handset is sufficient. Engaging with communities at this local level is a key part of changing attitudes and improving health outcomes.

Insight

One-in-three women in Africa suffers sexual violence. Addressing this means working not only with women, but also with men and exploring what it means to be a man. Many times men may behave violently because that is their perception of how to be a man.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Will energy access alone end poverty?](#)

Speakers:

- Soma Dutta, Programme Coordinator Women's Economic Empowerment, Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
- Bernie Jones, Co-leader, Smart Villages Initiative
- David Lecoque, Policy and Business Development Officer, Alliance for Rural Electrification
- Tri Mumpuni, Executive Director, People Centered Economic and Business Institute (IBEKA)
- Martin Saning'o Kariongi, Director General, Institute for Orkonerei Pastrolists Advancement

Moderator: Eliza Anyangwe, Freelance journalist and Founder, TheNzingaEffect.com

Key Points

- An estimated 1.3 billion people worldwide do not have access to electricity.
- Electrification of rural areas offers the best chance of giving those without access viable economic development opportunities and to counteract urbanisation.
- Access to energy means opportunities for revenue, which are typically best realised by women.
- Three billion people are without clean cooking facilities; carbon monoxide poisoning kills more people than AIDS, malaria and TB combined.

Synopsis

Global sustainable energy initiatives are crucial for closing the gap between achieving universal energy access by 2030, as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the current rate of progress. In fact, the goal is only funded to a 25 % level.

Partnerships with the private sector to leverage public resources are therefore needed, especially to reach and help the 'bottom billion', but they are also realistic because there is money to be made in the vast untapped markets in Africa and Asia. Big energy companies such as France's ENGIE have – and not by accident – substantially topped up their development endowments.

Large parts of Africa are lagging behind in terms of energy access. In Tanzania, for example, only 22 % of the country is electrified. However, efforts are being made to increase the rate. The introduction of an efficient off-grid energy infrastructure – mostly using biofuel gained from the jatropha plant, which does not endanger food crop production in the region – has enabled a Maasai community to set up a radio station for improved communication and a dairy industry to enhance their traditional livestock-keeping way of life.

Asia, and in particular South-East Asia, is making good progress in improved energy access. In Indonesia, for example, a programme focused on 'energising' villages has

led to a boom of successful micro-businesses such as producing patchouli and other essential oils, or processing coffee beans; women almost invariably lead them.

These opportunities can be realised off grid, with a local energy source like solar. An initial investment into a solar panel kit (starting from EUR500) is needed, but it is often a welcome project for micro-financing schemes. On-grid opportunities include generating income from streaming to the national grid.

While the political will to achieve universal energy access has been clearly expressed in the SDGs, clean cooking facilities have not yet been fully identified as the essential development goal they are, which the numbers of fatalities caused by unclean and unsafe ones illustrate. Recent developments in biogas technology, however, offer a means of bringing a cheaply available, renewable energy source – using husks and other waste products – into the mix.

Overall, speakers agreed that a cooperative, communal approach to using and exploiting energy in rural areas is tantamount to its sustainability.

Insight

Energy access alone might not end poverty, but it certainly plays an essential part in the process. It is also indispensable in providing a real choice for the rural population – whether to continue a rural existence or move to an urban one.

→ [The European contribution to global food and nutrition security](#)

Speakers:

- Natalia Alonso, Deputy Director of Advocacy & Campaigns, Oxfam International
- Reina Buijs, Deputy Director General for International Cooperation, Netherlands
- Jose Graziano da Silva, Director General, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
- Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- David Nabarro, UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Marc van Ameringen, Former director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
- Gerda Verberg, Netherlands ambassador to the UN agencies in Rome
- Berhanu Woldemichael, Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate
- Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia

Moderator: Marcel Beukeboom, Head of Cluster Food and Nutrition Security, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Key Points

- Food and nutrition security must be at the fore of the global nutrition agenda.
- Global poverty levels must be addressed and marginalisation reduced to reach zero hunger.

- The EU policy framework is good, but EU countries need greater coordination in order to work as a collective.
- EU programming should focus on concrete targets and enhanced results instead of imposing further commitments on developing countries.
- Improved food security and nutrition is directly linked to the Paris Agreement.

Synopsis

No efforts should be spared to end global hunger. This requires improved food security and nutrition, as well as the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. The European Union is committed to achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on eliminating hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition.

According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN, the biggest challenge in developing countries is no longer absolute hunger but rather nutrition, including obesity. Levels of poverty and malnourishment remain high on the global scale.

In food systems that rely on subsistence farming, access to land and water management must be improved. Subsistence farmers are at a great risk of poverty. The size of farms should be increased to at least five hectares to enhance the farmers' capacity to withstand natural disasters.

Food insecurity is considered a root cause of migration, and food systems must be addressed in the context of tackling migratory pressure. Aid to the agricultural sector must be targeted within the framework of the Paris Agreement because ecosystems are challenged by climate change.

In the EU's current development programming, there is a focus on specific inputs to obtain certain outcomes. But food systems are so complex that it is difficult to trace outcomes of development aid – for example, aid aimed at supporting resilient food systems – as it takes a long time to bring about improved nutrition and higher small-holder income levels. The EU should focus on making its food and nutrition security programmes more universal, given its leading role in the global donor community.

Speakers stressed that solving the challenges facing food systems requires a broader approach than just addressing farming itself. In Ethiopia, for example, the EU has supported the government in addressing the causes of food insecurity by strengthening local communities.

The livelihoods of the chronically malnourished have been improved through EU programmes, which has resulted in lifting of 3.5 million households out of food insecurity. However, more work is needed to ensure an integrated, resilient food systems, and this will require more efforts from Ethiopia's international partners.

Representatives of civil society criticised the EU for not yet tackling the core problems that lead to food insecurity. Although enough food is produced in the world, one-in-nine people go hungry worldwide, indicating that the global food system is broken. It is not just a question of natural disasters, but of land grabs, inequality and spikes in food prices. Any change requires a fundamental political rethink.

There is a view that the EU's work on advancing food security has improved, but that more should be done. However, in the current context of budget constraints, increased EU spending is unlikely. Instead, the private sector must step in to ensure more funding for investment in the agricultural sector.

The division of labour must be improved because there may be several EU donors working in the same countries without coordinating their efforts.

Insight

A controversial issue is whether the conversion of farmland to large-scale farming by commercial companies is to be seen as land grabbing or welcomed investment.

→ [Quality education for inclusive societies](#)

Speakers:

- Alinda Bosch, Programme Advisor & Research Manager, Education & Economic Opportunities Unit, Cordaid
- Olga Guerrero, Education Programme Coordinator, Humana People to People
- Hiromichi Katayama, Teacher Task Force Secretariat, UNESCO
- Tom Vandenbosch, Education Advisor, VVOB (The Flemish Association for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance)

Moderator: Dennis Sinyolo, Senior Coordinator of Education & Employment, Education International

Key Points

- Community schools in Zambia have highly motivated teachers, but training needs to be improved further.
- Zambian government schools could learn from community schools about fighting absenteeism.
- Government funding in Zambia should not disadvantage community schools that most need support.
- The learning environment should be made as friendly as possible to help students accept each other's differences, whether they involve disabilities or ethnic origins.
- Short-term vocational training courses with links to private companies can support vulnerable students.

Synopsis

Community schools in Zambia have increased in numbers over the years. They accept more vulnerable and over-age pupils than government schools do, but do not have much state funding or oversight. The hope is that in the future they will also have access to public resources, including trained teachers.

Community schools vary widely throughout Zambia. At one extreme, they have just one volunteer teacher, hardly any computers or other equipment, and no proper school building. At the other, they have many volunteer and government teachers, a solid

infrastructure and all the equipment they need. But even in the first case, the teachers are committed and motivated and the children learn with enthusiasm.

A project called 'Empowering community school teachers', a five-day pedagogical training course for volunteers, has led to significant improvements in the quality of community school teachers. One example is that they are able to recognize children who have special needs and what those needs are.

But there are no government mechanisms in place to help children with specific learning needs. The government is providing more support to community schools, such as paying teachers, but the schools have to meet strict criteria before one is assigned, such as building them a house. This needs to change as such criteria put the schools with the greatest need for teachers at a disadvantage. Government schools also suffer from teacher absenteeism and could learn from community schools about how to deal with the problem.

To help tackle Mozambique's high youth unemployment and poverty, the development NGO ADPP set up four vocational training colleges across the country with EU funding. The three-month courses are run in conjunction with the Ministry of Education.

Student fees are low and adjusted to the socioeconomic levels of the regions, and are waived for extremely vulnerable pupils. Companies provide apprenticeships and sometimes employ students, or help them obtain funds to set up their own business. Two-thirds of graduates are self-employed or work for a company.

A challenge is how to recruit women, as less than one third of graduates are currently women. To remedy the problem, female graduates go and talk to families and girls about the courses and the possibilities for women to work in different trades, including plumbing and other traditionally male-dominated sectors.

The development aid organisation Cordaid is working to improve school education systems, by making the learning environment as friendly as possible to help students learn to accept each other's differences, whether they involve disabilities or ethnic origins.

Cordaid also provides financial incentives for schools to commit and implement plans. These are based on a contract with results indicators, especially the admission of girls or children with physical disabilities. As a result, the enrolment rates for boys and girls are more equal, and more children with disabilities are entering school.

The International Teacher Task Force organization has developed a teacher policy development guide with a checklist for its member countries for developing and implementing teaching policies.

Insight

Practical experience permits teachers to understand 'inclusive education' issues by spending time with children in primary schools who have learning and physical disabilities.

→ [Making sure every child is free from violence](#)

Speakers:

- Sana Afouaiz, Young Leader, Ensuring Accountability: A Shared Commitment, Morocco
- Stefan Isaksson, Senior Advisor, Department for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden
- Sabine Rakotomalala, Head of Partnership Unit, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children
- Aimyleen Velicaria-Gabriel, Child Protection Expert, World Vision Cambodia
- Jean-Louis Ville, Acting Director of Human Development and Migration, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Moderator: Meg Gardinier, Secretary General, ChildFund Alliance

Key Points

- Every five minutes a child somewhere dies as a result of violence.
- How can the Sustainable Development Goal to eradicate violence against children be achieved?
- Global partnerships are a step in the right direction.
- How can young people be empowered?

Synopsis

Every five minutes a child dies as a result of violence. An estimated 120 million girls and 73 million boys have been victims of sexual violence, and almost 1 billion children are subjected to physical punishment on a regular basis. Target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

Participants, focusing on solutions rather than problems, described their own experiences of working against violence in its many forms. They looked at strategies for prevention as well as legal solutions.

Violence against children cuts across gender, income and geography. In 1979, Sweden became the first country to ban all forms of corporal punishment against children, but the challenges of immigration, child brides, female genital mutilation and forced marriages mean that further action needs to be taken.

Twenty EU Member States have now banned domestic corporal punishment, and some have taken further steps. Sweden, for example, is actively working to incorporate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish law.

In Morocco, a campaign led by young activists has led to the repeal of a law that obliged young women who had been raped to marry their rapists. But there is still a long way to go in terms of changing attitudes, particularly in relation to child labour in rural areas.

Violence against children has an effect on the whole of society. It affects the educational progress of children, and studies have shown that children who are on the

receiving end of violence are more likely themselves to commit it. A study in Cambodia, one of the first countries in Asia to carry out a survey looking at violence against children, showed that the economic cost of violence against children amounted to 1 % of gross domestic product.

Participants also discussed how civil society has a strong role to play as part of a multisector approach. In some countries, social services are provided by community members, and community leaders can hold others to account. Civil society, whether secular or religious, can play an important role in establishing beneficial social norms.

Speakers discussed the importance of working with parents to eradicate violence. Parents may not always have the skills to manage their children, so strengthening families and providing models of non-violent ways of dealing with behavioural issues can have positive benefits. UNICEF is producing a Children's Rights Tool Kit, which will address some of these key issues.

A new Global Partnership to End Violence against Children was presented to participants ahead of its official launch later this year. The partnership aims to bring the strength of many organisations and governments together to achieve real progress by sharing good practices, strengthening standards and norms, and tackling cross-border issues.

Insight

Partnerships and alliances across organisations and countries can create momentum to tackle complex issues involved in ending violence against children

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Strengthening good governance and aid effectiveness to achieve universal health coverage](#)

Speakers:

- Natacha Gomes, Advisor for Global Health and Multilateral Affairs at the Directorate for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs - Luxembourg
- Dr Farba Lamine Sall, Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Health and Social Action of Senegal
- Matthias Reinicke, Desk Officer, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Ahadi Simbi, Head of Unit, Direction of Studies Planning, Ministry of Public Health, Democratic Republic of Congo

Moderator: Denis Porignon, Health Policy Expert, Health Governance, Policy and Aid effectiveness , Department for Health Systems Governance and Financing, World Health Organization

[Podcast](#)

→ [How effective have international support measures been for Least Developed Countries ?](#)

Speakers:

- Céline Carrère, Professor, University of Geneva
- Jean Marc Chataigner, Deputy Executive Director, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
- Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
- Roland Mollerus, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- Tertius Zongo, Special high-level advisor on Fragility in the Sahel Region, African Development Bank

Moderator: Patrick Guillaumont, President, Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international

[Podcast](#)

→ [Shining a light on the priorities of poor people in national energy access planning](#)

Speakers:

- Sheila Oparaocha, International Co-ordinator and Programme Manager, Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
- Guilhem Pouillevet, Energy Access Director, ENEA Consulting
- Caspar Priesemann, Energy Access Advisor, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Lucy Stevens, Senior Energy Access and Policy Advisor, Practical Action

Moderator: Sarah Sandon, Programme Funding Advisor, Practical Action

Podcast

→ **Nutrition for every last child**

Speakers:

- Pedro Campo-Llopis, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Bindu Gautam, Save the Children
- John Kabongo, Save the Children
- Marie Rumsby, Head of Hunger and Nutrition, Save the Children

Moderator: Ester Asin, Save the Children Brussels Director and EU Representative, Save the Children

Podcast**d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS**

→ **Recipes for ending hunger**

Speakers:

- Leoni Ayoub, Youth Ambassador, The ONE Campaign
- Sophie Healy-Thow, Youth Ambassador, The ONE Campaign
- Nawsheen Hosenally, Expert - SDG 2 (Nutrition & sustainable agriculture), ACP Young Professionals Network
- Ewald Jeune Joseph, Expert - SDG 3 (Health & Well-being), ACP Young Professionals Network
- Pilirani Khoza, Young Leader - Water-Energy-Food Nexus, Malawi

Moderator: Tania Marocchi, Youth Ambassador, The ONE Campaign



2. PLANET

'We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.' (Preamble of 2030 Agenda)

Climate change is undermining past development achievements and is creating new risks. Holistic integrated solutions are needed to build climate-resilient, low-carbon societies.

EU development policy promotes the transformation towards an inclusive green economy that creates jobs and helps reduce poverty. Sustainable consumption and production maximises business potential to transform both environmental and social challenges into economic opportunities and benefits for today's better-informed consumers.

Only the integrated management of interlinked resources of land, water and energy can lead to sustainable food production and preserve the delicate balance of fragile ecosystems.

The EU takes a holistic approach towards the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure enhanced cooperation across borders to address the water-energy-food security nexus. Innovative solutions and closely coordinated policy-making will result in benefits for all, starting with securing a sustainable future for our planet.

2.1 Climate Change

Climate change is happening now. It is changing the world and changing it dramatically. The least developed countries (LDCs) and the small island developing states (SIDs) are the world's most vulnerable to its effects.. Climate Change adds a further layer of complexity to development by putting the achievements of earlier efforts in jeopardy and new areas at risk. International measures to cope with climate variability and anticipate future challenges are necessary to anchor development on a climate-resilient path.

Since 2007, the EU has been strengthening dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the most vulnerable developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states, through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+). The Programme currently supports 51 programmes across 38 countries and eight regions of the world to eradicate poverty by building climate-resilient, low-carbon societies. Holistic and integrated approaches include setting up climate-resilient eco-villages and nature-based solutions to climate-change adaptation, enhancing integrated coastal zone management and reducing climate-induced disaster risks. GCCA+ also supports developing countries' involvement in mitigation efforts at international level – particularly in the emissions reductions measures undertaken to cope with deforestation and forest degradation (www.gcca.eu).

The EU also supports actions for diversifying livelihoods and improved climate-smart agricultural techniques such as agroforestry as well as soil and water conservation. It promotes capacity building, access to information and technology and supports efforts to move towards a low emission development path including scaling up of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Climate and development: Getting to zero poverty and zero emissions](#)

Speakers:

- Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy European Commission
- Patrick Ignatius Gomes, Secretary General ACP Group
- Stephanie J. Miller, Director, Western Europe, International Finance Corporation
- Joselin Manzanares Nuñez, Young Leader - Climate Change Nicaragua
- Teresa Ribera, Director Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales

Moderator: Simon Maxwell, Chair, European Think Tank Group (ETTG)

Key Points

- Additional resources needed for capacity building are only achievable through leveraging private finance.
- Innovation will spread the benefits of moving to a green economy.
- Only tackling climate change will prevent more people falling into poverty.
- Climate change needs to inform all aid policy and geopolitical priorities.

Synopsis

The moderator focused the debate on whether optimism about moving to a green economy was failing to recognise that there would be losers as well as winners.

The Commissioner underlined that on the contrary, the scale of the challenge was fully appreciated. Citing suggested needs for trillions of dollars of investment in capacity building, he explained that the European Commission was considering extending the Juncker fund with an additional mechanism to cover the needs of developing countries that would leverage private finance.

Another area of concern is how developing countries will manage the dislocation of moving to a green economy. The Commissioner suggested that, among others, pension funds will change the model for a future of decarbonised economies. However, he dismissed fears of a '0.1 % economy' with only winners at the top, insisting that innovation will bring employment in developed and developing economies.

The World Bank Group view is that it is not a question of whether zero poverty and zero emissions can be achieved, but an imperative. Without an increase in the pace of dealing with climate change the world could see an additional 100 million people descending into poverty.

There is a need to consider areas where there are co-benefits, such as a lower expenditure on energy, or climate-smart approaches such as in rice cultivation, where

switching from flood irrigation reduces input costs and increases productivity. There are also positive trade-offs in climate driven fiscal policy, with studies indicating that if an energy tax is redistributed, 60 % of population can gain overall.

The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Secretary General said the organisation could not accept that climate change was treated as just one aspect of aid policy, not when it poses an existential threat to some of its member countries. He stressed the lack of clarity on how what was agreed to at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COP21 will be implemented, on how precisely capacity building will be achieved, or, indeed, what the term really means. He called for a cross-cutting approach so that funds can have a cumulative positive impact.

The Young Leader on Climate Change spoke about her home country Nicaragua, which has not signed up to COP21 as the agreement does not adequately recognise the needs of developing countries. Increasingly frequent and severe tropical storms and heat waves, she said, were having a devastating impact, with 103 out of 135 administrative areas suffering from drought.

The Director of the Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales questioned whether the EU was doing enough to match its commitments with help for developing countries to achieve the necessary preparedness and resilience. She wondered what really lies behind the international engagement to leave no one behind and whether the European External Action Service fully recognises the geopolitical priority of collaborating with those willing to tackle climate change and poverty.

The Commissioner noted that the EU is already achieving its 2020 targets and is working on the difficult task of establishing national targets in its collective ambition for the future. He pointed out that input from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2018 will deliver a full strategy to meet the 1.5 °C target.

Regarding Nicaragua, he emphasised that developing countries also have responsibilities, notably in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Insight

Being offered a 1.5 C° t-shirt by a group of participants from CARE International gave Commissioner Cañete an opportunity to reiterate his support for the target.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Quick wins for climate change and development](#)

Speakers:

- Pacifica Achieng, Director of Climate Change, Government of Kenya
- Sunday Leonard, Science Officer, UNEP-CCAC Secretariat, Nigeria
- Michel Rentenaar, Climate Envoy, Netherlands

Moderator: Jakob Werksman, Principal Advisor, European Commission, DG for Climate Action

Key Points

- The reduction of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) is key to mitigating climate change and advancing central development goals.
- Better air quality directly contributes to at least three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It improves the ecosystem as a whole, fosters higher crops yields and reduced hunger, and improves human health.
- Millions of premature deaths from air pollution could be avoided by reducing SLCPs. Other benefits are increased energy efficiency and enhanced sustainable production and consumption.
- Africa is energy rich, but suffers from energy poverty and pollution.

Synopsis

The momentum of the Paris climate change agreement at the end of 2015 must be maintained. Climate and development challenges can be met by reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), a group of air pollutants comprising black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone and hydrofluorocarbons.

Apart from damaging human health, SLCPs lead to near-term climate change and slower economic growth. Reducing them would improve the quality of life in developing countries, and help governments meet the climate goals. However, any action toward this must be rooted in domestic policies.

Tackling SLCPs now could reduce the rise in temperature by 0.6 °C globally by 2050, which would be a significant contribution to slowing climate change. As the concentration of SLCPs in the atmosphere also leads to crop losses and changed weather patterns, lower SLCPs by upgrading cooking stoves in developing countries, improving the energy efficiency of heating systems and reducing slash-and-burn farming. But methane and black carbon emissions cannot be reduced without new technology.

Lower indoor and outdoor air pollution would improve populations' health, avoid an estimated 2.4 million deaths annually, reduce poverty levels and increase energy efficiency. This would go some way towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Most important is to reduce black carbon emissions from cooking stoves and

kerosene lamps. The replacement of old equipment by durable solar lamps and efficient stoves is a key factor in improving women's health, since indoor pollution is a major cause of premature deaths in Africa.

The Dutch government will focus its global climate change mitigation efforts on providing clean energy sources and improving environmental standards in partner countries.

Insight

Black carbon kills. Soot, resulting from incomplete wood combustion, and smog levels in developing countries must be reduced. It is crucial to act now on reducing air pollution, although the Paris climate change agreement did not call for action specifically on SLCPs. Targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as SLCPs should be addressed in a two-target approach. That requires the introduction of monitoring systems for particulate matter in developing countries.

→ [Monitoring global change in the intertropical belt](#)

Speakers:

- Moacyr Araujo, Associate Professor, Federal University of Pernambuco
- Jhan Carlo Espinoza, Senior Scientist, Geophysical Institute of Peru
- Thierry Lebel, Director of the interdisciplinary and intersectoriality Mission
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement

Moderator: Dorothée Fischer, Journalist

Key Points

- Observatories are a key tool for monitoring global changes.
- The 2 °C warming target is an average that will translate into weather 3 °C to 4 °C warmer in the tropics.
- Uncertainties regarding precipitation make policymaking and adaptations difficult to elaborate.
- Closer cooperation is needed among scientists, politicians and policy-makers.

Synopsis

The first observatories were set up after the Second World War when it was recognised that meteorological data could have useful economic benefits. Today there are nine observatories worldwide, and their role is vital in monitoring, and to some extent anticipating, the effects of climate change.

The workshop session drew on the experience of three organisations working in the intertropical belt encompassing West Africa, the tropical Atlantic and the Amazon basin. It is in these regions that the poorest countries are found, and most are extremely vulnerable to climate change.

The AMMA-CATCH observatory is based in West Africa, a particularly sensitive region. It is expected that an average global temperature rise of 2 °C will translate into a

higher rise in the tropics. If this happens, the effect on populations will be extreme, with some areas becoming uninhabitable and others experiencing an increase in traumatic weather events.

The intertropical belt is a vast and complex area, and it is difficult to know what the tipping points will be that could dramatically change the landscape. The benefit the observatories bring is long-term monitoring, which enables accurate interpretation of data. Changes in rainfall patterns, for example, can enable production of particular seeds or crops that are more likely to withstand periods of drought followed by intense rainfall.

The PIRATA observatory is the result of close cooperation and joint funding by the United States, Brazil and France. The project operates an open data policy, enabling access by scientists and individuals across the globe. The research concentrates on what is happening inside the Atlantic Ocean.

Information about the ocean and the atmosphere enables better forecasting of climate change. For example, the observatory has been able to forecast coral bleaching, an indicator of climate change, and it has also been central in understanding the link between ocean temperatures and Dengue fever in Brazil.

The SO HYBAM observatory service concentrates on the geodynamical, hydrological and biogeochemical control of erosion/alteration and material transport in the Amazon, Orinoco and Congo basins. The Amazon region encompasses the biggest tropical forest and hydrological basin in the world. It has experienced increases in both flooding and droughts.

One of the key impacts has been in transport, as the Amazon and its tributaries provide transport and communication networks for the local population. Research shows that the Amazon is extremely sensitive to climate change. Drought is causing an increase in tree mortality, which is in turn causing an increase in fires, with an impact on land use and deforestation.

Climate changes affecting the Amazon ecosystem have a knock-on effect around the globe.

Insight

Observatories are a good example of how science and a long-term focus can be used to increase our understanding of global events and to inform policy decisions

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation](#)

Speakers:

- Katherine Cronin, Deltares
- Marisol Estrella, Programme Coordinator, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Oscar J Guevara, Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, WWF Colombia
- Bambi Semroc, Senior Strategic Advisor for CI's Center for Environmental Leadership in Business, Conservation International

Moderator: Peter Craig-McQuaide, Head of Unit, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

[Podcast](#)

→ [Building capacity for public investment in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction](#)

Speakers:

- Giorgio Boni, CIMA
- Philippe Boulle, IOC
- Peter Craig-McQuaide, Head of Unit, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Rene Orellana Halkyer, Minister of Development Planning, Bolivia - Bolivia's Chief Climate Change Negotiator,
- Emanuela Toto

Moderator: Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator, Risk Knowledge Section, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Post-COP21: How to translate this landmark climate agreement into applied adaptation strategies?](#)

Speakers:

- Leonardo Masai, Climate change law and policy specialist, Acclimatise/Climalia

- Sara Venturini, Policy advisor on climate change and development economist, Acclimatise/Climalia
- Jane Wilkinson, Climate change policy expert, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Moderator: Guido Corno, Climate Change Policy Expert, Global Climate Change Alliance
+

→ [Creating the right climate for reducing meat consumption](#)

Speakers:

- Bernard Cino, Senior Policy Maker, Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
- Pat Thomas, Founder and Director, Beyond GM
- Hans Van Scharen, Political Advisor & Publicist, European Parliament
- Laura Wellesley, Research Associate, Lead author 'Changing Climate, Changing Diets', Chatham House

Moderator: Marta Zaraska, Science journalist and author of Meathooked

2.2 Circular Economy / Sustainable Consumption and Production

EU development policy promotes the transformation towards an inclusive green economy that creates jobs and helps reduce poverty through sustainable management of natural capital. Sustainable consumption and production is about maximising business potential to transform both environmental and social challenges into economic opportunities and provide a better deal for consumers. Addressing this challenge requires a broad set of interventions that go beyond government action to involve the private sector. A mix of smart regulation and incentives at EU level will help businesses and consumers drive this transformation.

Governments need to create conditions that 'correct' markets and governance imperfections and failures, and provide suitable economic incentives to producers and consumers to pursue a green, clean and low-carbon economy path. In the private sector, eco-entrepreneurship skills enable people to start viable green businesses and improve their standard of living through sustainable use of natural capital and ecosystems.

The EU promotes sustainable production of raw materials by combatting illegal logging or extraction of minerals from conflict zones. Trade and development policy seeks greater corporate transparency regarding payments made to governments by extractive and logging industries, while industry also has a crucial role to play in making commitments to sustainable sourcing and cooperating within and across value chains.

Tackling the complex challenge of chemicals and waste management effectively is even more difficult when factors such as corruption, economic flows and internal politics play a role, or when actors have limited abilities or resources. Capacity building activities help developing countries establish more robust policies.

a. HIGH LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Towards a circular economy for sustainable consumption and production](#)

Speakers:

- Ruben Baumer, Young Leader, Circular Economy/Sustainable Consumption and Production, Belgium
- Chloé Chambre-Simeha, Head of EU Public Affairs, SUEZ
- Hermann Erdmann, CEO, REDISA
- Mebrahtu Meles, State Minister of Industry, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries European Commission

Moderator: Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission

Key Points

- The circular economy looks at waste as an opportunity, not a liability.
- Developing countries can learn lessons from developed countries in their environment strategies.
- South Africa's unique waste management model could also be used in a multitude of other industries/countries.
- The recycling industry is losing money, as it is more expensive for companies to recycle than to use virgin products.
- More support is needed for social entrepreneurs in developing countries.

Synopsis

The European Union is committed to reaching the goal of a resource-efficient economy. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to do just this. This deadline presents a great opportunity, and its success ultimately depends on cooperation and global implementation.

The EU currently imports more raw materials than it produces. The EU's Circular Economy Package, published in December 2015, is a plan to close this loop. It looks at waste as an opportunity, not a liability.

Ethiopia has a big waste problem but it has taken the first steps towards achieving a green economy. As a developing country, it can learn lessons from developed countries. There are already long-term environment policies and programmes in place. Overall, progress has been made and there are big opportunities for companies wanting to invest in Ethiopia's future circular economy.

South Africa has millions of waste tyres lying in dumps and stockpiles. REDISA is a company mandated by the South African government to recycle these tyres and create jobs across the country. The company has been extremely successful. After just two years, some 2 700 people are employed at the company and more tyres are now being

recycled than produced. The company is also investing in research and development to help stimulate the market for waste tyres. This unique model could also be used in a multitude of other industries.

Waste volumes will treble by 2025, with most waste coming from developing countries. Waste left unmanaged in landfill sites leads to serious health issues for the local population. And according to a recent report, by 2050 there will be more plastic than fish in the seas – a result of poorly run or unmanaged landfilled sites.

It is important for companies to use recycled products in their own products. But the recycling industry is losing money, as it is more expensive for companies to recycle than to use virgin products. It is also vital to work with the local population and so-called waste pickers to find long lasting solutions in emerging and developing countries.

In Senegal, 5 million people have no access to electricity. A young social entrepreneur has set up a company that provides solar kits to the local population. The residents are also given access to finance through a local microfinance institute and mobile phone banking. The project has been a success and there are plans to expand. However, there is not much support for entrepreneurs in developing countries, and this needs to change.

Insight

Education, industrial cooperation and citizen empowerment are important for increasing awareness about the circular economy and making the transition to a new model for sustainable consumption and production.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Resource use and management: Successfully implementing the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Anuradha Ramaswami, UN International Resource Panel Member and Professor at the University of Minnesota
- Ester van der Voet, UN International Resource Panel Member, Associate Professor and Senior Researcher, Institute of Environmental Sciences, Leiden University
- Anders Wijkman, UN International Resource Panel Member, former member of European Parliament and Ambassador for the Swedish Foreign Ministry

Moderator: Janez Potočnik, Former European Commissioner for the Environment, Co-Chair, UN International Resource Panel

Key Points

- Policymakers are neglecting the impact on climate change and sustainable development of increasing resource use, driven by growth in consumption.
- Delivering on core Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) around poverty, hunger, health and jobs implies an increase in resource use, which contradicts other SDGs.
- To create sustainable societies, we urgently need to decouple economic growth from resource use and environmental impact, by embracing the circular economy.
- Cities contribute disproportionately to resource use and carbon emissions: we need to reimagine urban infrastructure from a systems perspective

Synopsis

Policymakers are neglecting the impact on climate change and development of increasing resource use, despite clear evidence that we are consuming at an unsustainable rate. During the 20th century, the global population grew by a factor of 3.7, total material extraction grew by a factor of eight, while greenhouse gas emissions grew 13-fold.

The richest countries consume on average 10 times more materials than the poorest countries. It is consumption rather than population growth that drives resource use, and the majority of future consumption growth per capita will be in developing countries.

Delivering on core SDGs around ending poverty, zero hunger, good health and economic growth will require an increase in the consumption of resources such as raw materials, land, water, minerals and fossil fuels. This in turn will threaten our ability to achieve progress in other SDGs such as clean water and sanitation, climate action, life under water and life on land.

To create sustainable societies, we urgently need to decouple economic growth from resource use and environmental impact. We need to embrace the circular economy, which recycles resources instead of just throwing them away. Developed countries need to adopt strategies to maintain economic growth while slashing resource consumption down to sustainable levels – known as ‘absolute decoupling’. Developing countries need to improve resource efficiencies in their search for an acceptable quality of life – known as ‘relative decoupling’.

New programmes of research and knowledge transfer are needed to address gaps in different countries’ capacities to achieve these goals. This means looking at resources in a new way – for example, mining may no longer be about digging holes and extracting materials.

Cities can also be mined for their secondary raw materials. Recycled metals, for example, use an order of magnitude less energy to produce than primary metal resources. Policymakers need to remove barriers to the circular economy by taxing primary resources and offering tax breaks on secondary resources. Most of the world’s academic institutions focus on linear models, so there is a role for governments to incentivise more circular research and practice. We need to move towards a society where it’s cheaper to recycle than to manufacture from primary materials.

Cities contribute disproportionately to resource use and carbon emissions. More cement was used in China for concrete urban constructions last year alone than in the United States during its entire history. Cities account for 70 % of greenhouse gas emissions.

However, by reimagining urban infrastructure from a systems perspective, it is possible to create smart cities that tackle these consumption patterns. Instead of playing a ‘shell game’ in which a city cleans itself up by pushing the pollution and consumption outside the city limits, a more sustainable solution is to develop footprints for the resource use of cities. By mapping the flows of water, energy and supply chains into cities across boundaries and through wider networks, systemic efficiencies can be found.

Insight

There is a danger that resource-use experts in developed economies are too theoretical and statistical in their approach. We need to share with developing countries best-practice examples that demonstrate how sustainable resource use has added to health.

→ [Supporting local and sustainable food production in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries](#)

Speakers:

- Stephan Berrouet-Durand, Chef, Founder of the Haitian Culinary Alliance and CEO of Culinary by Design
- Pamela Coke Hamilton, Executive Director, Caribbean Export Development Agency
- Miguel Gonzalez, Vice-President, Procesadora Vizcaya
- Doriennne Rowan-Campbell, Rowan's Royal Coffee, and Policy Chair, Jamaica Organic Movement

Moderator: Bernard Rey, Deputy Head of Unit, Rural development, food security, nutrition, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- The Caribbean countries need to kick-start their food and agricultural sector as many people are mainly buying cheap and unhealthy foods from abroad.
- Importing food involves costly transportation and logistics, labelling and food safety issues.
- Food producers need to showcase local products to the many tourists visiting every year.
- Chefs also need to change their mentality and start using home-grown products.

Synopsis

On the many Caribbean islands, people suffer from malnutrition and obesity. Young people, in particular, are attracted to unhealthy, cheap foods imported from abroad.

Fruit and vegetables are very expensive in Barbados, for example. The country buys most of its food from the United States and the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent from other Caribbean countries, which subjects it to very high tariffs.

The Caribbean countries need to kick-start their food and agricultural sector by bringing together their farming communities to promote healthy and local food options.

While the share of people working in the agricultural sector is going down, the number of people in the food sector remains stable. These two sectors are crucial for the Caribbean and could increase employment and competitiveness.

Today, Caribbean countries export jams, jellies, snacks, juice, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, and condiments. Saint Lucia, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Belize are witnessing the biggest growth in the food sectors in the region.

Organic food production is a key area for the food sector in the future. The challenge is that there is no support from the governments and farmers are not willing to take high risks or pay for expensive insurance.

In the Dominican Republic, most exports of tropical foods and spices go to the New York and Miami areas and a small amount goes to the rest of the Caribbean. It is difficult to compete with the European Union, China and the United States due to their free trade agreements and the high cost of certifications. It is important for Caribbean businesses to expand production and seek new markets.

Some 40 million tourists visit the Caribbean each year. Food producers need to take advantage of their presence and showcase their products to visitors.

Many hotels currently import food products, such as sugar and coffee, from abroad instead of buying them locally. Chefs also need to start using Caribbean products.

In Haiti, restaurants are not serving local produce; 90 % of the food they use is imported. The food sector in Haiti is unsustainable and a better quality can be found abroad. Chefs need to work with local farmers or become farmers themselves. They should promote local cuisine and use homegrown ingredients.

Supermarkets in the Caribbean could also devote more space to local products and governments could encourage media campaigns vaunting the merits of buying local.

Insight

Encouraging the production of local foodstuffs would both create employment opportunities in the farming sector and ensure that the population had better diets, leading to a general improvement in public health.

→ [Shared responsibility for global value chains](#)

Speakers:

- Max Baumann
- Ton Boon von Ochsée, Programme Leader International CSR Agreements, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Bernardo Scammacca, Director of Supplier Performance, Chairman of the JAC Operational Committee, Orange
- Ulrike Sapiro, Director of Sustainability, The Coca-Cola Company

Moderator: Catalina Pislaru, Project Manager, CSR Europe

Key Points

- Companies are increasingly looking to work together to ensure that business supply chains are socially, ethically and environmentally sustainable.
- Supply chains are often complex and difficult to monitor and audit.
- Coca-Cola aims to empower 5 million women entrepreneurs by 2020.
- The notion of the circular economy is going to have an increasing influence on the operation of supply chains.

Synopsis

International companies are increasingly looking to work together, with cooperation extending beyond individual industry sectors, to ensure that business supply chains are socially, ethically and environmentally sustainable. This is because the problems they seek to address, whether ones of labour rights or environmental issues, are overarching and reach beyond the confines of any particular industry.

Issues surrounding supply chains surged to renewed international prominence following the Bangladesh disaster of April 2013 when more than 1 000 people died in the collapse of an eight-storey garment factory in Dhaka.

In the telecommunications sector, 13 international operators have come together to form the Joint Audit Co-operation, known as JAC, to – as the name implies – audit conditions along their supply chains. These chains are often complex, with hosts of subcontractors involved; this complicates the auditing task. But the very complexity of the challenge is one reason why it is difficult for companies to do it alone.

Cola-Cola has launched a special project aimed at empowering women entrepreneurs in developing countries as part of its strategy for ensuring sustainable supply chains. Women are responsible for two-thirds of family spending. They do more work than men but account for only 10 % of family incomes.

Launched in 2014, the project aims to help 5 million women by 2020, not through philanthropy or charity, but by enabling them to earn more, whether they are farmers, distributors or recyclers. The project builds business skills, ensures access to financing, and provides mentoring and networking opportunities.

Participants questioned whether competitive issues and lack of trust would not complicate collaboration between companies over supply chain monitoring. Some speakers agreed that corporate social responsibility has become what one of them described as a competitive space where companies seek to differentiate themselves from their competitors.

One area that showed increasing promise was that of tripartite cooperation between governments, development agencies and the private sector. Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), for example, is involved in a coconut project in the Philippines and in cocoa in the Ivory Coast.

Speakers agreed that the notion of the circular economy, where industry should produce no waste or pollution, is going to have an increasing influence on systems of supply. One example quoted was Fairphone, a social enterprise company that seeks to develop smartphones with a minimal environmental impact. The session heard that families on average have five old mobile phones in need of disposal. The JAC is working on the issue, but no conclusions have been reached.

Insight

More than 80 % of the plastic litter in the world's oceans, which by 2050 will outweigh the fish in the seas, is generated on land. Tackling ocean litter means dealing with such issues as illegal dumping of waste.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Transforming the way we work in international development](#)

Speakers:

- Abdul Baqi Popal, General Director of Municipal Affairs, Afganistan, Independent Directorate of Local Governance
- Elizabeth S. Maloba, Self-Employed Business and Process Consultant
- Otto Scharmer, Founding Chair, Presencing Institute
- Katherine Trebeck, Policy Adviser, Oxfam International

Moderator: Wiebke Koenig, Head of Programme Global Leadership Academy, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

[Podcast](#)

→ [Managing natural and cultural attractions with a sustainable agenda](#)

Speakers:

- Silvia Barbone, Director, Foundation for European Sustainable Tourism
- Manuel Bollmann, Programme Development Manager, Fair Trade Tourism
- Sheena Carlisle, Senior Lecturer in Tourism Management, Department of Tourism, Hospitality and Events, Cardiff Metropolitan University
- Belise Kariza, Chief Tourism Officer, Rwanda Development Board
- H.E. Olivier Nduhungirehe, Ambassador of Rwanda

Moderator: Susy Karammel, Project Manager, Foundation for European Sustainable Tourism

[Podcast](#)

→ [Capacity building for green and circular economy business models](#)

Speakers:

- Carolina Gonzalez-Mueller, Industrial Development Officer, Industrial Resource Efficiency Unit, Environment Branch, United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- Lotfia Harbi, Directrice Générale Adjointe, AHC Consulting
- Douja Ben Mahmoud Gharbi, Vice President / Partner, Confédération des Entreprises Citoyennes de Tunisie (CONNECT)

Moderator: Giorgio Mosangini, Team Leader of the SwitchMed Green Entrepreneurship Programme, UNEP Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Move towards sustainable lifestyles for the people and the planet](#)

Speakers:

- Wouter Boesman, Policy Advisor, PLATAFORMA
- Anthony de Proft, Professor, University College Odisee
- Daisy Herman, Secretary General, ACFR (Femmes en milieu rural) Movement
- Irmi Salzer, European Coordination Via Campesina
- Roberto Sensi, Right to Food Policy Officer, ActionAid Italy

Moderator: Bernd Nilles, Secretary General, CIDSE

2.3 Water-Energy-Food Nexus

More than 70% of water resources are used for agriculture, industrial and residential purposes, but also for power generation. Feeding a growing population requires a sustainable food system and optimising water resources through innovative solutions. Many developing countries face problems related to lack of access to reliable, affordable energy services. Crucial daily tasks – from cooking food to dispensing health care and education, can be extremely difficult or even impossible to accomplish. Many countries need to retain water in their dams and reservoirs to serve the needs of agriculture and also to produce electricity. Even regions rich in hydrocarbons need water as part of the energy production process, and this in turn often results in heavy water pollution. Lack of energy limits access to clean water, weakens food security and undermines development. These competing demands for water supply generate conflict situations and disputes leading to an increase in disputes over trans-boundary water flows.

Population and economic growth increase the demand for water, while climate change is affecting both the amount of water available and the pattern of its seasonal availability. In the face of these challenges, only the integrated management of inter-linked resources of land, water and energy can lead to sustainable food production and preserve the delicate balance of fragile ecosystems.

The EU insists on a holistic approach towards the sustainable development goals adopted by the post-2015 agenda to ensure enhanced cooperation across borders to address in a sustainable way the water-energy-food security nexus. Innovative solutions and closely coordinated policy-making around the Water-Energy-Food Nexus will result in benefits for all, starting with securing a sustainable future for our planet.

a. HIGH LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [The water-energy-food nexus: Can it help us deliver the Sustainable Development Goals?](#)

Speakers:

- Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
- Joppe Cramwinckel, Director, Water World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Honoré Feizouré ^[SEP]Minister ^[SEP]Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Central African Republic ^[SEP]
- Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director General European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Rene Orellana Halkyer, Minister of Development Planning, Bolivia, Bolivia's Chief Climate Change Negotiator
- Pilirani Khoza, Young Leader, Water-Energy-Food Nexus Malawi
- Istvan Mikola, Minister of State for Security Policy and International Cooperation Hungary

Moderator: Paul Yillia, Programme Manager Sustainable Energy for All

Key Points

- Water is at the centre of the nexus and of the impact of climate change.
- Transboundary issues around water scarcity can be a source of cooperation.
- Innovative financing approaches can make a big difference.
- A multisector approach is vital to achieving change.
- The European Commission is calling for an integrated policy response.

Synopsis

The water-energy-food nexus is a vital concept and one that, if well understood, will help societies around the world deliver on the expectations set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The nexus concept is a forward-thinking way to identify pathways to a sustainable future. Water is essential to the nexus, as well as to climate change. The impacts of climate change are typically expressed through the water cycle, leading to undesirable outcomes ranging from flooding to crop failure to climate migration

Geopolitical tensions are one of the potentially most serious aspects of water scarcity. At present there are more examples of where water scarcity leads to cooperation rather than of conflict.

Transboundary river commissions are working to tackle and plan for a water scarce future. The discussion highlighted the value of resource management agreements and tools such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe water convention.

The close links between aspects of the water-energy-food nexus are also apparent, underlined by the example of hydropower dams that both manage the water supply and generate electricity. The message that a holistic approach is essential to a deeper understanding of the challenges ahead was echoed. Strategic assessments need to be broad in scope, including aspects such as environment, water and health in impact analysis.

In addressing energy, financing aspects were stressed. Whereas subsidies to encourage change are not bad per se, policymakers need to be mindful of unintended consequences.

The cheap price of energy is giving an incentive to the use of fossil fuels. Innovative financing solutions are making a difference to agri-food value chains and in particular the energy needs and opportunities along the chain.

In Africa, there are many instances of start-up companies coming into the market to provide energy services. Where local banks are risk-adverse and not supporting the enterprise economy, there is clearly a need for alternative or public funding mechanisms. Small financial injections – in the form of concessional loans – at low or zero rates of interest are helping to get business going and giving confidence to commercial lenders to engage with such business in the future.

The need for an integrated and participatory approach to the water-energy-food nexus and by extension to the SDGs was consistently stressed. For example, the Central African Republic, when it was tackling food production problems, learned that focusing on the agri-food chain was not enough.

A multisector approach was required to achieve the objective. From the local level to regional, national or international decision-makers, an inclusive, coherent strategy is required. It can mean policymakers providing an enabling framework for companies working on a given problem to find a solution. A diverse range of actors – scientists, academics, policymakers, NGOs and others – need to come together to tackle the multifaceted challenges.

The European Commission supports an integrated approach to the water-energy-food nexus. Part of the solution involves private sector contributions to financing and new instruments such as an external investment plan.

Insight

It is outmoded to view and tackle obviously complex issues such as climate change or water scarcity in isolation. The policymaking organisations and governments that are designing the most forward-looking and effective approaches to issues around the water-energy-food nexus tend to have a horizontal or planning function with a mandate to develop a broader and cross-cutting vision.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ **Ensuring policy coherence between interconnected Sustainable Development Goals**

Speakers:

- Paolo Ciccarelli, Head of Unit, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Maria Isabel Studer Noguez, Director, Instituto Global para la Sostenibilidad
- Anton Mair, Deputy Director General for Development, Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs
- Maria Isabel Studer Noguez, Director, Instituto Global para la Sostenibilidad
- Daniela Krah, Deputy head of division water, urban development, mobility, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development – Germany

Moderator: Ursula Eid, Former Chair, United Nations Secretary-Generals' Advisory Board on Water & Sanitation

Key Points

- Water, energy and food security are closely bound up with each other and with the world's ecosystems.
- An integrated approach to these three 'supply securities' is crucial to sustainable development.
- The Nexus approach is a cross-sectoral, integrated way of tackling the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.
- The EU and Germany have taken a lead in promoting the Nexus approach.

Synopsis

Water, energy and food security are vital human needs and are key to the protection of the environment. These three 'supply securities' depend on ecosystems and on each other; they are strongly interconnected. But all too often, each has been seen in isolation – not least in development cooperation programmes. How can this 'silo thinking' be overcome?

The Nexus approach is based on an understanding of the synergies among water, energy and food policies. It calls for proper negotiation of fair trade-offs between competing uses of these resources. This is an important shift from a purely sectoral approach to cross-sectoral, coherent solutions.

The European Commission and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development have been taking the lead in promoting the Nexus approach, and are inviting other countries and organisations to join in. The Commission's Nexus programme includes local dialogue in particularly affected regions, such as the Nile Delta and the Mekong, and this should lead to action plans.

In addition, a Nexus website has been relaunched to coincide with EDD 2016, which features news, publications and event announcements, as well as regional contributions from the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America.

Added impetus has come from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Adopted by the world's governments at the United Nations in September 2015, the SDGs are an agenda for sustainable development up to 2030. They include provisions on water, energy and food, as well the environment, climate change and urban planning. In particular, SDG 17 explicitly mentions the need to 'enhance policy coherence'.

Silo thinking about development cooperation often begins inside donor governments. They have tended to compartmentalise development cooperation in line with the remits of their various ministries and departments. So a Nexus approach also means tackling that inbuilt tendency. Otherwise, dialogue with a partner will be 'silo-stricken' from the outset.

In Germany, the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development has been using the climate change issue as an entry point into the Nexus approach. This is because climate change is a widespread concern among the German public. Brazil has been pursuing institutional reform at the highest level, using a trickle-down approach to integrated local practices, but it also emphasises that bottom-up participation by stakeholders at all levels will be needed if a Nexus approach is to be achieved. Austria has already made the approach part of its development strategy, notably through a Nexus Focus Paper that has become a mandatory part of policymaking.

How can progress on an integrated approach be measured? This will be difficult, and it was generally agreed that a few, well-chosen indicators will be of more use than a wealth of data requirements that countries would struggle to meet. For instance, identifying the amount of water overuse, country by country, and the reasons for that overuse, could be a meaningful starting point.

Insight

Sustainable development is a must for all countries, including those in Europe; the EU needs to adjust and is working to do so.

→ [Fulfilling the climate finance potential for the poor](#)

Speakers:

- Sarah Best, Senior Researcher, International Institute for Environment and Development
- Erneus Kaijage, independent consultant on energy, climate change and gender
- Faith Wandera, Deputy Director of Renewable Energy, Kenya Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
- Jacob Waslander, Board member of the Green Climate Fund

Moderator: Martijn Blom, Co-founder, Droomzaken Business Development

Key Points

- Only 3 % of the money that is annually earmarked for energy finance goes to decentralised projects.

- 95 % of energy investments end up in middle-income countries instead of in low-income countries.
- The energy financing system has a strong bias towards loans instead of grants.
- In some African countries, it is not profitable for local energy companies to make a grid for the poor.

Synopsis

A new report by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Hivos, an international organisation that invests in energy projects, shows that only 3 % of the US\$14.1 billion annually allocated by climate funds for energy projects and programmes go to decentralised energy. This raises the question of whether public financing is tackling energy poverty as decentralised energy mainly goes to rural areas in developing countries.

The report states that an additional US\$23 billion will be needed for decentralised energy per year. The main problem seems to be that climate funds and other investors tend to focus on middle-income countries, with 95 % of the investments ending up there rather than in the low-income countries.

As the energy financing system has a strong bias towards loans instead of grants, investors prefer middle-income countries where they believe they will get the money back.

Publicly, it also makes their impact look better if they invest in large-scale, centralised projects as opposed to small, decentralised projects.

The low-income countries currently attracting energy investments are Ethiopia, Kenya, Haiti and Tajikistan.

In Kenya, the poorest in the rural areas cannot afford to pay for more than one light bulb. They have no access to clean energy and use firewood instead of cooking stoves, which creates environmental problems.

In Tanzania, 85 % to 90 % of the population are not connected to an electricity grid and an overwhelming majority of households use wood and charcoal for cooking. Even though there is a good infrastructure in Tanzania, local utility companies are not helping as it is not profitable to create a grid for the poor. The country is instead hoping to attract foreign investors.

One solution could be to make governments realise that in order to achieve the international target of not letting global warming exceed 2 °C in this century, they should not be blinded by the big energy projects, but also look beyond the climate issues and focus on environmental and social issues.

New business models for energy financing are needed to move away from loans and towards more grants. Better access to financing for small and local utility companies also needs to be put in place.

In Bangladesh, small donors and funds decided to work together and place their money in one fund. The fund worked with the energy providers, increased quality control, reduced the grant element and eventually kick-started the market. However,

it is uncertain whether this model could work elsewhere in countries that are not as densely populated as Bangladesh.

Insight

Trying to lift the poor out of poverty by providing them with access to stable energy benefits all classes and society as a whole. It would help the poor improve their lives and create jobs and growth.

→ [Nuclear science for sustainable development](#)

Speakers:

- Ana Raffo-Caiado, Director, Programme Support and Coordination, International Atomic Energy Agency
- David Osborn, Director of Environment Laboratories, International Atomic Energy Agency
- Andreas Richter, Director of Austrian Polar Research Institute, Department of Microbiology and Ecosystem Science, University of Vienna
- Mohammed Yassin, Head, Centre of Forestry Research of the High Commission of Forest and Water and Combating Desertification

Moderator: Martin Nesirky, Director, United Nations Information Service

Key Points

- Science and technology are integral to many of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
- The applications for nuclear technologies are far wider than low-carbon energy production and include agriculture, health, oceanography, water and soil conservation.
- Nuclear technologies can deliver accurate and detailed data quickly, providing policymakers with information to help them keep their development plans sustainable in the longer term.
- Climate change risks creating unexpected domino effects in complex natural systems. Nuclear technologies using isotopes are absolutely vital to track what's going on and predict future consequences.

Synopsis

Tracking eroded soil in Morocco using nuclear isotope technologies proved that reforestation reduced erosion by 25 % and fruit tree planting was 45 % effective, but building dams across erosion gullies cut soil loss by 65 %.

Such precise data about the impact of past soil conservation efforts is informing the next national programme to fight desertification and land degradation. This is just one example of how nuclear-based research techniques are helping countries to make progress on the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Nuclear science is also uncovering how complex systems in the natural world are responding to climate change, thereby reducing the risk that unexpected domino effects will undermine progress towards the SDGs.

For example, scientists now know the soil is sequestering more carbon than anticipated. This reduces atmospheric CO₂, and therefore slows global warming. But the soil is also sequestering more nitrogen and other plant nutrients alongside the carbon. This in turn reduces the protein content of food crops since proteins are nitrogen-rich.

Elsewhere, the discovery that iron and zinc levels are reduced in peas and wheat grown in a CO₂-rich environment has flagged up potential future health problems among poorer populations whose diet is already deficient in these essential minerals. Scientists say such accurate, measurable data can help development policymakers target investments into agricultural programmes that should remain sustainable long-term as complex natural systems respond in unexpected ways to global climate change.

Nuclear science and isotopic technologies can also contribute to other SDGs. Nuclear technologies helped the World Health Organization track the Zika and Ebola viruses, for example, and can also identify the location and quality of new water sources.

Ocean currents are also being modelled through tracing radioactivity and decay rates, but the resulting complex models must be packaged in ways that are accessible to non-experts if they are going to help, say, increase the sustainability of fisheries.

On nuclear power generation, the International Atomic Energy Authority aims to help countries that want to develop a nuclear power industry as a low-carbon energy source to do so safely. But the point of this presentation was to illustrate that nuclear technologies have applications for sustainable development that go far beyond power generation.

Insight

A science background is not necessary to understand how important this technology can be in ensuring sustainable development is planned well enough to survive volatile climate change.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [The Nile Project](#)

Speakers:

- Nader El Shaer, Artist, The Nile Project
- Danny Mekonnen, Artist, The Nile Project
- Jacqueline Mutua, Artist, The Nile Project
- Ahmed Omar, Artist, The Nile Project
- Dave Otieno, Artist, The Nile Project

Moderator: Mina Girgis, Producer & CEO, The Nile Project

[Podcast](#)

→ [Toilets for nutrition](#)

Speakers:

- Daniel Clauss, Humanitarian Aid Policy Officer, European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department
- Jean Lapègue, Senior Advisor WASH, Scientific and Technical Direction, Action Contre La Faim
- Sergio Teixeira, Strategy and Policy Adviser - Functional Capacity, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement
- Megan Wilson-Jones, Policy Analyst of Health & Hygiene, WaterAid

Moderator: Thilo Panzerbieter, Chief Executive, German Toilet Organization & Chair, German WASH Network

[Podcast](#)



3. PROSPERITY

'We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.'
(Preamble of 2030 Agenda)

The EU is committed to sustainable urban development and a holistic approach to reduce poverty and promote well-managed, prosperous, inclusive, safe and resilient cities that are resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable. Local authorities play a key role to address the challenges of urbanisation.

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are crucial to a sustainable future and to implement the 2030 Agenda. STI main drivers of productivity increases, economic growth and prosperity, and sustainability. The EU is strong in STI and can become a world leader in sustainable development.

Because of the strong interlinkages among urbanisation, sustainable development and climate change, the EU supports development partners to build resilience by investing in disaster risk management.

Trade must contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries. About 65 % of EU imports come from developing countries. Trade drives demand for more than one-third of exports from least developed countries. The EU supports grassroots initiatives to boost trade capacity and is committed to make trade work for development in the framework of the Agenda 2030.

3.1 Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Cities

In 2014, out of a world population of 7.2 billion, 54% was urban (3.9 billion). This proportion is projected to reach 66% by 2050, out of a total population of 9.5 billion (6.4 billion), representing an increase of 2.5 billion urban dwellers within roughly 35 years.

The European Union and its Member States are committed to reaching the goal of sustainable urban development and are major partners in supporting efforts to this end, both within the European Union and globally. Sustainable urban development is paramount in poverty reduction and eradication, and a holistic approach to urban development is necessary in order to promote well-managed, economically prosperous, socially inclusive, safe and resilient, as well as resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable cities.

Local Authorities in urban areas have a decisive role to address the challenges related to urbanisation, such as the needs of citizens living in unauthorised settlements without adequate services and facilities, impoverished quality of life, criminality and social dysfunction.

The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III to be held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016) will be amongst the first UN Conferences to take place following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP) 21. It will adopt a global "New Urban Agenda", intended to guide sustainable urban development for the next 20 years.

Given the strong relationship and synergies between urbanisation, sustainable development and climate change, Habitat III offers a unique opportunity to revisit how urban and peri-urban areas are planned and managed in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to reflect upon monitoring and financing of a "New Urban Agenda".

The UN's Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 is an opportunity for the European Union to take forward its disaster risk management agenda and to reinforce its efforts to increase resilience to shocks and stresses. In countries disproportionately affected by disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and tropical cyclones, or outbreaks of disease, Investing in disaster risk management enhances resilience and can act as a driver of innovation, growth and job creation. The EU helps countries enhance their resilience capacity and to face recurrent crises, tackling their root causes rather than just dealing with their consequences. This makes aid more efficient and effective and helps secure the path to greater prosperity.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [My city, my right: towards inclusive and equitable urban spaces for women](#)

Speakers:

- Lynette Injette, National Director, Kenya, Habitat for Humanity International
- Michal Mlynár, Director General for International Organisations & Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovakia
- ^[L]_[SEP]Abbas Sbeity, Young Leader, Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Cities, Lebanon
- Jean-Louis Ville, ^[L]_[SEP]Acting Director of Human Development and Migration, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Clare Short, Chairperson, Cities Alliance

Moderator: Anna Leach, Journalist, Guardian Global Development Professionals Network

Key Points

- Laws regarding important issues such as property rights may look good on paper but are often overridden in practice by cultural norms or inadequate enforcement.
- Relatively simple changes in the urban environment, such as better street lighting, can make women feel safer and even boost employment opportunities if women feel comfortable about returning home from work after dark.
- Education is fundamental to help women participate more fully at all levels of society.
- Local authorities should take more responsibility for addressing issues of concern to urban women, and should be given the resources and authority to take such actions.

Synopsis

Women in Africa face many of the same problems as their counterparts elsewhere, but these problems are often intensified by poverty.

In many countries, especially in parts of Africa, legal statutes guarantee equal rights for women. However, laws often remain unenforced. In many cases they are superseded by traditional cultural norms that largely restrict certain rights men.

At the same time, Africa is urbanising at an unprecedented rate. The continent's cities are expected to add 750 million people in the next three decades. Shantytowns are already burgeoning. Female-headed households are more numerous in many slums than elsewhere.

In this context, the cultural norm that restricts real estate ownership largely to men is becoming increasingly troublesome in urban areas. Without secure property rights, women have little protection against eviction and lack an important source of collateral should they need to borrow money to start or expand a small business.

Because homes often lack running water and toilets, people have to walk relatively long distances to public facilities. Beyond the sanitation problems resulting from water scarcity, treks to the toilet expose women to the additional threats of rape and other forms of violence. Even when running water and sanitation are available, other deficiencies in urban planning or services can complicate women's lives.

On the upside, relatively simple changes in the urban environment, such as better street lighting, can make women feel safer and even boost employment opportunities if women feel comfortable about returning home from work after dark.

Development programmes need to address women's issues on at least three levels:

- As residents, to promote their access to land and property ownership;
- As consumers, to provide basic services such as water, electricity, education and healthcare; and
- As citizens, to give them better access to decision-makers and to greater leadership roles.

The European Commission's New framework for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for 2016 to 2020 tries to incorporate three elements into its development aid over the period – physical and psychological protection, notably for reducing violence against women; stronger social and economic rights, including through access to education; help to promote women to leadership positions at all levels of society.

In this context, local authorities should take more responsibility for addressing issues of concern to urban women, and should be given the necessary resources and power. Development professionals and policymakers need to include women and other community members in planning and implementing their programmes, which must be adapted to local conditions.

Education including vocational training was mentioned several times during the session, and especially during the closing remarks, as an essential ingredient in women's empowerment. Women must be helped to combat the cultural norms that limit their rights.

Insight

Many children, especially girls, are denied access to school due to poverty or cultural norms. The problems are often at a basic practical level. Examples include not only the often-reported scarcity of affordable sanitary towels for girls, but also the requirement of school uniforms. Some families cannot afford uniforms for all their children, which means the clothes must be shared and some of a family's children have to be absent on any given day.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Time to think urban](#)

Speakers:

- Pierre-Arnaud Barthel, Senior Project Officer, Agence Française de Développement
- Peter Daw, Cities Project Developer, Siemens
- Eileen Frerking, Expert, Competence Centre for Democracy, Political Dialogue and City, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Corinne Hermant-de Callataÿ, Senior Policy Officer, European Commission, DG for Regional and Urban Policy (REGIO)
- Toshiyuki Iwama, Executive Technical Adviser to the Director General, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Abbas Sbeity, Young Leader, Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Cities Lebanon

Moderator: Shada Islam, Director of Policy, Friends of Europe

Key Points

- Anticipating the Habitat III conference in Ecuador in September, EDD 16 provided a forum to highlight key issues around sustainable and smart cities.
- Today, 54 % of the global population live in cities. This is expected to rise to 70 % by 2050.
- To meet the challenges of sustainability and climate change, governments, stakeholders and local authorities need to cooperate and exchange information and expertise.
- Attention needs to be paid to secondary cities as well as major ones.
- Smart cities should be about social and organisational innovation as well as technology.

Synopsis

The Habitat III conference in September 2016 will be the first for 20 years and will set a broad global urban development agenda for cities. The enormous increase in city living anticipated over the next 30 years – with 2.5 billion city dwellers expected by 2050 – will increase the stress on fragile states and developing countries. Migration will be stimulated not only by climate change but also by the movement of people where infrastructure and services are poor or break down.

To meet these challenges, governments are putting resources into building more resilient and sustainable cities, but how can these be made to work? And do the high ideals of smart city initiatives mean opportunities at a local level are being missed? Panellists gave examples of projects aimed at building and supporting sustainable cities across the globe.

Infrastructure, planning and coordination are key. Without adequate, planned infrastructure, many development projects will not work. Money spent on new high-rise blocks will prove inadequate if there is no transport structure in place. Successful sustainable cities need to be built on a vision, a strategy and an executable plan. Currently only about 50 % of Indian cities have such a plan. This prompts the question: are city leaders empowered enough to lead, and are governance structures fit to deliver?

Cities are social environments and places of learning; they are hubs for culture and development. However, the economic opportunities of cities are also a draw for speculators, with exploitation of land and agriculture and loss of affordability for many people. The result of this is that the poor are being pushed out of city centres. Urbanisation today needs to be seen in the context

of a changing economic model, with a dualisation of employment with its inherent inequalities of high-value added employment on the one hand and low economic value work for the poor and unskilled on the other.

Participants saw both the determination and the ability to tackle corruption as essential to deal with urbanisation and poverty. Many cities were described as too centralised and doing too little to involve local people.

A positive example is Kabul, where conflict has created mistrust among people and made them wary of the state and local authorities. There, a project aims to improve the environment and reduce pollution. In a gender-divided society, the project began by working just with men, but then developed a women's council. This brought issues of safety and employment for women into focus and has helped break down barriers between communities.

Participants discussed how the definition of smart cities should include social enterprises and social solutions. Security solutions, for example, might include addressing issues of poverty and disaffected young people as well as the introduction of CCTV cameras.

With much current thinking focused on major cities, there are no studies showing how medium-sized cities face similar challenges. Secondary cities can also be hubs for upgrading slums and creating affordable housing and transport projects.

Insight

EDD 2016 offers a focus for cooperation and exchange of ideas on urban environments and smart cities. This is important in the run-up to Habitat III in September, which could provide opportunities for real change.

→ [Mobilising innovative finance for resilient and sustainable cities](#)

Speakers:

- Philippe Camille Akoa, General Manager, FEICOM
- Jean-Pierre Elong-Mbassi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa

- Hans Janssen, Mayor, City of Oisterwijk, Netherlands
- Celestine Ketcha Courtes, Mayor, City of Bangangté, Cameroon

Moderator: Jean François Habeau, Executive Director, Fonds Mondial de developement des Villes

Key Points

- A culture of maintenance must be at the fore of any investment programme for infrastructure in Africa.
- To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require action by local authorities – the mayor is the first line of governance for local action.
- Building capacity is vital: hire skilled workers in-house and they will care far more for citizens than contractors.
- Engage citizens, so they can see how their taxes are spent and understand what they should do for themselves.

Synopsis

Africa is the fastest urbanising region in the world. Forecasts suggest that by 2050 African cities will be home to 1.2 billion people – equivalent to the entire population of Africa today. Infrastructure needs will require investments of at least US\$60 billion per year, according to the African Development Bank.

Equally important is investing in the maintenance of existing infrastructure – but such investment is now falling way short because of a lack of political commitment. A culture of maintenance must be at the fore of any investment programme for infrastructure in Africa.

Furthermore, it requires trained workers and revolving finance, which in turn adds good governance to the mix. One idea from a European mayor is to reserve a budget for maintenance at the point of construction. Local government could ask the building contractor to include maintenance for the first 10 or 20 years as part of the original tender process.

Mayors are the first line of governance for local action and the SDGs will not be achieved without action by local authorities. Municipalities need more investment from national financial institutions, such as FEICOM in Cameroon. FEICOM has worked with UN Habitat to identify 20 local governments to support, working on the whole value chain from planning to construction, and maintenance to capacity building.

There is also a role for international organisations to send advisors to live and work at municipal level to support local authorities in delivering services. South-South mentoring is another approach; for example Durban is cooperating with São Paulo on housing. The SDGs are universal, opening up opportunities for municipal cooperation across the globe.

Building capacity is vital – the challenge is that it can be a less visible investment than bricks and mortar. Although the Anglo-American model is to leave everything to the market, experience from mayors in Europe suggests that it is better to hire skilled workers in-house. They will acquire in-depth knowledge of local conditions and will care far more for the local citizens than contractors ever will.

Citizens should be engaged, so they can see how their taxes are spent. If concrete results cannot be shown, there will be a big problem and taxes will be harder to raise. A mobile team should be created to deal quickly with the normal everyday problems citizens face.

Mayors must have a clear view of what citizens should do for themselves and what responsibilities they can take. The best motor for innovation is to use the ideas of the citizens. The people facing the same problems day after day may see the solution authorities miss.

Insight

Municipal and local authorities across the world need to cooperate to the SDGs happen because that is the level where things get done. Mayors also have an opportunity to help refugees, particularly those in camps. As one speaker reminded participants: When an immigrant dies in the Mediterranean – for the national government it is a number, for the local government it is a funeral. It is the human face of the SDGs.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [City-to-city cooperation: Municipal climate partnerships](#)

Speakers:

- Hidir Altinok, Climate Protection Manager, Department for Sustainability, City of Neumarkt
- Mariana Daza von Boeck, Secretary for Environmental Management, City of La Paz
- Deon Louw, Executive Manager for Infrastructure Services, Drakenstein Municipality, South Africa
- Verena Schwarte, Responsible of municipal development cooperation, Department of International Affairs and Global Sustainability, City of Bonn

Moderator: Kurt-Michael Baudach, Senior Project Manager, Engagement Global gGmbH

[Podcast](#)

→ [Future energy scenarios for African cities – Unlocking opportunities for climate responsive development](#)

Speakers:

- Jean-Pierre Elong-Mbassi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
- Silvia Escudero, Project Manager, EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility
- Annika Lenz, Liaison officer, UN-Habitat
- Edison Masereka, Manager Business Development and Research, Kampala Capital City Authority
- Francesca Oliva, Program Manager and Energy Focal Person, AVSI Foundation
- Giampaolo Silvestri, Secretary General, AVSI Foundation
- Jamie Simpson, Project Manager, Cities Alliance

Moderator: Roger Savage, Director, Atkins Sustainable Cities

[Podcast](#)

→ [Urban Now: City Life in Congo](#)

Speakers:

- Filip De Boeck, Director, Institute for Anthropological Research in Africa

- Paul Dujardin, General Director, Centre for Fine Arts Brussels
- N'Goné Fall, Architect and curator, GawLab
- Thomas Melin, Senior Advisor External Relations Division, UN-Habitat

Moderator: Terenja van Dijk, Urbanist, film and exhibition maker

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: Owning the global development agenda](#)

Speakers:

- Gemma Aguado, UNDP ART Programme Analyst, United Nations Development Programme
- Jacopo Barbati, Member of the Executive Board, Young European Federalists Europe
- Fabio Masini, Professor, University of Roma Tre
- Abbas Sbeity, Young Leader - Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Cities, Lebanon

Moderator: Antonella Valmorbida, Secretary General, European Association for Local Democracy

→ [New cooperation models for cities in the age of the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Hans Sakkers, Head, Department of Citymarketing, International Affairs & EU Subsidy strategy, City of Utrecht

Moderator: Lina Furch, Deputy Head, Department of International Affairs & Global Sustainability, City of Bonn

3.2 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are crucial for moving the world on to a sustainable path and are fundamental tools in implementing the 2030 Agenda. STI are some of the main drivers not only of productivity increases, economic growth and prosperity, but also of environmental sustainability. They can lead to new and more sustainable ways to satisfy human needs, empowering people to drive their own future. Investments in STI are vital to promote growth and employment, improve competitiveness and identify and address pressing global societal challenges such as climate change, affordable renewable energy, infectious diseases and food security.

Thanks to its strength in STI, the EU has both a responsibility and an opportunity to become a global frontrunner in sustainable development. STI policies need to be aligned with the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda, including refocusing from technology transfer to building innovation capacity, strengthening partnerships and engaging the private sector. Improving policy coherence and more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation are also critical. At international level, more effective technology and knowledge transfer can be achieved through flexible application of intellectual property rights regimes, open access to knowledge and better coordination.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are key elements of STI and we need to address the causes of implementation gaps in digitisation and generate opportunities in the sphere of ICT. The EU is supporting the development of ICT infrastructure, particularly across the African continent where it is most lacking. ICTs underpin cutting-edge applications in many areas that are of direct relevance to development - health, education, governance, banking and social media, for example, particularly in the context of e-applications such as e-learning, tele-medicine and e-government. Data acquired by satellites feeds into sophisticated tools, such as crop and seismic models, and can assist in predicting, managing and even preventing disasters.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Digital technologies' contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Hovhannes Aghajanyan, Young Leader, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), Armenia
- Andrus Ansip, Vice President for the Digital Single Market, European Commission
- Bob Collymore, CEO, Safaricom
- Alexander De Croo, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services, Government of Belgium
- Cina Lawson, Minister for Post and Digital Economy, Government of Togo
- Claudio González Vega, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, BBVA Microfinance Foundation

Moderator: Pierre Jacquet, President, Global Development Network

Key Points

- Digital technology enables citizens to engage directly with their governments to improve their lives and cut corruption.
- Digitalisation promotes financial inclusion and drives sustainable development.
- Every development projects need a digital component.
- Developing countries must create the right regulatory framework to attract investment, but get basic development right as well.
- Multistakeholder partnerships are key to achieving common sustainable development goals.

Synopsis

Digital technology helps people engage directly with authorities to improve their lives and cut corruption. For example, an Armenian civil society group has created City Bugs, a mobile app for citizens of Yerevan to report to their government on issues of social concern, which the app then pins onto a dynamic map.

In Kenya's poor Samburu district, a pregnant mother can connect through new cell phone technology to a national network, which can register her, store her details on the cloud, ensure she takes antenatal classes and help her secure an assisted birth. Maternal mortality rates will fall as a result. And in Togo, the government is transferring subsidies to farmers using mobile phones, cutting the corruption prevalent during cash distributions.

Financial inclusion is vital for sustainable development. Access to efficient financial services – such as cash deposits, cashless payments and credit – is often hampered by barriers of geography or imperfect information. A Costa Rican microfinance foundation has overcome these barriers by equipping 1 000 employees with tablets. By taking their mobile offices into communities rather than expecting those people to

travel to cities to access bank branches, this foundation has harnessed the power of digital technology to change the banking paradigm.

While the private sector can develop the technology, partnerships between companies, governments, donors and civil society groups are needed to achieve the common goals of sustainable development. In Togo, the government has invested US\$30 million in linking 500 government offices with fibre optic cable, but a private sector company operates the network and is able to turn a profit.

The role of the EU and other donors is not to dictate the answers, but to work in partnership with developing countries to identify problems and find those solutions uniquely suited to the local context.

Digital technology is not yet part of European development policy. The EU invests EUR32 billion a year in development funding, but only EUR 150 million of that is connected to digital issues. Every development project needs a digital component. In Africa, for example, only 20 % of the population is connected to the Internet, even though mobile phone penetration has leaped from 23 % in 2005 to 92 % in 2015.

One role for the EU is in helping developing countries develop the right regulatory frameworks, to ensure that the investment environment is sufficiently predictable to attract private sector players. Developing countries should not repeat the mistakes made by the EU, which has a single market of over 500 million inhabitants but 28 different countries with different regulatory barriers. It remains complicated for companies to scale up in Europe, which is one reason why Spotify moved to the US.

Although digital technology offers great opportunities to drive forward the Sustainable Development Goals, one should not forget the basic development elements which digitalisation needs to thrive. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, 30 % to 50 % of children suffer from stunting, which has an impact on brain development and their ability to understand technology. Security, the rule of law, basic education and nutrition are all vital pre-requisites for people to benefit from the digital dividend.

Insight

Digital technology is making it possible for the first time to realise the true definition of globalisation. The ability of citizens in the developing world to make payments by mobile phone, to access healthcare from a distance, or to enjoy online banking services, has created a multipolar world in which it is no longer the North telling the South how it is done.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals with science](#)

Speakers:

- Sona Ebai, Chief of Party, World Cocoa Foundation/African Cocoa Initiative
- Willi Kampmann, Head of International Affairs, German Farmers Association
- Isabella Rae, Head of Policy and Research, Gorta – Self Help Africa
- Frank Rijsberman, CEO, CGIAR Consortium

Moderator: Mark Kinver, BBC Science and Environment Reporter

Key Points

- Modernising agriculture is essential to achieving the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals of ending poverty and hunger.
- However, farming is also a major emitter of greenhouse gases, the biggest consumer of water worldwide and a threat to future food security due to soil erosion.
- Undernutrition and obesity due to poor diet are also global problems linked to today's agri-food systems.
- Technological solutions to such issues range from phone-service weather advice to African farmers to bio-fortification of staple crops.
- Policymakers need to listen to the needs of farmers and enable them to take advantage of innovative scientific and technological solutions.

Synopsis

Despite huge advances in farm productivity in the past century, malnutrition remains widespread. Globally, the CGIAR research consortium estimates that poor diet coupled with disease means that 25 % of all children of under five are stunted both in terms of height and brain development. In south Asia this figure is 38 %. Thus the challenges for science and technology in agriculture include affordable access to healthy food as well as ending hunger and poverty.

The world's 570 million farmers now use about 40 % of the planet's total land area and account for 85 % of all water consumption. Agriculture also emits up to 30 % of all greenhouse gases and is the primary cause of biodiversity loss. Soil erosion is now so serious it threatens future food security. Addressing such issues will require a wholesale transformation of global agri-food systems, according to CGIAR.

Scientific advances and new technologies are fortunately already able to address many of these problems. In rural Rwanda, for example, bio-fortified beans are helping to combat stunting and mental impairment. The toxic fungus that produces aflatoxin in maize and peanuts is being combatted on millions of African farms with Aflasafe, and is helping to cut widespread ill-health from aflatoxin exposure suffered by poor African households.

In Ghana, agricultural extension services are providing pesticide and fungicide spraying for cocoa producers in order to increase yields and crop quality. This has improved household incomes and freed school-aged children from farm chores.

Elsewhere, tailored weather forecasts are being delivered by phone to help farmers plan planting and harvesting. Phones are also being used to enable farmers to buy index-based insurance to give them some protection against extreme weather events.

Projects promoting mechanization and larger-scale landholding as the main means for turning subsistence farmers into commercial producers are more controversial. While some experts insist this is the only solution to rising global demand for food – and the only way to keep young people on the land – others argue that government policies must ensure small-scale farmers are also drawn into value-adding food chains.

The choice to remain small-scale may be based on cultural values or ecological concerns, and should not be dismissed. There was a wider agreement, however, on the need for an agricultural policy environment that enables farmers to take advantage of scientific and technological innovation.

Farmers need to be able to lobby politicians effectively, while consumers worldwide should be made aware of the importance of agriculture for safeguarding food supplies and the health of the planet.

Insight

Divisions were evident over suggestions that large-scale, mechanised farming was the only solution to hunger and poverty; a commercial, machine-dependent fix was considered.

→ [Mobile technology: Democratising healthcare in Africa](#)

Speakers:

- Michael Joseph, Director of Mobile Money Payments, Vodafone
- Peter Ngatia, Director of Capacity Building, Amref Health Africa
- Pieter Walhof, Director Health Insurance Fund, PharmAccess

Moderator: Alexander Kohnstamm, Director Advocacy, Joep Lange Institute

Key Points

- Following the success of its mobile payments system, Kenya's leading mobile telephone operator is leading a drive to use similar technology to facilitate healthcare transactions.
- The healthcare initiative requires significant investment; the company has been able to tap into a unique source of cash from the mobile payments operation.
- The programme will allow all payers, including government, insurance companies, aid donors, relatives of individuals who need treatment, etc., to make payments to registered healthcare providers.

- Africa needs millions of additional healthcare professionals. Community health workers can be trained and given back up via systems available on basic, non-smart mobile phones.

Synopsis

Kenya's leading mobile telephone operator, Safaricom, runs a groundbreaking mobile payments system called M-Pesa. Its success stems from the fact that mobile phone penetration in the country has reached about 80 % and is rising.

M-Pesa clients do not need bank accounts; they can hold money in personal electronic 'wallets'. When the system was first established, regulators required Safaricom to keep resources that were in transit or from the wallets in a special trust fund that does not appear on the company's balance sheet.

With the interest earned on this novel form of float, Safaricom and its parent company, Vodafone, have been able to establish a foundation that finances investments in the new healthcare payments system. Those investments are substantial, probably beyond what a private company would be willing to make under normal circumstances.

Meanwhile, more than half of poor Africans receive treatment in private hospitals. Because they have no health insurance, they are required to pay in cash. Already people with good jobs in the city are using M-Pesa to transfer cash to help geographically distant family members pay for health services.

Called M-Tiba, the soon-to-be-launched healthcare mobile payment scheme is designed to allow all payers to transfer cash to any registered healthcare provider. Payers are expected to include the government, insurance companies, aid donors, relatives of individuals who need treatment, and others. The system rests on three pillars: 1) a 'medical switch' on top of M-Pesa; 2) good quality healthcare; and 3) increased investment in both public and private health systems.

On the provider side, about 2 000 clinics have signed up so far. More than 750 are receiving assistance to improve the quality of care. Projections show that under the mobile payment system these clinics should receive payments six-to-nine months sooner than they do currently.

Interest earned on the M-Tiba float is expected to finance further investment. Individuals will be allowed to open modest savings accounts to help for future health expenditures.

Kenya has 0.2 doctors per 1 000 people, compared to five per 1 000 in Belgium. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, it is estimated that another 40 million healthcare workers will be needed – 18 million in Africa alone.

An NGO called Amref Health Africa has devised a training programme for far-flung community health workers that can be accessed via a normal mobile phone. It is not an app, and does not require a smartphone.

Once trained, community health workers can provide all but the most sophisticated healthcare services. Health is 'manufactured' in the home, goes the industrial metaphor. You only go to the hospital when you are in need of 'repairs.'

The same basic technology used for mobile distance learning also provides 'diagnostic trees' or checklists that these professionals can use while doing check-ups in the field.

Insight

Much like 'xerox' and 'fedex' globally, 'M-pesa' has become a verb to describe the action of making a payment with a mobile phone in Kenya.

Pregnant women in Kenya who are about to deliver customarily prepare an evening meal for their family and then head off to the clinic to give birth. In the days before M-Pesa, they had to carry cash to pay for the delivery and were often assaulted en route.

→ [Ending hunger and undernutrition: It can be done faster](#)

Speakers:

- Shenggen Fan, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute
- Connell Foley, Director of Strategy, Advocacy and Learning, Concern Worldwide
- Michael Hailu, Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)
- Till Wahnbaeck, CEO, Welthungerhilfe

Moderator Morgane Danielou, Vice-President Operations, Emerging Ag Inc.

Key Points

- Good existing programmes for tackling hunger must be brought to scale.
- The drive will require new partnerships, new ideas and new approaches.
- Hunger often hits small farmers who must sell their crops at low prices at harvest time, but working together, smallholders can devise solutions.
- Information and communications technology will play an increasingly important role.
- Local initiatives might be more effective than national ones, especially in fragile states.

Synopsis

One-third of the world's population is malnourished. Two billion people are affected by 'hidden hunger', defined as micronutrient deficiency. Growing numbers of children suffer from obesity. The UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge, as well as Sustainable Development Goal 2 and other initiatives, provide evidence of the political will to attack such problems. Policy statements need to be turned into action.

From Bangladesh to Ethiopia, successful programmes seem ripe for adaptation to other settings.

This scaling up process will require: 1) new partnerships among anti-hunger civil society organisations, academia, groups in the global South, private businesses and

others; 2) new ideas, including those that make more and better use of information and communications technologies (ICT); 3) new approaches, such as market-based programmes.

It might time for the old charity model to give way to one that favours social businesses, whereby one-time beneficiaries are treated instead as consumers and entrepreneurs. Donors and implementers must listen more closely to local people. Ways must be developed to better measure programme results.

When handouts remain necessary, cash transfers could replace expensive and cumbersome food distribution schemes. Not only are they less costly, cash transfers take less time to set up, require less administrative overhead and can be more easily taken to scale. They are also more dignified, as people have the freedom to make their own decisions.

Hunger often hits farmers who are forced to sell their crops at low prices at harvest time, leaving them with little means to get by until the next harvest. Working together, smallholders can devise ways to tap into the value chain at a higher level. These might involve collective investments in warehousing, small-scale processing, the purchasing of inputs, quality improvements and more.

Small farmers can also benefit from increased use of ICT – often supplied and delivered via mobile telephones. Tips on when to plant and harvest can be provided based on weather forecasts that rely on satellite data. Their business operations could be boosted by financial services and market information. In Kenya, herdsmen have launched an 'eBay for cattle' that allows them to sell livestock directly to butchers in Nairobi, bypassing price-gouging middlemen.

When Ebola hit Sierra Leone, gatherings of more than five people were prohibited to reduce the risk of transmission. This forced one agricultural training outfit to create a 'digital farmer field school' for often illiterate farmers using audio and video to be watched on a handful of smartphones distributed by the programme. A similar effort is about to be launched in Zimbabwe.

Many initiatives should be implemented locally instead of at the national level. This is especially true in fragile states, home to a disproportionate amount of the world's hunger and malnutrition. Many programmes can be implemented and evaluated at the district level. Antiquated agricultural extension services need to be overhauled and upgraded.

Young people must be encouraged to stay in rural areas, in part by providing these zones with electricity, educational opportunities and other amenities now associated with urban areas. Non-farming jobs must be generated.

Insight

Demographers expect Nigeria to be one of the world's most populous countries by the end of the 21st century.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Innovation and co-creation by and for young people for sustainable development in Western Africa](#)

Speakers:

- Charles Awono Onana, Director of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Polytechnique, Université de Yaoundé I
- Deirdre Lennan, Assistant Policy Officer, European Commission - DG for Education and Culture
- Guiako Obin, Co-founder and President, Baby Lab
- Kisito Sougrinoma Gamene, Co-founder and Vice-President, Ouagalab

Moderator: Kateryna Shalayeva, Project Management and Funding Team, Erasmus Mundus Students and Alumni Association

→ [EU support to research and innovation for development](#)

Speakers:

- Nienke Buisman, Policy-officer science, technology and innovation cooperation with Africa, European Commission - DG Research and Innovation
- Paul Engel, Senior expert food security, nutrition and agriculture, European Centre for Development Policy Management
- Androulla Kaminar, Head of the Task Force Knowledge, Performance and Results, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- James Mackie, Senior Adviser, Team leader of the evaluation, European Centre for Development Policy Management
- Leickness Simbayi, Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Research

Moderator: Philippe Loop, Head of Evaluation Unit, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Technology and innovation in financial inclusion for sustainable development](#)

Speakers:

- Alvaro Martín Enríquez, Head Economist for Digital Regulation, BBVA
- Gabriela Erice, Coordinator of the Working Group on Digital Innovations for Financial Empowerment, European Microfinance Platform
- Stefan Nalletamby, Acting Vice-President and Director for Financial Sector Development, African Development Bank
- Tidhar Wald, Head of Government and Corporate Relations, Better Than Cash Alliance

Moderator: Claudio González Vega, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, BBVA Microfinance Foundation

→ [Sharing Knowledge in Development Organizations: Making Communities of Practice Work](#)

Speakers:

- Androulla Kaminara, Head of the Task Force Knowledge, Performance and Results, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Teresa Kerber, Planning Officer, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Ivan Kulis, Knowledge Management Officer, European Centre for Development Policy Management
- Pauline van Norel, Trainer – Adviser, MDF Training & Consultancy

Moderator: Lucie Lamoureux, Team Leader, Associated expert, Methodological and Knowledge Sharing (MKS), European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

3.3 Trade, Growth and Sustainable Development

Trade is a powerful engine for development and has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty. But we need to ensure that trade is a factor of fair, inclusive and sustainable growth for developing countries in the next decades.

Overall, as much as 60% of EU imports come from developing countries. As the leading market for 80 countries around the world and driving demand for more than one-third of exports from the least developed countries, the EU has a particular responsibility to put development considerations at the forefront of its efforts. From encouraging grassroots initiatives to improve trade capacity, through investment support measures, to regional integration and bilateral and multilateral trade rules, it pursues a comprehensive approach looking beyond tariffs at 'behind-the-border' issues such as trade facilitation, technical, social and environmental rules, services, intellectual property rights and public procurement, all of which play an increasingly important role in making trade work for development.

The ambitious and transformative Agenda 2030 acknowledges both Aid and Trade as means of implementation to achieve the SDGs. In a context where trade, businesses and increasingly global value chains are more than ever the main drivers for economic growth, the challenge for international cooperation is to help unlocking their full developmental potential better.

a. HIGH-LEVEL DEBATE PANEL

→ [The development and trade link and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

Speakers:

- Maria Shaw-Barragan, Deputy Director, Operations in Africa, Caribbean, Pacific, Asia and Latin America, European Investment Bank
- Mike Debelak, Executive Director, Inclusive Business Sweden
- Nestor Dehouindji, Young Leader, Trade, Growth and Sustainable Development, Benin
- Richard Fox, Chairman, Kenya Flower Council
- Arancha González ^[SEP]Executive Director ^[SEP]International Trade Centre ^[SEP]
- Cecilia Malmström ^[SEP]Commissioner for Trade ^[SEP]European Commission
- Stefan Nalletamby, Acting Vice-President and Director for Financial Sector Development, African Development Bank

Moderator: Sanoussi Bilal, Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Key Points

- The private sector needs to be a driver of sustainable development because the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda offers big business opportunities.
- Sustainable development will require big investments in both hard and soft infrastructure.
- Trade has an important developmental role to play, but it needs to be sustainable and inclusive.
- Development policies must pay particular attention to the needs of young people.

Synopsis

The 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development is not only a development challenge – it also presents a huge business opportunity. With more than 800 million people in the world lacking access to clean water, around 1 billion lacking access to health services and more than a billion lacking access to electricity, there is a big role for the private sector to play.

In a snap poll carried out during the session on what factor plays the biggest part in generating sustainable development and growth in developing countries, nearly 54 % of respondents said that the factor was private-sector investment, with trade following a distant second at 22 %. Official Development Assistance (ODA) was seen as having only a very small impact.

But for the private sector to play its part in meeting international development objectives, investment is needed in areas such as infrastructure in poorer developing countries, notably in Africa. This investment is needed both in the area of hard infrastructure, such as roads or energy supply, and in so-called soft infrastructure, notably education.

In Africa, for example, there is a need for education reform because there are too many young people leaving higher education without the skills that the private sector is looking for. This generates huge frustration on the part of the young, because there are insufficient jobs in the public sector to absorb them all.

Trade can generate growth and development, but in order to do so it must be both inclusive and sustainable. Consumers in developed countries increasingly demand to know more about what they are consuming and how it is produced. One of the first prerequisites for trade growth is the lowering of barriers to trade.

But there is no need for any accompanying lowering of labour or other standards to boost competitive advantage. Companies must seek to add value to their products and this requires innovation through investment in quality and good branding, the session heard.

It is a mistake for developing countries to focus too much on export markets to the detriment of building up their local markets. It is also a mistake for them to rely too heavily on exporting goods to developed countries rather than seeking to expand their markets in neighbouring developing countries. In this regard, it is important that trade deals with developing countries in Africa and elsewhere forged by individual developed countries and blocs of developed countries, such as the European Union, do not undermine attempts to build strong regional markets.

There had been a tendency in the past to adopt a silo approach towards development, with issues categorised as belonging to individual sectors such as trade, employment or the environment. What is needed now, participants stressed, is a more holistic approach bringing together the various strands into a more coherent strategy.

Insight

Aid for Trade from developed countries needs to focus more on stimulating private investment and to move away from the more traditional forms of development assistance.

B. DEBATE LABS

→ [Culture and sustainable growth](#)

Speakers:

- Elise Huffer, Culture Adviser, Secretariat, Pacific Community
- Natallie Corrie-Kordas, Expert, Humanitarian Matters and Civil Society, Political Affairs and Human Development Department, Secretary General ACP States
- Konan Ernest Kouame, Producer, Wassakara Productions
- Aida Liha Matejicek, Head of Unit, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Marina Mazzoni, Project Manager, Art Against Poverty

Moderator: Etienne Minoungou, Cultural entrepreneur

Key Points

- Culture generates an estimated 30 million jobs worldwide and accounts for 3.5 % of global gross domestic product (GDP).
- Art can help bring life and hope to the suffering and oppressed.
- Culture is the foundation of the economy in many Pacific countries.
- Many national governments do not recognise the contribution culture can make to their economies.
- A more ethical relationship between tourism and culture needs to be established.

Synopsis

Several studies have shown that culture can help boost economies, promote sustainable development and alleviate poverty. It also has an impact on the environment, gender, security, education and governance.

The Enhancing the Pacific Cultural Industries project is one example of how civil society, artists and the private sector work together. Culture has for many years been the foundation of the Pacific economies, with the local populations having to rely on their cultural traditions and heritage to survive and maintain their well-being. People from Pacific islands such as Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Samoa are increasingly exporting their artistic heritage by appearing at the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland and other major arts events.

Art Against Poverty, an Italian NGO working in Kenya and Tanzania, has helped 300 local groups and artists, many of them with a disability or from vulnerable backgrounds. Another group, Clown Doctors Tanzania, has worked extensively in the pediatric wards of two Tanzanian hospitals, while the Tunaweza Band has won awards and recorded its first album.

Konan Ernest Kouamé produced the award winning and highly acclaimed feature film, Run, which tells the story of the political crisis in Ivory Coast. Made by Wassakara

Productions, the movie prompted the Ivory Coast government to revise its policies in the audiovisual sector, such as reversing the long-held policy of converting cinemas into churches.

This means that artists and filmmakers such as Kouamé should have more opportunity to showcase their work in their own country, with the overall aim of moving culture higher up the economic and political agenda.

Culture accounts for about 3.5% of global gross domestic product (GDP). The European Commission currently supports 55 cultural projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), 33 of them in the cinema/audiovisual sector, and will earmark some EUR40 million for future cultural programmes. This demonstrates the European Union's commitment to culture in ACP states, but more support is needed from other parts of the world. People of the region also need to take greater responsibility for cultural initiatives, and it is the job of the Commission and other bodies to act as agents for this transformation.

As well as generating income and employment, culture helps improve a country's image, entrepreneurship and ability to attract foreign investment. It promotes good governance, helps stabilise the political system and can create a broader understanding of the need for rule of law as a prerequisite for development.

Insight

There are many examples of relatively successful cultural and artistic projects in ACP countries, some funded by the EU, which are increasingly empowering often seriously impoverished peoples. There is a clear need for national governments to better reflect in their policies the role culture can play in boosting economic growth.

→ [Developments in agricultural trade and the Sustainable Development Goals in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries](#)

Speakers:

- Shenggen Fan, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute
- Daniel Gad, Managing Director, Omega Farms & Ethiopian Horticulture Co-operative
- Viwanou Gnassounou, Assistant Secretary General, ACP Secretariat
- Arancha González Executive Director, International Trade Centre
- Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development
- European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Moderator: Edwin Laurent, Director, Ramphal Institute

Key Points

- Today's agricultural model is unsustainable: 25 % of global carbon emissions come from farming, while malnutrition and poverty remain rife among the small-scale farmers who produce 85 % of the world's food.

- Small-scale farmers in African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries have to become part of value-adding food chains in order to escape extreme poverty by 2030.
- Increasing local and regional trade in value-added food products should be the first priority among ACP countries rather than developing global trade links.
- ACP countries must respond to the changing world trade environment and increasing consumer demand in middle-income countries, particularly in Asia, or they'll be left behind.
- Collective action by farmers and better training for financiers are essential to increase private sector investment and innovation in farming.

Synopsis

Agriculture is the lynchpin of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the potential to provide food, a decent income and employment for new generations of market-orientated, innovative and value-adding agricultural producers.

To enable such development, Farmers in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries need better information about local and regional business opportunities and better access to finance.

The public sector should help by developing more local business and advisory services, and provide technical assistance to train bankers and other financiers about the needs of small-scale agriculture in order to overcome their aversion to lending to this sector.

For ACP nations, opening borders to regional trade is a better option than exporting raw commodities and importing finished foods products globally. East African nations currently lead the way within the ACP area for regional trade. The rapid growth in consumer demand for quality food in middle-income nations in South and East Asia is another significant opportunity for value-added ACP food exports.

ACP countries also need to build capacity at home to take advantage of such historic developments as last December's agreement at the WTO Tenth Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, to end agricultural export subsidies. ACP nations risk losing out to wealthier G20 countries unless they have the skills and infrastructure to compete in today's changing world trade environment.

Farming must also be made attractive to the next generation, especially IT tech-savvy young people who do not want to become subsistence farmers like their elders. They need to see that being part of value-added food chains can create decent jobs and incomes. Another positive step to improving incomes is private and public support for collective action by small-scale farmers. This could, for example, help to redress the power imbalance with multinational corporations during commodity price negotiations.

Beyond human capacity, structural problems with ACP landholdings must be taken into account. In Africa, for example, farm experts calculate that yields can be increased by a maximum of 20 % through improved seeds, fertilisers and mechanisation on holdings of one hectare or under. That ceiling is too low to meet rising global demand for food or to take significant numbers of subsistence farmers out of extreme poverty. One solution would be to increase the area of land under production and the size of individual holdings.

Despite recent progress on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, major obstacles remain. Currently, agriculture is non-sustainable in terms of carbon emissions (agriculture accounts for 25 % of the global total) and its failure to provide adequate nutrition or livelihoods for the world's poorest farmers, many of whom are women. Foreign investors are still wary of investing in small-scale farming, while the cost of certification for, say, organic producers is prohibitive for poor farmers.

The difficulty of getting foreign consumers and ACP producers together is another major barrier to direct sales that could otherwise boost farm incomes. For example, even under fair trade deals, coffee farmers and their workers are calculated to receive less than one-third of a US cent from each cup of coffee drunk around the world.

Insight

Consensus among panel experts on solutions needed to bring small-scale farmers out of poverty once again ran into examples of the manifold practical difficulties of making them happen on the ground. No doubt, more practical problems would have been discussed had there been adequate time for questions from the floor.

→ [Assessing sustainable development in global value chains](#)

Speakers:

- Cécile Bessou, Researcher in environmental assessment of cropping systems, Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
- Clément Chenost, Investment manager and technical director, Moringa Fund Private Equity for Sustainable Agroforestry
- Cheikh Mouhamady Cissokho, Founder and Honorary President, Réseau des organisations paysannes et des producteurs agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
- Viwanou Gnassounou, Assistant Secretary General, ACP Secretariat
- Haskarlianus Pasang, Sustainability Policy and Compliance Head Golden Agri Resources (GAR)/PT Smart Tbk

Moderator: Erik Kijne, Owner, PCM Group

Key Points

- Sustainable agriculture is building momentum across the value chain. Consumers are demanding sustainability, many businesses want to provide it and public policy increasingly supports it.
- Solutions include farmer training, a faster return on sustainability investments, universal standards and evaluation tools, better data to improve decision-making and more and better public-private partnerships.
- Sustainable consumer food choices are more complex than they might appear.
- Governments should step up support smallholder farmers in the early days.

Synopsis

The way the majority of farmers and agri-businesses grow, process and transport products such as coffee beans, cotton and palm oil takes a heavy toll on the planet and the population. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will entail a total overhaul of the agricultural value chain, integrating sustainability at every stage.

The good news is that momentum is building. Consumers increasingly appreciate coffee beans grown with fewer pesticides and protest loudly against palm oil producers' destruction of rainforests. Companies are responding to these consumer demands, backed by an increasingly supportive regulatory environment.

The Moringa Fund has raised EUR83 million in private equity to invest in forestry projects with a positive social and environmental impact in Latin America and Africa, while Golden Agri-Resources is at the forefront of sustainable palm oil production in Indonesia.

In West Africa, smallholder farmers are being empowered to grow more and better cotton, but with less impact on the environment. The French agricultural research centre, Cirad is creating evidence-based solutions and universal tools to make sustainable value chains a practical reality.

Despite these gains, big challenges still stand in the way of progress. Smallholder farmers who are largely poor and uneducated have lots of unrealised potential. With training, the right tools and better market access, they could be leading the way.

It also takes smallholder farmers too long to obtain a return on their sustainability investments. Governments should provide more financial aid to encourage and support them in the early stages.

Standards and evaluation tools are also highly fragmented, which slows progress for all. Universal global standards are needed to create a common understanding and foundation. With these tools, more and better data can be collected for making evidence-based decisions about sustainable value chains.

Public-private partnerships are closing some of these gaps, but they are not numerous enough and governments often make frustrating partners for business. More resources and attention are needed to make these relationships work.

Meanwhile, consumers are wrestling with how to make sustainable, responsible food choices. When buying tomatoes in winter in Paris, for instance, consumers can choose between produce grown naturally in Morocco or in a greenhouse somewhere in Europe.

While Moroccan tomatoes involve more transport, on the whole they actually save more energy because they are grown with sunlight instead of electricity. When it comes to water, however, the French variety is more ecological because water is scarce in Morocco.

Together, business and government have a responsibility to help consumers make better, more informed choices.

Insight

Policymakers need to take decisions about agricultural value chains based on science and evidence-based facts. Sustainability is a science.

→ [The treatment of food standards in mega-regional trade agreements](#)

Speakers:

- Jacky Le Gosles, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG Health & Food Safety
- Catherine Grant, Research Associate, TRALAC
- Edwin Laurent, Director, Ramphal Institute
- Donald Mmari, Executive Director, REPOA – Policy Research for Development

Moderator: Jean-Pierre Halkin, Head of Unit for Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

8. Harmonisation of food standards will have both positive and negative impacts on African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.
9. There is confusion between private and public standards on food.
10. The private sector is missing in negotiations.
11. ACP countries also need to focus on intraregional trade.

Synopsis

Global trade is increasingly defined by mega-regional trade agreements such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). This poses a series of risks to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries that are seeking to export their food, as they risk being marginalised further from global value chains and reduced to commodity exporters. But it can also bring benefits.

The most important aspect of the trade agreements currently under negotiation is the conformity assessment procedure, under which products may only enter the EU market if they conform to EU standards. Could the EU and the United States use the same procedure and agree on the same standards? This would reduce costs to exporters and open new markets, because if exporters met EU standards, they would automatically meet US standards.

What is still missing in the negotiations, however, is engagement of the private sector in the whole supply chain. It is not enough for farmers to meet standards; the logistics and supporting infrastructure part of the chain must also meet them.

Another issue is the lack of harmonisation between private and public standards and the fact that private standards are not regulated by these trade agreements. This

creates confusion in ACP countries. In some cases, products are not accepted into the EU not because of the EU itself, but because of retailers. There is also a plethora of different standards and certifications to choose from, especially in fisheries, and this complicates things further for exporters from developing countries.

To help developing countries deal with such issues, the EU is increasingly training its partners in food safety standards. This approach is paying off, as ACP countries have made a lot of progress in their ability to meet EU requirements. It is now the exception when products are refused at borders.

Some developing countries, however, have reservations on harmonisation of standards, as they wonder who will this benefit at the end of the day. While reducing the administrative burden is good in principle, in fact there are only a few firms that export to both the EU and US markets. Other countries are concerned about the damage harmonisation could do to their preferential treatments and arrangements.

One example is the case of mangoes from the Caribbean. Most of the mangoes produced there are exported to the EU, as it is impossible to export them to the United States, where requirements for tropical products are more stringent. If there is harmonisation, will the EU accept US standards? Common standards are likely to become more stringent rather than less so, and this would be bad for mango exporters.

To deal with such issues, ACP countries need to invest in quality control and efficient production systems, and producers should organise amongst themselves to minimise the cost of compliance. The ACP countries should also focus on intraregional trade.

Insight

Standard-savvy companies in developing countries that show a certain entrepreneur flair tend to do better than others. In a private initiative in the Pacific, for example, a number of companies have grouped together to develop the True Pacific label, which markets niche products as long as they meet quality standards. This currently applies to bottled water and cosmetics, but could be extended to food products.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Forest and farm producer organisations: Operating systems for the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Lennart Ackzell, Vice Chairmain, International Family Forestry Alliance
- Alhagie Basse Mboge, President, The National Farmers' Platform of the Gambia
- Bharati Pathak, General Secretary, The Federation of community Forestry Users Nepal
- Meri Siljama, Policy Advisor, Confederation of European Forest Owners

Moderator: Jeffrey Campbell, Manager, Forest and Farm Facility

[Podcast](#)

→ [The apparel industry joins hands to create a single labour assessment](#)

Speakers:

- Nikhil Hirdaramani, Board of Directors, Hirdaramani Group
- Tamar Hoek, Senior Programme Manager Cotton, Textiles and Gold, Solidaridad Network
- Pamela Ravasio, Head of CSR & Sustainability, European Outdoor Group

Moderator: Janet Mensink, Project Director, Social and Labor practices, Sustainable Apparel Coalition

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Production and consumption in the garment value chain](#)

Speakers:

- Julius Cainglet, Assistant Vice President, Federation of Free Workers, Philippines
- Sarah Ditty, Fashion Revolution
- Gudrun Kopp, Board Member, European Network of Political Foundations

- Markus Löning, Human Rights & Responsible Business
- Braema Mathi, Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism

Moderator: Ruth Hoekstra, Policy Officer, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

→ [How can Aid for Trade contribute to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals?](#)

Speakers:

- Caterina Occhio, Founder and CEO, SeeMe
- Alice Sinigaglia, Project Coordinator, Fair Trade Advocacy Office
- Sophie Tack, International and Strategic Development, Oxfam Magasins du Monde
- Fabienne Yver, Senior Project Manager Standards, Fairtrade International

Moderator: Kathleen van Hove, Senior Policy Officer in the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management



4. PEACE

'We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.' (Preamble of 2030 Agenda)

More and more countries are slipping into fragility, marked by extreme poverty and weak institutions. Marginalisation, growing economic inequality, violent extremism, terrorism and transnational crime create persistent instability and widen the gap between the rich and the poor. Climate change exacerbates food insecurity, water scarcity, conflict, migration and other trends. Disasters and pandemics are becoming more frequent and intense.

The EU and its Member States are committed to addressing the challenges of increasing migratory pressure. The European Agenda on Migration specifies taking action inside Europe, but also working with and supporting partner countries. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, migration and forced displacement are now recognised as a challenge and an opportunity for development.

With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the international community has an agreed vision to prevent and end conflict, address its root causes, and make peace sustainable in every country. Supporting democratisation is crucial to realising this vision and is a top priority in the EU's external action. The EU works with a range of partners, including civil society organizations, electoral management bodies, parliaments, trade unions and the media, among others, to bring about democratisation reforms.

The EU is determined to tackle these issues as it seeks to achieve sustainable development and support peaceful, resilient societies.

4.1 Working with fragile States

In 2011, the World Bank commented in its World Development Report that, by 2015, some 1.5 billion people will live in fragile and conflict-affected states or in countries with very high levels of criminal violence. Today, estimations based on data and projections from the Brookings Institute foresee that 62% of the global poor will be located in fragile and conflict-affected countries by 2030. Also, in these countries people are more than twice as likely to be undernourished as those in other developing countries, they are more than three times as likely to be unable to send their children to school, twice as likely to see their children die before the age of five, and more than twice as likely to lack access to clean water. That makes promoting peace and security, in the broader sense, critical for securing human development.

We live a time when more and more countries are slipping into fragility, marked by extreme poverty and weak institutions, compounded by natural hazards and climate-induced disasters. Marginalization, growing economic inequality, violent extremism, terrorism and transnational crime create persistent instability and widen the gap between the rich and the poor. Climate change continues to cause increased humanitarian stress as it exacerbates food insecurity, water scarcity, conflict, migration and other trends. Disasters are becoming more frequent and intense. Pandemics, epidemics and other global health threats continue to emerge at worrying levels and frequency. Confronted with these multiple challenges, the EU is determined to tackle these issues as it seeks to end conflicts, poverty and achieve sustainable development, peaceful and resilient societies.

Over the past few years, the EU has encouraged a new thinking and mainstreamed an innovative engagement in fragile situations, adopting a range of policies and tools to ensure that its country partnership strategies address root causes of fragility and conflict, for example the EU Comprehensive Approach to external conflicts and crises, the EU resilience approach, the EU Conflict Early Warning System and conflict analysis, and fully supports the 2030 Agenda pledge to leave no one behind and to put people at the heart of all its efforts for addressing conflict, fragility and violence.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATES

→ [Working together in fragile states for better effectiveness](#)

Speakers:

- Mohamed Omer Arteh, Deputy Prime Minister, Somalia
- Reuben James Barrete, Young Leader, Working with Fragile States, Philippines
- Rita Martin, Executive Director and Co-founder, Eve Organization for Women Development in Juba
- Sébastien Mosneron-Dupin, Director General, Expertise France
- Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Tertius Zongo, Special high-level advisor on Fragility in the Sahel Region, African Development Bank

Moderator: Shada Islam, Director of Policy, Friends of Europe

Key Points

- By 2030, 60 % of the global poor will be living in fragile countries.
- Tackling fragile states must top the agenda. The cost of inaction can be very high.
- Each situation is different and one size does not fit all. There must be a shared analysis, a clear division of roles, as well as an understanding of the regional context.
- Without institutional capacity and good governance, trade and cooperation will be ineffective. International actions must be simultaneous.
- While short-term actions are vital, they must be sustainable over the long term

Synopsis

International aid in fragile states has had mixed results. Donors face a dilemma that the most needy countries are those in which aid is least effective.

But this is a growing problem. By 2030, more than 60 % of the global poor will be living in fragile countries. And these are the states least likely to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Fragility has to be top of the agenda for the international community. If fragility is not tackled early enough, there could be bigger problems to solve. The cost of inaction can be high as has been seen in Somalia and Mali. A lack of action can turn a national crisis into a wider regional disaster.

Fragility knows no boundaries and can lead to insecurity, which can spread from one country to another. It is a collective condition that needs a collective approach. We must prevent conflict situations before they occur.

The urgency and the scale of the needs of fragile countries require concerted action by all development actors, across all the dimensions of development cooperation. But action has to be country-specific. One size does not fit all.

A holistic approach is required. Donors need to develop a suite of coordinated instruments that can improve the effectiveness of aid in fragile states. State building must involve all parts of society. Solutions require all the stakeholders to be brought to the table.

In fragile states intervention actions are interdependent and must be simultaneous. We have to combine security and capacity building at the same time. Security is needed for state building. Institutional capacity and good governance is needed for trade and cooperation to be effective.

While peace and capacity building are both important, prevention must not be forgotten. We need to work on instruments for early warning and analysis.

Urgent action is often vital in the short term but development action must stay engaged for the long run. The structures must remain when donors leave.

The skills of particular donors have to be matched to the needs of the fragile state. Some, for example, are not qualified for security reform. There has to be a planned sharing of the work according to the added value of each partner.

It is effective to bring together all actors in major gatherings, such as those organised in Brussels for Mali and the Central African Republic.

Each situation is different and must have a shared analysis, and an understanding of the regional context. Joint analysis, joint programming by international partners is needed.

So is flexibility. In fragile states the security conditions change every day. Decision-making processes must be streamlined. People on the ground need to be able to change programmes as circumstances change. We need to be quick and adaptable. It is always work in progress.

In building civil society, women must be included. Women are often the most resilient in conflict situations and also have a better understanding of some issues. Women often see things first. The youth agenda should be included in any comprehensive peace process.

Insight

Inaction by the international community can have very serious consequences. The complexity of planning simultaneous actions across many fronts that are sustainable long term is a major challenge.

→ **Education in emergencies** (Special Event)

Speakers:

- Julia Gillard, Chair of the Board, Global Partnership for Education
- Charles Goerens, Member European Parliament
- Pierre Krähenbühl, Commissioner-General, United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- Nesmy Manigat, Former Minister for Education and Vocational Training, Haiti
- Carla Montesi, Director for West and Central Africa, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Vandinika Shukla, Young Leader, Education, India
- Anna Zaborska, Member European Parliament

Moderator: Enrique Guerrero Salom, Member European Parliament

Key Points

- Some 37 million primary and lower secondary age children are currently out of school in crisis-affected countries.
- Of all the humanitarian aid provided during emergencies or protracted crises, only 2 % is for funding education; the European Commission has agreed to double that proportion.
- Once immediate humanitarian needs, such as food, have been met, the most urgent need expressed by displaced people is education for their children.
- The Education Cannot Wait platform is a new fund designed to transform global humanitarian and development responses.

Synopsis

In 2015, crises affected the education of more than 65 million children and young people aged between three and 15. Of these, 14 million were either refugees or internally displaced. Some 37 million primary and lower secondary age children are currently out of school in crisis-affected countries. Girls are two-and-a-half times more likely than boys to be out of education during a conflict.

Crises are becoming increasingly complex and protracted. Almost 60 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide. Half of these are children and young people. Today, protracted displacement lasts on average 25 years for refugees and more than 10 years for 90 % of internally displaced people.

How can the international community respond to the educational needs of children during emergencies or protracted crises?

One major factor is money. Of all the humanitarian aid provided in these situations, only 2 % is for funding education. However, the European Commission has agreed to double that proportion over the next year.

There were pleas for a more flexible approach to aid spending. At a time of crisis, humanitarian and educational needs often overlap. Following the 2010 Haiti earthquake disaster, for instance, initial action had to be local, as the airport was closed. Teachers and students were among the first responders, and schools were converted into emergency centres.

At the same time, education can help to combat trauma among children who have experienced the horrors of war or natural disasters. Just sitting next to other children in a school can give them a reassuring sense of normality.

Once their immediate humanitarian needs have been met, such as food, the most urgent need expressed by displaced people is education for their children. This is because education represents hope for the future. It is something to invest in, even when the prospects of resolving a conflict or a crisis look bleak. Good-quality education also rewards the courage and persistence of children facing crisis – notably of girls who have resisted often-violent attempts to deprive them of schooling.

The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA) provides education through a network of 700 schools in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza, with 22,000 Palestinian staff. Among the sites that it covers in Syria is the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp near Damascus. Originally, 160,000 Palestinians lived there and were self-sufficient.

Today, it is a destroyed landscape, with ISIS present in the camp and the Syrian army around it. A few thousand people still live there, amidst dire shortages of water, electricity and food. And yet 120 boys and girls emerged from the camp, brought out by UNWRA, to sit their examinations. The results showed that they were among the highest performers across Syria in those exams. From despair, they had drawn the strength to continue their studies.

One organisation that is working to improve education in emergencies is the Global Partnership for Education. It is strongly involved in the *Education Cannot Wait* platform, a new education crisis fund designed to transform global humanitarian and development responses.

Insight

Educators who have continued teaching during emergencies and conflicts feel the need for a special curriculum. The usual subjects should be maintained, but there should also be elements of trauma counselling and practical lessons on survival.

→ [Local action to address fragility and protracted displacement – Resilience Dialogue 2016](#) (Special event – EU Resilience Forum)

Speakers:

- Degan Ali, Executive Director, ADESO (African Development Solutions)
- Mohamed Omer Artehan, Deputy Prime Minister, Somalia
- Jose Graziano da Silva, Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

- Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Christos Stylianides, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, European Commission
- Helle Thorning-Schmidt, CEO, Save the Children
- Laura Tuck, Vice President for Sustainable Development, The World Bank Group

Moderator: Anya Sitaram, Founding Director and Executive Producer, Rockhopper TV

Key Points

- The numbers of displaced people globally soared to a record 60 million last year.
- Building resilience has become the new common goal, and is now a main theme of the Strategic Development Goals (SDGs).
- There is no choice but to act locally with local actors.
- Local actors see themselves doing the heavy lifting, going into places where their lives are continually at risk.
- Acting on emergency assistance and acting on development are no longer seen as two distinct objectives. The aim now is to act before situations arise and build community resilience.

Synopsis

Helping strengthen fragile states and tackling protracted displacement is rising to the top of the development agenda. Last year, the number of displaced people globally soared to a record 60 million. Today, 1.4 billion people live in vulnerable conditions and that figure is predicted to continue to rise. The average duration for being displacements is 17 years.

Too often, those fleeing to survive have to start again from zero. For those in protracted displacement, life is a matter of day-to-day survival with the fear of moving on again acting as a barrier to hope for the future. As a result, there seems no solution to the problem in sight.

A new way of delivering both emergency humanitarian aid and development is needed if there is to be any hope of progress. The international development community is responding by changing the way it works. Building resilience has become the new common goal, and is now a mainstream part of the strategic development goals.

A key factor in the new resilience approach is to understand there is no single experience of protracted displacement. The issues are highly contextual and the pathways to sustained development vary from one region to the next.

To build resilience, it is now accepted there is no choice but to act locally, enhancing local structures and working with local actors to make communities more resilient when faced with natural disasters or security crises.

In fragile conditions, local actors are often at the frontline doing the heavy lifting. They are the first to respond at times of crisis, and risk their lives entering areas where NGOs or the UN cannot go. In some cases they dip into their own pockets to cover

costs. Local actors do not see providing help as a question of finance, but more a moral obligation.

Talk is of major gains using methods others might question. In 2003, ADESO (African Development Solutions) became the first organization to use cash transfers to help displaced people in Somalia. While development agencies questioned the wisdom, predicting people would use the money to buy drugs, guns and reignite conflict, ADESO had faith in the idea.

Now it is a key aspect of delivering direct aid across the continent. They know how to make a little money go a long way. Following the 2014 West Africa Ebola outbreak, one local actor was able to mobilise her network to educate more than 3 000 children for just US\$18,000.

During times of crises when the humanitarian effort is mobilised, local actors say they are the ones best placed to react: they already on the ground. They know the communities, they understand what makes sense, what methods will be appropriate and what will destroy their work they have carried out over many years to create sustainability. They know that a flood of international money can create a sense of dependency rather than allowing people to feel in control.

For the development community, acting on emergency assistance and acting on development are no longer seen as two distinct objectives. The talk is now of acting early before a crisis develops and building resilience in communities and countries by working locally.

Insight

While local actors call for development agencies to remove their 'northern western coloured glasses' they now seem to be pushing at an open door. Building resilience in communities is now seen in Europe as the new agenda for tackling crises before they arise.

b. DEBATES SESSIONS

→ [Support to civil society organisations working in the field of human rights in Iraq](#)

Speakers:

- Jean Barbe, Team Leader, Head of sector for Middle East, Gulf and North Korea, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Marcel van der Heijden, Project Manager, Women Empowered for Leadership, Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation
- Jantine van Herwijnen, Project Manager CSOs, Capacity Development Iraq, Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation, HIVOS
- Hassan Wahhab, Programme Coordinator, CSOs Capacity Development Programme, Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation

Moderator: Jobst von Kirchmann, Head of Unit Development Coordination Central Asia, Middle East Gulf, Pacific, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- The international community should take local human rights reports seriously and local activists should offer brief, relevant, reliable and actionable reports.
- New members will be elected this year for a new Commission on Human Rights. This is a golden opportunity to push for more action to be taken on the recommendations of human rights reports.
- Facebook can be used very effectively. In one example, a video showing a person being beaten up was posted, and officials who were on Facebook acted promptly to deal with it.
- A human rights curriculum for universities in Iraq is being developed to raise awareness about the issues.
- The Iraqi Al Amal Association, a human rights NGO, is encouraging the government to involve young people in designing policy and changes within society.

Synopsis

Participants debated how to help civil society organisations improve human rights in fragile countries such as Iraq, where the problems are huge.

These include mass killings of civilians in areas controlled by ISIS, including those wishing to leave; abuses by security forces and other armed groups against people who flee areas under ISIS control and are suspected of belonging to ISIS; growing numbers of internally displaced persons (around 4 million in 2015) especially women

and children in camps; and government use of force against demonstrators, many of whom are arrested and beaten.

Hivos, a Dutch human rights NGO, is trying to support civil society in Iraq, and has trained some 580 human rights defenders from across the country. These are mixed groups including Shiites, Sunnis and Christians. Hivos deals explicitly with prejudices between the groups in its training programmes and has had some success in overcoming them.

To tackle the fact that the human rights movement in Iraq has been almost invisible, Hivos set up a network of defenders with a website and a Facebook page that has more than 200 000 members, and includes journalists, government officials and civil society organisations. In one example of how Facebook can be used effectively, a video was posted showing someone being beaten up and officials on Facebook acted promptly to deal with it.

Instead of taking account only of Amnesty International reports on human rights, the international community should also take local reports seriously. At the same time, these reports should be brief, relevant, reliable and actionable.

Iraq's Ministry of Human Rights, which has been wound up, seems to neglect human rights reports. A new Commission on Human Rights has not done much in this area either. But hopes are that the new members to be elected this year will give reports much more attention.

The Iraqi Al Amal Association, an NGO that works to improve human rights, is encouraging the government to involve young people in designing policy and making changes in society.

Work is also underway to develop a special human rights curriculum for universities in Iraq where human rights are already taught. A draft now before the government and once approved, the curriculum will be offered to a large number of students.

The European Union has an action plan for 2015-2019 to help civil society improve human rights conditions in Iraq, especially for defenders. Non-EU defenders who are at risk can apply for cash for an airline ticket to take them out of the country. The aim is to reply to such requests within 48 hours. The website is www.protectdefenders.eu and the Facebook address is facebook.com/protectdefenders.eu.

Insight

Having a special curriculum in universities could help improve human rights by raising awareness about the issues. Public demonstrations about violations of human rights could put pressure on the government for improvement.

→ [Le Fonds Bêkou : agriculture et résilience dans le contexte de la Centrafrique](#)

Speakers:

- Honoré Feizouré, Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Central African Republic
- Christian Noirard, Livelihoods & Food Security Coordinator, Central African Republic, Danish Refugee Council, Dansk Flygtningehælp
- Irchad Razaaly, Manager, Bekou Trust Fund, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Bernard Rey, Deputy Head of Unit, Rural Development, Food Security, Nutrition, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Luca Russo, Strategic Advisor, Strategic Programme, Resilience, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Moderator: Damien Helly, Deputy Head of Programme, Strengthening European External Action, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Key Points

- The Bekou Trust Fund, being applied in the Central African Republic, is a positive example how to link a humanitarian response with development activity to create long-term resilience against future political and economic shocks.
- Agriculture, the country's major economic activity is a crucial element in building resilience. This approach could be played out in other African countries where agriculture is also the main economic activity.
- One aspect of this development activity is the Food and Agriculture Organization *caisses de résilience* that take a holistic approach to working with families and communities to strengthen their agricultural techniques by linking the social, financial and technical aspects.
- Local people at all levels must be closely involved in the work. The project is based on local units, such as families and women, who play a particularly important role in creating stability and economic growth.
- One challenge is to involve young people in agriculture, as they represent the country's future economic drivers

Synopsis

The Central African Republic has experienced a series of political, natural and economic shocks over the last 15 years. Following each of these it received short-term humanitarian support, re-establishing some stability, until the next shock. This involved the intervention of international actors in the country, who often worked without bringing in, or training local people, and left when the crisis was 'solved'. This left the local population vulnerable to the next shock.

This new approach – using a specially created Fund for the Central African Republic – entitled Bekou (the local Sango word for 'hope') links short-term humanitarian support with long-term development support. It is designed to overcome the previous situation

where there was no coordination among the donors involved in humanitarian action. Bekou brings together the European Commission, Germany, France and the Netherlands, which work together to organise programmes to build local capacity and empower the community to build resilience to face possible future shocks.

The Bekou approach is based on providing food security, by building the economy, supporting peace and helping ecological development. It is innovative in its use of agriculture, as its key building block. This was chosen as agriculture is the Central African Republic's main economic driver, with 75 % of the population relying on it for their food and income.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN has also contributed to this through developing a comprehensive approach called *caisses de resilience*. These work with families and local communities to strengthen agricultural techniques. These *caisses* are currently supporting 1 500 families and the local communities in Central African Republic, and are:

- Helping to build the economy through developing microfinance;
- Giving families and communities technical expertise to improve agricultural yields; and
- Using this as a means to reinforce social cohesion.

An important element of this approach is its strong emphasis on strengthening local capacity. Local agents work with communities and families, a move away from previous development projects when outside experts would be engaged on a short-term basis.

The approach has a strong emphasis on each family's involvement in agriculture. As with many development projects, the importance of women in keeping family enterprises together and in successfully managing finances is now acknowledged and strongly encouraged.

One challenge of this approach is to involve younger family members. Currently, agriculture is the only sector that creates employment, and given the demographic, this will be one way to avoid the spectre of massive youth unemployment. It is also thought that the wide pool of young unemployed men provide a fertile recruiting ground for the armed groups that have been involved in the country's recent political conflicts. Employing young people provides them with a springboard from which to develop other skills, and to help the country's development.

Insight

Mobile banking (using phones to disperse funds) has a big future in African development and is an innovative future measure. As well as dispersing funds quickly, it also helps to monitor the distribution.

→ [Investing in African fragile states](#)

Speakers:

- Giorgio A.M. Ficarelli, Principal Administrator, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Michel Botzung, Manager, FCS Africa program, International Finance

Corporation

- Ben Kalkman, Former CFO, South Sudan, The Coca-Cola Company
- Amara Konneh, Manager, Fragility, Conflict & Violence Group, The World Bank Group
- Caroline Sorlin, General Manager of Bel Access, Bel Group
- Phil Vernon, Director of Programmes, International Alert

Moderator: Sanoussi Bilal, Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Key Points

- International businesses wanting to invest in fragile African states should build on traditional economic units, such as the informal economy, rather than creating new models.
- The private sector can play a positive role by encouraging governments to create long-term sustainable development.
- Governments wanting to encourage the business environment should change existing regulations to create a more welcoming investment regime for outsiders and take measures to support local SMEs.
- International agencies tasked to encourage investment should be proactive in meeting potential investors; they should also encourage outside investors to link up with each other to learn from their experience.

Synopsis

Six years ago, the European Commission's Communication, Agenda for Change, indicated a new direction for development policy by emphasising the private sector as an important economic driver in developing countries. It also instructs EU delegations in Africa to help international business opening up in these countries.

In keeping with this approach, the EU now works with developing countries as 'partners', joining with other funding agencies to offer 'blended' financial support. For example, it worked with other agencies to complete a toll road between Uganda and Rwanda.

In recent years, the EU has mainstreamed its activities in fragile and conflict-ridden states. However, the business context for fragile states is particularly challenging for international investors. These countries often lack basic utilities, such as transportation or power, lack institutions, and have a poorly skilled workforce.

But with a potential and often untapped market of more than 1.5 billion people, some far-sighted companies, such as Coca-Cola, are taking advantage of business opportunities in these countries.

One lesson investors have learnt is to build on existing economic institutions. For example, in most fragile countries the bulk of employment is in the informal sector. One investor realised the importance of using local sources for marketing and engaged a local NGO to train women street traders to manage their activity and calculate profit margins. This also helped these women to move into the formal economy

Coca-Cola began investing in South Sudan and trained local people to work in the company. This has helped employees earn a regular income, so they can send their children to school and family members to health clinics. In the long term, this helps to create wealth and a middle class.

At the same time, investors believe that governments in fragile states will be encouraged to provide utilities for them, such as water or transport. This has a spin-off in terms of providing services for the local population and helping long-term sustainable development.

For government, the best way to encourage business development is to improve the investment climate for national and international investors by:

- Focusing on the traditional sectors of the local economy and introducing policies that help local small businesses;
- Fixing the regulations to make it easier for foreign investors; and
- Creating an environment where the public sector can have regular discussions with private investors to find out the legal hold-ups and take measures to address these.

Insight

There are concerns that concentrating on international investment ignores the negative impact this could have on the local community. Outside investors should be aware of how their business can have a positive effect on these new environments.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [From local stabilisation to national recovery?](#)

Speakers:

- Ana Calvo, Medical Coordinator, PHC/Maternities Programme, Expertise France
- Abdisaid Muse Ali, Regional Political Advisor to the EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, European External Action Service
- Anasuya Prabhu, Manager, Tamkeen Project
- Irchad Razaaly, Manager, Bekou Trust FundEuropean Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

Moderator Karim-Antoine Megarbane, Manager, Adam Smith International

[Podcast](#)

→ [Tackling fragility, displacement and chronic vulnerability in the Sahel and Lake Chad](#)

Speakers:

- Toby Lanzer, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel,
- Iveta Ouvry, Director, Mercy Corps
- Diebou Soumare, Handicap International
- Christos Stylianides, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, European Commission
- Sibiri Jean Zoundi, OECD

[Podcast](#)

→ [Peace Clubs: Responding to fragility from the bottom up](#)

Speakers:

- Levy Ndikumana, National Coordinator of Peace under the Construction, MIPAREC
- Michelle Spearing, Consultant researcher,
- Jojanneke Spoor, Programme Officer, CARE Nederland

Moderator Freddy Sahinguvu, Programme Manager, The Hague Academy for Local Governance

→ [Resilience on the ground](#)

Speakers:

- Georgina Jordan, Quality Assurance and Knowledge Manager Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)
- Sean Lowrie, Start Network
- Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

Moderator Anders Henriksson, Principal Adviser for Policy Definition, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

[Podcast](#)

4.2 Migration and Refugees

The world is faced with an unprecedented situation of increasing migratory pressure. Over 60 million people have been forced to leave their homes while smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings are widespread. This is a global concern and requires a global comprehensive response, not only addressing the immediate needs of persons in vulnerable situations, but also, in the longer term, the causes that drive forced displacement and build up migratory pressures.

The European Union and its Member States are committed to assume our responsibility in addressing this challenge. In line with the European Agenda on Migration, this includes taking action inside Europe, but also working with and supporting affected partner countries both near and far from our borders.

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, migration and forced displacement are now rightly recognised as both a challenge and an opportunity for development. Development actors are called on to step up their engagement to maximise the positive impact of migration, while mitigating its negative effects.

While migration and forced displacement are not new for development cooperation, 'business as usual' will not take us far. Development cooperation has a key role to play in strengthening the capacities of our partner countries to better manage and protect migrants and refugees in their countries, but also to address its drivers.

In 2015 the EU stepped up efforts to more effectively address the challenges while seizing the opportunities of migration. Partnerships with countries of origin, transit and destination were reinforced, inter alia through the Valletta Summit in November 2015, to ensure shared solidarity and responsibility in our response.

New and more flexible tools for effective delivery of EU assistance were launched; the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the Madad Trust Fund for Syria aims at addressing the root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration, through programmes on economic development and improving employment opportunities, good governance and stability and support to improving the provision of basic services.

In addition, the European Commission will shortly present its proposal for a new and strengthened development-oriented approach towards forced displacement. It builds on the understanding that forced displacement is not only a humanitarian challenge but needs to be reframed within broader development, peace-building, economic, institution-making and urban planning discourses.

But more needs to be done by the EU and the whole international community. We have to draw on all our policies and instruments, in a spirit of partnership, in order to make migration work for development, and development work for migration.

In this context, 2016 will be a key year for making progress at global level: migration and forced displacement are top priorities at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May, at the UNGA Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants in New York in September and at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Dhaka in December.

We have a responsibility to work jointly towards the ultimate goal of ensuring that

migration is driven by free choice and aspirations rather than necessity and desperation.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Harnessing the potential of migration and forced displacement for development](#)

Speakers:

- Dimitris Avramopoulos, Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship, European Commission
- Steven Corliss, Director of the Division of Programme Support & Management, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Lotte Knudsen, Managing Director Human Rights, Global and Multilateral Issues, European External Action Service
- Faith Tendai Munyati, Young Leader, Migration & Refugees, South Africa
- Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration

Moderator: Elizabeth Collett, Director, Migration Policy Institute Europe

Key Points

- The movement of refugees to Europe, primarily from Syria, has created a sense of crisis in the EU. After initial confusion, this has spurred the development of new policies linking migration and development.
- Europe is hosting a small fraction of the 60 million refugees in the world; most have found temporary or permanent refuge closer to their own country.
- The refugee crisis has driven home the importance of finding long-term, structural solutions for countries disrupted by instability.
- Across the EU, issues of social cohesion and of positive narratives are demanding governments' attention.

Synopsis

Issues of forced migration are at the top of the global policy agenda, primarily because of two geopolitical drivers. The first is a post-Second World War peak in the total number of refugees (now more than 60 million). The second is the unprecedented movement of Syrian refugees to Europe. For the first time since the Balkan wars of the 1990s, the EU and its Member States find themselves having to deal with hundreds of thousands of refugees and other migrants.

The sense of crisis has been palpable in Europe as governments find themselves under attack from anti-immigrant populist challengers. As a result, voluntary migration has joined the refugee crisis as a hot-button issue in domestic European politics.

Migration to Europe, and the practical and political challenges this has created, calls for an immediate and EU-wide response, coordinated with its neighbours. Global refugee movements demand structural, long-term solutions to chronic instability in countries such as Afghanistan and Syria. After an initial period of incoherence and confusion, the EU has begun to articulate and implement solutions. But none of them are easy or straightforward.

The EU's first response to the twin challenge of managing an emergency while dealing with structural causes has been funding a EUR500 million top-up of the European Commission's Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, which the Commission hopes will be matched by Member States.

The Commission has changed the way it deals with migration, making it an integral part of its relations with neighbours as well as of its development policy. There is a shared understanding that dealing with the 60 million refugees in the world is a core aspect of alleviating extreme poverty.

At the same time, there is a growing tendency to see refugees and migrants as economic assets if properly supported. Development policies are increasingly aiming to help refugees integrate in host communities, starting with a rights-based approach of demanding access to education and labour markets. Such practical steps can, independently of any policy debate, bring immediate improvement to refugees' lives and help realise their potential.

EU decision-makers believe that restoring citizens' trust in their ability to manage migration requires tough deterrence of irregular migration, and a fight against more legal pathways to employment in the EU, for example through reform of the EU's Blue Card scheme.

Insight

Sometimes a worldwide crisis has to reach Europe to make it on to the global political agenda.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Tapping into the economic potential of refugees: A win-win for all?](#)

Speakers:

- Esen Altug, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey
- Steffen Angenendt, Head of Research Division, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
- Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven, Director-General Global Issues Sector Policies and Programmes, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Aimee Karam, Deputy Project Manager & Protection Expert. Ministry of Social Affairs, Lebanon
- Thomas Thomsen, Chief Advisor, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Moderator: Niels Harild, Policy Expert, Forced Displacement and Development

Key Points

- Governments need a long-term approach to the displacement of refugees in the current crisis, as the crisis will last for years or maybe decades.
- Governments need to convert their humanitarian aid response to a development approach.
- The international community needs to realise that many refugees are living outside of the refugee camps and are already becoming part of local communities.
- To create a win-win situation for displaced refugees and their host countries, enabling swift access to legal jobs will become crucial.

Synopsis

The magnitude and challenge of the current refugee crisis is unprecedented and there is a need to rethink the international community's approach.

Displacement of refugees is a long-term challenge that will persist not for months, but for years or decades. The EU Member States, governments and international organisations need a shift in mentality away from viewing this as a short-term, humanitarian crisis.

An approach based on development is needed now. This means focusing not only on immediate aid related to food and shelter in the refugee camps, but also on creating education and jobs in the communities where the refugees are residing. Refugees are already living outside the camps for the most part, for example in Jordan and Lebanon, where they are becoming part of the local community. The challenges here are related to infrastructure, such as not having enough teachers in the education system.

When changing policies, however, different social, economic and religious backgrounds need to be taken into account, as each displacement situation is different.

Empowering refugees will be the best strategy for dealing with the crisis in the long term. A comprehensive approach would include enabling swift access to legal jobs, avoiding competition between refugees and low-skilled workers in the host countries, and providing for those who cannot provide for themselves. If this is implemented, then a win-win situation can be achieved.

But it is easier said than done. In Lebanon, for example, the situation is so chaotic that just managing expectations might be the way forward. The country would have to be really efficient in its policies to achieve a win-win situation and not a deterioration of the current state of affairs. During the last three years, the influx of refugees has increased Lebanon's population by one third – more than in any other country. Lebanon needs to improve the rights of these refugees, increase their responsibilities and consider a vision for those refugees who stay in the country.

At the moment, the Lebanese government has no plan for helping refugees become engaged participants in society. Data point to the fact that many of the Syrian refugees arriving in Lebanon are young, low-skilled and female. Lebanon should therefore focus on access to primary and secondary education; for example, jobs in the agriculture and construction sectors; and the empowerment of women.

Unfortunately, Lebanon's youth unemployment rate currently stands at 30 %. One way forward would be for Lebanon to attract foreign investment and maybe have international donors pay employed refugees' salaries to avoid competition with the local community.

Insight

Easier access for refugees to legal jobs is problematic. Some major host countries, such as Greece, are still facing a financial crisis, while even poorer countries like Lebanon and Jordan are dealing with high unemployment rates.

→ [Win-win solutions for migration](#)

Speakers:

- Natalia Alonso, Deputy Director of Advocacy & Campaigns, Oxfam International
- Eugenio Ambrosi, Regional Director, International Organization for Migration's Regional Office for the European Economic Area, the EU and NATO
- Filiberto Ceriani Sebregondi, Head of Division, Global 5, Development Cooperation Coordination, European External Action Service
- Patrick Ignatius Gomes, Secretary General, ACP Group
- Chinedu Madichie, Senior Advisor for Entrepreneurship and Private Sector, African Diaspora Network in Europe
- Sangwa Rwabuhiri, Young Entrepreneur, African Diaspora Network in Europe
- Marie Chantal Uwitonze, President, African Diaspora Network in Europe

Moderator: Henri Désiré N'Zouzi, Media consultant and advisor in geostrategy

Key Points

- The general public in the EU views migration as negative due to a lack of understanding of the issues.
- Migration is often treated as an external question, although it has an impact on many policy areas.
- Improving legal channels and access to jobs in the EU can limit illegal immigration.
- It is becoming more common for African entrepreneurs to return to their home countries to set up businesses.

Synopsis

The issue of migration is currently very pressing, both for the migrants and for the host countries. But people have traditionally migrated and reaped benefits for the most part.

In Brussels, the EU's capital, migrants make up a majority of the population. The EU has enabled free movement for Member States' citizens, which has created innovation, growth and jobs.

Investing in sustainable development in Africa may dissuade people from moving when they have jobs available at home, but it sometimes also leads to migration when people start to receive more income.

One-in-seven people in the world is now a migrant, and Europe has become the second destination for migrants after North America. Most of the migrants in the EU come from Turkey and sub-Saharan Africa with 47 % of them being women.

Two per cent of the population in the EU are now migrants. Some of the positive aspects of this migration are transfers of knowledge, migrants get to use their skills, they can invest their money in the countries where they live, and they can contribute to society culturally.

Current EU policies on migration are hampered by the fact that the general public's view has some strong xenophobic and racist strains. This negative view is largely driven by a lack of understanding and knowledge as well as a lack of political leadership. Migration is often only dealt with politically ahead of an election.

Migration is also often considered an external issue though its consequences are complex, affecting, for example, trade and financial matters, as well as other domestic issues.

By and large, the approach to migration in the EU has been emotional and not logical and rational, but this is also the case between societies in Africa. There, too, acceptance of diversity is frequently a challenge.

EU leaders need to point out that a link is often wrongly made between migration and terrorism. The EU also has to improve legal avenues for migration. The European Commission is currently working on improving its Blue Card for workers, an important step towards tackling smuggling and trafficking. Destroying boats helps up to a point, but obstructing smugglers' business models by providing legal channels to jobs in the EU is a better way forward.

Another side to migration is the fact that many African migrants return home. An increasing number of African entrepreneurs return home as they want the continent to move forward. They become a valuable asset to their countries of origin.

Insight

Most EU countries are interested in receiving migrants from Africa if they are well-educated and high-skilled workers, even if these workers return to their home countries at some point. However, granting legal access to low-skilled workers is also important.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [What does business do to fight human trafficking?](#)

Speakers:

- Kristina Areskog Bjurling, Sustainability Manager, AxFood
- Lea Rankinen, Senior Vice President, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility, S Group
- Sonja Vartiala, Executive Director, Finnwatch

Moderator: Veronica Rubio, Senior Manager, Strategic Issues, Foreign Trade Association

[Podcast](#)

→ [Migration, cities and the SDGs](#)

Speakers:

- Alice Concari, Communication manager, Italian National League of Municipalities
- Camilla Hagstroem, Head of Section, Migration and Asylum, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Olivier Le Masson, Head of Partnerships for Europe and Africa, Migrations Citoyenneté Développement (GRDR)
- Lorena Ponce, Advisor for International Cooperation, Directorate for International Relations, City Government of Quito, Ecuador
- Cecile Riallant, Programme Manager, Joint Migration and Development Initiative

Moderator: John Bingham, Head of Policy, International Catholic Migration Commission- ICMC Europe

[Podcast](#)

→ [New horizons for Africa's youth](#)

Speakers:

- Antti Karhunen, Head of Unit, Private Framework Development, Trade & Regional Integration, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

Moderator: Heike Ruetters, Head of Mandates Management, European Investment Bank

Podcast

→ [The welfare of Syrian Refugees: Evidence from Jordan and Lebanon](#)

Speakers:

- Nandini Krishnan, Senior Economist and Poverty Specialist, The World Bank Group
- Ewen Macleod, Head of the Policy Development and Evaluation Service, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Moderator: Natalia Alonso, Deputy Director of Advocacy & Campaigns, Oxfam International

Podcast

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Awareness raising on migrants' positive contributions](#)

Speakers:

- Gibril Faal, Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform
- Efrain Jimenez, Core Group Member, Diaspora and Migrants in Development, Migration and Development (MADE) Civil Society Network
- Sophie Ngo-Diep, Europe Liaison Coordinator MADE Programme, International Catholic Migration Commission- ICMC Europe
- Ignacio Packer, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes International Federation

Moderator: Eliza Anyangwe, Freelance journalist and Founder, TheNzingaEffect.com

4.3 Inclusive and Peaceful Societies

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the central role of peace in poverty eradication and sustainable development. A number of Sustainable Development Goals include relevant targets promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, while the Means of Implementation and Follow-up and Review arrangements for the 2030 Agenda can also contribute. Sustainable Development Goal 16 in particular aims to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." The international community now has an agreed vision to prevent and end conflict, address its root causes, and make peace sustainable in every country.

Supporting democratisation around the globe is crucial to the realisation of this vision and constitutes a top priority in the European Union's external action. Broad participation in political decision-making and local ownership of democratisation processes are crucial underpinnings of conflict prevention, and sustainable development.

The EU works with a wide range of partners, including civil society organizations, electoral management bodies, parliaments, trade unions and the media, among others, to bring about democratisation reforms. Its intervention in this field focuses on key areas including:

- the promotion of credible, inclusive and transparent electoral processes
- Support to media development to encourage the formation of an independent, pluralist and professional media
- Parliamentary strengthening programmes which contribute to enhancing transparency and institutional accountability
- Activities in support of citizens and civil society organisations aiming at enhancing political participation and representation

Making full use of all of its geographic and thematic instruments, the European Commission committed more than € 93 million to democracy support in around 190 projects in 2014. Covering € 35 million, support to elections represents the biggest part of the EU's democracy support.

Security is a critical prerequisite for sustainable development. Armed conflict inevitably leads to a loss of lives, damages the social fabric and contributes to human suffering. It can also result in destruction of essential infrastructure, including schools, hospitals and energy systems. Insecurity can also trigger forced displacement of people and contribute to irregular migration. The deterioration or disappearance of public institutions contributes to endemic corruption, encourages a climate of impunity and facilitates the growth of transnational crime rates, including the trafficking of people, drugs and arms.

Therefore, conflict always has a negative impact on development, while development efforts aim at attenuating many of the factors leading to political instability and unrest. The European Union is and will continue to be part of the solution for addressing all these challenges with a wide range of tools, such as diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, development, security, trade, investment, environment and regional integration incentives to support long-term engagement in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

Taking into account only development cooperation, over the period of 2001-2009, the European Commission disbursed approximately € 1 billion targeting justice and security sector reform worldwide. This amount is likely to increase during the current period of programming. In 2014 alone the EU has committed € 2.26 billion for the sector of governance and civil society and a significant part of these allocations was channeled to support security and justice in many beneficiary countries. Rule of law, security and justice programmes are already running in more than 40 countries worldwide and several programmes are currently in the pipeline.

In addition, the mandates of several of the 34 CSDP missions and operations conducted so far have also included building the capacities of peace and security actors in partner countries. Most of the EU civilian and military crisis management missions and operations deployed worldwide also have a specific Security Sector Reform component.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16 for peaceful and inclusive societies](#)

Speakers:

- Marouane Bakit, Young Leader, Inclusive & Peaceful Societies, Morocco/Libya
- Thijs Berman, Head of Election Observation Missions, European Centre for Electoral Support
- Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, President, Burkina Faso
- Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President, Central African Republic
- Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission

Moderator: Bénédicte Paviot, UK Correspondent, France 24

Key Points

- There can be no development without security; there can be no security without development.
- Young people are disproportionally represented as combatants and victims of conflicts. They must be provided the opportunity to play a greater role in public affairs.
- Local authorities must be involved in conflict resolution and reconciliation.
- Europe's southern 'border' has shifted from the Mediterranean to the Sahel.
- Europe's relationship with Africa must move from aid to partnership.

Synopsis

There can be no development without security, and there can be no security without development. UN Sustainable Development Goal 16 addresses the need for peace and security. Specifically, it is dedicated promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. The entire list of 17 SDGs, however, should be viewed as ingredients in a recipe for reducing violent conflict.

Young people are disproportionally represented as combatants and victims of conflicts. Those who take up weapons often do so because they lack hope. Greater educational and employment opportunities can help reduce the appeal of extremist groups. Young people must also be provided the opportunity to play a greater role in public affairs, and they must rise to that challenge. Allowing young people to more fully participate should not be seen as doing them a favour. It will do society a favour.

Inclusiveness proved to be one of the keys to the successful presidential campaign in the Central African Republic that culminated in the election of a new president in February. The dialogue included politicians, civil society, religious groups, the media and other elements of society.

Local authorities must be involved in conflict resolution and reconciliation. Fighting often takes place among people who know each other and who will need to get along

to ensure lasting peace. Local leaders are instrumental to the success of peace-making efforts.

Europe's southern 'border' has shifted from the Mediterranean to the Sahel, and its relationship with Africa must move from aid to partnership. If you look at any of the major issues facing the world – population movements, extremist violence, climate change, gender issues, etc. – none of them can be solved without collaboration between the two continents. Europe must change its relationship with Africa from one based on aid to one based on partnerships.

Insight:

Development partnerships do not have to always revolve around money – they can involve joint security initiatives, empowering disadvantaged groups and individuals, promoting the rule of law and democracy, and drives to boost inclusiveness and participation. For example, a new initiative in Libya involves the establishment of partnerships between municipal authorities in that Northern African country and European mayors.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [The people's peace](#)

Speakers:

- Jalon Arthur, Director, Innovation & Development, Cure Violence
- Andrée Murphy, Deputy Director, Relatives for Justice
- Galdino Joseph Sakondo, Project Coordinator for South Sudan, Saferworld
- Rosa Emilia Salamanca, Director, Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica

Moderator: Teri Schultz, freelance journalist

Key Points

- If people have no access to resources, cannot voice their frustrations and have no options, they may well turn to violence unless they are guided towards dialogue and ultimately alternative solutions.
- Security is not just the prerogative of the state; people also need to speak their mind and to be empowered to express their concerns to the authorities.
- Engaging with those who already engage in violence or may do so is one step towards stopping it.
- People with grievances should tell their stories through social and other alternative media, while traditional media should focus less on conflict and more on peace.

Synopsis

After South Sudan achieved independence following a long struggle, the people turned on each other as the authorities did not heed their calls for reform. Through the Community Security Programme, which is run by the NGO Saferworld, local people are empowered to understand their security environment, air their frustrations and engage with local authorities to find peaceful solutions to their problems.

A seed fund has provided cash for community needs such as access to water. In one case, it funded the repair of boreholes in a local area so that people would not fight over the only borehole still working. The NGO helps people set the agenda for peace and security through regular inter-community meetings and other forums for discussion between the community and local authorities.

A programme called Cure Violence has been rolled out in eight countries, including the United States. Independent evaluations say the programme has led to fewer shootings and homicides. The programme is run by people who were born and bred in the communities, have an intimate understanding of the dynamics involved, have 'street credibility' and access to groups that are likely to be violent. They work in the middle of the night and at other times when violence is most likely to occur.

The programme also brings violent gangs to the table in a two-way dialogue where they can air their grievances, and "buy in" to peace agreements. The people running

the programme, the community and the gangs monitor these street-level pacts. An example of peaceful change is Chicago, where the police had been harassing and behaving violently towards minorities, and the community succeeded in having the police superintendent ousted and replaced.

In Northern Ireland, the NGO Relatives for Justice supports people with mental health problems following a conflict. It provides training and ideas to help the community as a whole to recover, and takes part in a wide-ranging dialogue on how to address the injustices of the past.

The rationale is that when people have no access to dialogue, there is a danger they will return to violence. For truth and reconciliation, the focus is often on armed groups. What is often neglected is how a person comes to terms with the fact that they survived, have not coped well with their own injury or have harmed their family.

Another NGO concentrates on multilevel dialogue and new ways to build peace since dialogue between the elites in government and society is not enough. People have access to the traditional media to tell their story by invitation only, which means they should concentrate more on social and other alternative media, leaving the traditional media to focus not just on conflict, but also on peace.

Insight

Official high-level political agreements, for example, the Good Friday Agreement in Northern Ireland, may work on many levels, but need more intensive work at the grass-roots level. In many countries, such as South Sudan, a key to sustainable peace is empowering communities to take the lead to ensure their legitimate concerns are heard and acted upon.

→ [A strategy for culture in EU external relations and development policies](#)

Speakers:

- Hasini Haputhanthri, Technical Advisor, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Aida Liha Matejcek, Head of Unit, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Diego Marani, Desk Officer, European External Action Service
- Walter Zampieri, Head of Unit, Cultural Diversity and Innovation, European Commission, DG for Education and Culture

Moderator: Damien Helly, Deputy Head of Programme, Strengthening European External Action, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Key Points

- Working with educational institutions is vital to make cultural programmes mainstream.

- EU and national policies should cover all the creative industries, including tourism, design and fashion.
- War and ethnic conflicts pose a direct threat to cultural heritage.
- Culture can be a driver for tackling prejudice and boosting social inclusiveness.

Synopsis

A mention of the word culture to the development community in the past was likely to elicit a less than favourable response. That is one of the reasons why the European Commission and the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy came up with a strategy for enhancing the role of culture in EU external relations.

The Culture in EU External Relations initiative was funded with the support of a consortium of eight cultural institutes and organisations and launched by the European Parliament with a resolution calling for the development of a visible common EU policy on culture.

After exhaustive work, including a widespread consultation exercise, the new strategy was formally adopted on 8 June 2016.

The blueprint commits the EU to supporting local cultural production and assisting partner countries in developing modern and inclusive cultural policies. National ownership and the involvement of local authorities will be essential to the success of the strategy. For this reason, it envisages a bigger role for European Commission delegations so as to ensure that interventions are tailored to local needs.

The Commission, which is now charged with implementing the strategy, believes that culture can play a decisive role in the development of external relations and wants to advocate the concept to policymakers on a national and international level.

One idea is to move away from the traditional way of promoting and showcasing culture in Europe at film festivals and other events.

While there is no intention of abandoning this, the new approach seeks to expand the so-called people-to-people dimension and cultivating more cooperation between member states.

The hope is that this will enable people to get a better understanding of other cultures and at the same time further social and economic development.

Cultural diversity and respect for human rights underpin the strategy, which also seeks to foster mutual respect and intercultural dialogue.

One example of how culture can help formerly divided communities come together arose in Sri Lanka. After 30 years of bitter and bloody ethnic conflict, various cultural projects, some funded by the EU, have helped foster increased mutual trust and respect among groups who were formerly divided along religious, gender, class or other lines.

Such efforts have resulted, for instance, in the emergence of the country's first ever bilingual, multiethnic theatre group comprising people who used to be in direct conflict with each other.

This is the sort of model the newly adopted strategy will seek to emulate.

With heritage and historic cultural sites in countries like Syria under a greater threat than ever before, this objective makes the strategy particularly timely.

Insight

While there may no such thing as a single European culture, the cultural diversity of the continent is one of its great distinguishing features. The new, far-reaching EU strategy aims to build on this and also to put culture at the heart of the development community.

→ [Promoting young people as peacebuilders](#)

Speakers:

- Noufal Abboud, Country Director, Morocco, Search for Common Ground
- Séverin Yao Kouamé, Director, Indigo
- Elisabeth Pape, Head of Unit Fragility and Resilience, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Theresa, Young Peacebuilder, World Vision Lebanon
- Malgorzata Wasilewska, Head of Division Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Mediation Instruments, European External Action Service

Moderator: Sonya Reines-Djivanides, Executive Director, European Peacebuilding Liaison Office

Key Points

- It is important to better understand how radical ideologies manipulate youth by appealing to their desire for dignity.
- Radicalisation does not occur in a single moment; it is a long-term process that requires specialised approaches.
- Policymakers and civil society leaders need to be fully informed to address the root causes of radicalisation.

Synopsis

Violent extremism is growing and capturing the hearts and minds of young people globally. Their sense of disengagement and marginalisation has left them vulnerable to recruitment.

European officials and civil society leaders stressed the importance of engaging youth as allies against extremism, sharing a common goal to build resilience in societies against radical ideologies and to empower change-makers to inspire a culture of tolerance. And not just in developing countries such as Morocco or Egypt, but also in European countries where violent extremism is on the rise.

Speakers agreed on a need to better understand why radical ideologies attract youth in the first place. Research conducted by Search for Common Ground in Morocco on the so-called Islamic State (IS) group revealed that youth have dreams and ambitions that radical groups are expert at manipulating.

For many, IS offers dignity to youth in a world with rampant inequalities and grave uncertainties surrounding their future. The vision of a united Islamic state also attracts young people who want to counter the power and outsized influence of the West. As long as these challenges remain unresolved, youth will remain vulnerable to radical ideologies.

Rarely, speakers agreed, do youth become radicalised in a single moment. It is a long-term shift in thinking that is tough to deconstruct among young minds.

Search for Common Ground finds that fact-based arguments simply do not work, nor do emotional appeals that try to help young people see the terrible harm that violent, radical groups inflict. Really listening to radicalised youth – understanding their experience and world views – occurs far too rarely. By dismissing their perspectives, we reinforce their indignation.

Addressing youth grievances, especially in fragile societies, is a core focus of EuropeAid's work. Whether in education or health programmes, youth are conceived as a cross-cutting group that need active, not passive inclusion. When it comes to counter-radicalisation programmes, interventions are targeted at young men who make up over 80 % of radicalised youth.

Within these programmes, the words used to talk about radicalisation and violent extremism has come into sharper focus. The phenomenon has increasingly become synonymous with 'Islamic radicalisation', but this is not how European officials conceive of it. They are confronting radicalisation on many different fronts that extend beyond Islamic extremism.

The European PeaceBuilding Liaison Office noted that while it too generically uses the words 'violent extremism' and 'radicalisation' in policy papers and funding proposals, the reality on the ground is that they are mostly working with Islamic youth. Political correctness applies less to them in the field.

Understanding the social, political and religious dynamics in countries confronting radicalisation is a major challenge; developing practical, effective solutions is even harder. Policymakers and civil society leaders need to be fully and totally informed to really solve the root causes of radicalisation.

Insight

Theresa, a young peacebuilder whose cousin died fighting against IS, said that WorldVision helped her see that IS fighters represent themselves, not Islam as a religion. She is now a voice for tolerance and religious understanding among youth in her community.

→ Culture, where art thou?

Speakers:

- Simone Cipriani, Founder and Head, Ethical Fashion Initiative, International Trade Centre
- Mercedes Giovinazzo, Director, Interarts Foundation
- Jyoti Hosagrahar, Director of the Division for Creativity, UNESCO
- Lynnette Micheni, Programme Manager, Pawa 254
- Nina Obuljen Koržinek, Researcher, Institute for Development and International Relations

Moderator: Gie Goris, Editor in Chief, Mo* Magazine

Key Points

- All EU Member States and the EU itself are signed up to the 2005 UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity.
- The Convention's aims are closely linked to a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and it is a key tool in the process of integrating culture into national development strategies.
- A joint UNESCO-EU expert facility has provided 13 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean with technical assistance in developing strategies for the culture sector.
- Cultural activity can provide young people in particular with new opportunities that keep them from becoming radicalised.
- A new strategy adopted by the European Commission on 8 June 2016 aims to put culture at the heart of EU international relations.

Synopsis

Where does culture fit into the framework of what the world is planning, and more particularly the SDGs? The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Commission in Belgium and AFRICALIA have been drawing attention to the added value of a cultural perspective in the SDGs. They also highlight the role of international instruments such as the 2005 UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity and the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Tangible and Intangible Heritage.

All the EU Member States and the EU itself are signed up to the 2005 Convention, which establishes a new international framework for the governance and management of culture. It helps governments to introduce cultural policies and invest in human creativity and innovation. The Convention covers a range of cultural and creative industries as a way of transforming societies. Its goals are closely linked to a number of SDGs and it is a key tool in the process of integrating culture into national development strategies. The policies are implemented through the International Fund for Cultural Diversity.

A joint UNESCO-EU expert facility has provided 13 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean with technical assistance. Selected international experts accompanied public authorities and relevant stakeholders as they worked on the development of policies or strategies for the culture sector.

This is an important contribution to capacity building, which is a major aim of the 2005 Convention. The speakers agreed that continuity is essential in cultural development work. Any contribution has to leave a lasting legacy.

They also emphasised the political influence of culture, and more particularly its role in countering radicalisation. Cultural activity can provide young people in particular with new opportunities that keep them from becoming radicalised.

Some speakers regretted the absence of specific cultural elements in the SDGs, and suggested that the cultural sector had failed to lobby sufficiently on this.

Hopes for improvement here were linked to a new strategy adopted by the European Commission on 8 June 2016. Its aim is to put culture at the heart of EU international relations.

Insight

In Europe, cultural funding has tended to be predominantly public. This will have to change, although public financing will continue to be important.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Juvenile justice in Afghanistan: A building block for peace](#)

Speakers:

- Julinda Beqiraj, Associate Senior Research Fellow, Bingham Center for the Rule of Law
- Brendan Boundy, Foreign Affairs Officer - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Programs (INL/AP), US Department of State
- Marianne Moore, Director, Justice Studio
- Aneeta Williams, Head of Programme Quality, War Child UK

Moderator: Julie Ward, Member of the European Parliament

[Podcast](#)

→ [How can we prove that access to justice is critical to sustainable development?](#)

Speakers:

- Julinda Beqiraj, Associate Senior Research Fellow, Bingham Center for the Rule of Law
- Imane Chaara, Lecturer, University of Oxford
- Sistor Havyarimana, Programme Manager in Burundi, Avocats Sans Frontières
- Julien Moriceau, Research Coordinator, Avocats Sans Frontières

Moderator: Gie Goris, Editor in Chief, MO* Magazine

[Podcast](#)



5. PARTNERSHIP

'We are determined to mobilise the means required to implement the Agenda 2030 through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.' (Preamble of 2030 Agenda)

The world has moved to an approach based on the mobilisation and effective use of financial and non-financial means from all sources. The EU is committed to strengthening the effectiveness of development cooperation to produce maximum impact. Inclusive partnerships bringing together governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector are essential. All stakeholders should implement the principles of ownership, results, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability.

A robust, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will be crucial to accelerate progress on the implementation of the comprehensive Agenda 2030, foster broad ownership and partnership, and promote accountability and inclusivity. The EU, through its development cooperation programmes, supports many partner countries striving to improve their governance and the coverage and quality of data.

The EU has significantly strengthened its partnerships with stakeholders, including, civil society, local authorities, the private sector, academics and private foundations. These partnerships focus on building capacities to fully enable participation in the different phases of development and to fulfil their role as watchdogs of reforms. The implementation of a rights-based approach to development cooperation will help to reinforce mutual accountability and management of results.

5.1 Means of Implementation

The EU played a leading role in shaping the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which puts good governance at the core of sustainable development and emphasises responsibilities for all, the primacy of domestic action, the importance of good policies, the role of the private sector and a commitment to policy coherence. The Agenda reflects the consensus that the world has moved beyond the model of the donor-recipient relationship to an approach based on the mobilisation and effective use of financial and non-financial means from all sources.

Domestic resource mobilisation, the generation of government revenue from domestic resources, creates additional space for sustainable budget expenditures, fosters ownership and reduces dependency on aid. It is central for sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and the provision of public goods needed to achieve the development goals. Strengthening tax systems contributes not only to raising more predictable revenue, but also to good governance and the accountability of governments to their taxpayers.

But national and international public funds are far from sufficient to cover all needs. Countries need to attract additional private finance to help to drive economic growth as a basis for poverty reduction. The transition to a green economy poses great challenges which cannot be met solely through public resources and traditional forms of development assistance. One solution is to strategically combine EU grants with public and private financing. This blending helps unlock investments, leverages additional resources for development objectives and increases the impact of EU aid.

The EU is committed to strengthening the effectiveness of development co-operation to produce maximum impact for development. Inclusive partnerships bringing together governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector are essential. The principles of ownership, results, inclusiveness, and transparency and accountability should be implemented by all stakeholders.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATES

→ [New financing models for a new development agenda](#)

Speakers:

- Alan Andres Jarandilla Nuñez, Young Leader, Means of Implementation, Bolivia
- Jyrki Katainen, Vice-President for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, European Commission
- Mebrahtu Meles, State Minister of Industry, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Xavier Michon, Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Capital Development Fund
- Philippe Orliange, Director for Strategy, Partnership and Communication, Agence Française de Développement
- Mario Pezzini, Director, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Centre
- Marie Chantal Uwitonze, President, African Diaspora Network in Europe

Moderator: Shada Islam, Director of Policy, Friends of Europe

Key Points

- While Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an important resource, its US\$130 billion per year does not meet the financing needs of developing countries nor does it guarantee a successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 agenda.
- Blending, private-public partnerships (PPPs), domestic resources mobilisation, sustainable industrialisation and diaspora remittances have been identified in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) as important tools to help eradicate poverty and address financing constraints.
- The European Commission has just announced work on a partnership and investment programme similar to the European Framework for Strategic Investment (EFSI), which aims to use public funds to leverage private investment.
- A new measurement framework, provisionally called TOSSD, or total official support for sustainable development, has been proposed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to better capture all development finance flows beyond ODA.

Synopsis

The 2030 agenda set the bar high. But its ambition also helped to inspire renewed efforts to find alternative financing models, beyond the bedrocks of ODA and self-raised funding, such as tax and diaspora remittances, or to explore innovative combinations of them.

In Ethiopia, the government is keen to take advantage of new models to help with its commitment to achieve middle-income country status by 2025.

One of the means to this end is the country's participation, in a pilot scheme with Senegal, in the new global Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development campaign of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, representing goal nine of the SDGs.

As an agrarian society, Ethiopia is focusing on linking its agriculture with industry. The aim is to add value to the country's resources by processing its crops and livestock in a programme that includes all participants in the value chain, from the small farmer to the internal and the international investor.

While most alternative financing models, like airline ticket tax, green bonds and crowdfunding have been on the scene for the about a decade now; the time has come to combine them with public and private funding to increase their impact. The European Union and Member States' agencies are now putting their hopes on a new financing instrument called blending.

It stands for the combination of EU grants with loans or equity from other public and private financiers. The idea is that the EU grant element can be used in a strategic way to attract additional financing for important investments in EU partner countries.

This is also an important element of the New Migration Partnership Framework, which was announced by the European Commission the week before EDD 2016. Apart from addressing the root causes of migration, it also aims at optimising the EU's development efforts.

Three main aspects will dominate its work: cooperation on regulatory issues to better enable investment by the EU in third countries; technical assistance, including on bureaucratic matters; and the establishment of an investment instrument modelled on the EU's Fund for Strategic Investment, but taking into account circumstances in each specific country.

All this creativity is welcome but at the same time, both Europe's and its partners' critical faculties are still required. Transparency, good governance and impact assessments are essential.

To update the traditional way of measuring and monitoring development funding, which just took ODA into account, the OECD has proposed a new mechanism, provisionally called TOSSD (total official support for sustainable development).

Aiming to gauge the real engagement of new instruments – and their compatibility – it will be looking at the leveraging and catalytic effect of ODA, the use of blended finance packages, and the use of innovative risk mitigation instruments in development cooperation.

Insight

Two new initiatives, only now starting to be put together, merit close monitoring by the development community: the EU's New Migration Partnership Framework, and the OECD's new monitoring and measuring tool.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Strengthening multistakeholder partnerships to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Adriaan Heinsbroek, Head of Sustainability, ING Bank Belgium
- Petra Kuenkel, Executive Director, Collective Leadership Institute
- Dave Prescott, Senior Associate, The Partnering Initiative
- Mike Wisheart, Senior Advisor, Business Sector Engagement, Advocacy & External Engagement, World Vision

Arjan Schuthof, Strategic Advisor, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Key Points

12. Partnerships are a challenge; there is much room for improvement.
13. Research and practice need to be scaled up.
14. Equality between partners is crucial.
15. New trends are emerging that bring hope for the future of partnerships.

Synopsis

The Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) expired in 2015 and were replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which call for a new global partnership.

This, however, is hard to achieve. Those involved in multistakeholder projects have been quick to point out that while partnerships have been around for more than 20 years, many existing multistakeholder collaborations are not yet fully effective. And many are still finding it hard to learn from experience. The picture is mixed at best.

Partnerships are challenging because they involve very different organisations with different reporting and different monitoring mechanisms. They are often impeded by silo mentalities, when interlocutors are reluctant to share information, and other unexpected issues.

For example, the goal can be interpreted differently from one partner to the other. Even issues such as malnutrition can be understood differently.

In addition, equality between partners is not a given. Learning how to deal with power relationships is an issue that needs to be addressed if a partnership is to be successful. The key, it would appear, is to evaluate the different resources and assets that partners, whether government, NGOs or business, bring to the table. If there are power differences, all partners must be aware and the most powerful partner must support the others.

All partners must be involved in developing a joint strategy. It is important to go beyond simple monitoring and evaluation. Partnerships with many stakeholders must make sure there are good governance instruments in place. Above all, developing a culture of dialogue is essential, as is developing accountability and a climate of trust

However, there are reasons to be optimistic. Two major trends have emerged in recent years. Firstly, there has been a shift from single-issue partnerships to more country-focused and integrated approaches as it has become clear that it is pointless to focus on one issue only. For example, one cannot discuss war without also discussing education.

The second trend is towards professionalised partnerships with so called backbone organisations – separate organisations dedicated to coordinating the various dimensions. This professionalism needs to be encouraged. Backbone organisations can ensure that the sum of the different partnerships around the world add up to something and that efforts are not duplicated.

Insight

Partnerships are tough and should only be entered into when totally necessary. Multistakeholder partnerships are no panacea to the world's problems and it is sometimes simpler to enter into simple transactions or work together on common goals rather than embark on legally complicated partnerships.

→ [Fair taxation for sustainable development](#)

Speakers:

- Sanoussi Bilal, Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme European Centre for Development Policy Management
- Rosa Maria Cañete, LAC Campaign Coordinator, Oxfam International
- Eva Joly, Member, European Parliament
- Roberta Poza, Counselor Public Finance, Permanent Delegation of Spain to EU
- Bernardus Zuijdendorp, Head of Unit, Company Taxation Initiatives, European Commission

Moderator: Uzo Madu, producer and presenter

Key Points

- Corporate tax avoidance is a major challenge for the EU, as highlighted by recent scandals like LuxLeaks, but it is an even greater problem in developing countries, which rely more heavily on corporate tax revenue.
- The International Monetary Fund estimates that developing countries may be losing as much as US\$200 billion a year to tax avoidance, or more than these countries receive in official development assistance.
- Earlier this year, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) presented its Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS) package designed to help governments modernise tax rules and combat aggressive tax avoidance.
- The European Commission is currently working on new legislation based on the BEPS recommendations, but how beneficial these efforts will be for developing countries is a matter of fierce debate.

Synopsis

LuxLeaks, SwissLeaks and, most recently, the 'Panama papers' have shone a spotlight on the scale of personal and corporate tax avoidance and created public pressure to tackle the issue. While it is important for high-income countries to confront and change unethical practices, especially in the current economic climate, it is also arguably one of the most important issues when it comes to creating a truly sustainable development policy.

Looking at the Latin America region, the session heard that around 4 % of its gross domestic product (GDP) is lost every year through the tax avoidance schemes used by multinational corporations. Unsatisfactory levels of tax collection add to the problem. Compared to OECD countries, where 11.5 % of GDP comes from tax revenue on average, the corresponding average for Latin American countries stands at a mere 5 %.

Personal tax evasion by the region's political leaders is also rife, as SwissLeaks revelations have shown: in one Swiss bank alone, a trove of US\$52 million hidden by several Latin American leaders was discovered.

To enable governments to create fairer taxation legislation, the OECD has put together its Base Erosion and Profit Sharing (BEPS) package, with more than 2 000 pages of recommendations. In a departure from earlier practices, the OECD has declared this effort to be inclusive, notably with regard to developing countries. However, participants heard criticism that the OECD opened the door for outside participation only after having exclusively drawn up the BEPS package.

The EU has pledged to meet the standards set by the OECD and has begun to legislate accordingly. On behalf of the European Commission's Directorate General in charge, participants heard that the actual progress of legislating had only just begun and that the voice of developing countries was being heard and taken into account.

To illustrate the robust political will for change, representatives of the EU Council and Commission pointed to the fact that the first directive to be agreed upon, concerning tax transparency and establishing an automatic exchange of information on tax rulings, had been adopted by the Member States late last year in record time, despite the requirement of unanimity.

Concerning the next steps in this process, developing countries need to take advantage of steps to tackle the issue of unfair transfer pricing. This is a practice whereby multinational corporations avoid paying tax by billing their subsidiaries in countries where they make profits from headquarters located in a tax haven, thereby shifting the profits to an area where no or very little tax is due on them.

Insight

The fact that the practices revealed by scandals such as LuxLeaks and the 'Panama papers' have received a high level of public attention has led many observers to hope that there will be sustained pressure on politicians in Europe to commit to change, and that, ultimately, developing countries will profit from the process.

→ [Localising the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Federico Buyolo, Director for Cooperation, Generalitat of Valencia
- Santiago Gallo, Representative, Confederação Nacional de Municípios, Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments
- Christophe Rouillon, Mayor of the City of Coulaines, European Committee of the Regions
- Yentyl Williams, Founder, ACP Young Professionals Network

Moderator: Johannes Krassnitzer, ART Programme Specialist, United Nations Development Programme

Key Points

- An online toolkit is being developed to help localise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- A good example of a city embracing the SDGs is Valencia, Spain; its blueprint could be used by other cities.
- Working in networks is vital to implementing the SDGs.
- Youth should be at the centre of discussions.
- An inclusive implementation process is important.

Synopsis

An initiative called the Toolkit for Localising the Sustainable Development Goals will soon be launched by the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments (GTF), UN-Habitat and the *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP).

Although SDGs are being discussed in great depth, there is a lack of clarity on how to implement them locally. Tangible experiences and tools are required. The online toolkit being developed will fill the gap by helping actors like local governments implement the SDG process.

A good example of a city embracing the SDGs is Valencia, Spain. Local government has spent one year mobilising key actors around the goals. The authorities have done this by establishing a high-level advisory panel on the 2030 Agenda, an Alliance for Sustainable Development and an Alliance of Cities focusing on the agenda. Citizens were made aware of the SDGs via a communications campaign and partnerships were forged with universities.

Another perspective came from the mayor of Coulaines, one of France's poorest cities. Its authorities regularly work with other cities around the world, including Kouré, Niger, where they helped introduce drinkable water for the city's 30 000 inhabitants. They also provided advice on how to prevent the radicalisation of young people in the country. France has a lot of experience of decentralised government and working in networks. This is exactly what is required for the SDGs to be introduced effectively on the local level.

Brazil played a critical role in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and is doing the same with the SDGs. Together with the Global Task Force, it has created a

roadmap to mobilise local and regional government and to influence national policy making across the country. Brazil, like Valencia, has been running awareness campaigns and educational programmes aimed at bringing the SDGs to the population. The plan is to realise SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Another issue raised is how to implement SDGs locally through young people. As no SDG is entirely dedicated to youth, there is a need to pioneer youth mainstreaming, as was done with gender previously. SDGs must also be aligned with regional and local agendas, while youth and youth organisations should be allowed to flourish. It was agreed that youth should be at the centre of the agenda.

Insight

Participants took part in an online poll asking for their priority in terms of localising the SDGs. The majority of respondents answered: 'To have an inclusive implementation process, with the active participation of youth, women, minorities, and marginalised groups.' The new toolkit will soon be live online at: www.localizingthesdgs.org

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Supporting young, innovative farmers and smallholders in Africa](#)

Speakers:

- Towera Jalakasi, Interventions Manager-Malawi Oil Seeds sector Transformation, African Institute of Corporate Citizenship
- Felix Lombe, Executive Officer, African Institute of Corporate Citizenship
- Regis Meritan, Head of Sector for Agricultural Growth, European Commission
- Eric Postel, Associate Administrator, United States Agency for International Development

Moderator: Sean de Cleene, Chief Strategy and Partnership Officer, Alliance for a green revolution in Africa

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030](#)

Speakers:

- Sana Afouaiz, Young Leader - Ensuring Accountability: A Shared Commitment, Morocco
- Hovhannes Aghajanyan, Young Leader - Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), Armenia
- Ruba Ahmad, Young Leader – Inequalities, Jordan
- Marouane Bakit, Young Leader - Inclusive & Peaceful Societies, Morocco / Libya
- Nestor Dehouindji, Young Leader - Trade, Growth and Sustainable Development, Benin
- Faith Tendai Munyati, Young Leader - Migration & Refugees, South Africa
- Vandinika Shukla, Young Leader – Education, India
- Elsa Zekeng, Young Leader - Leave no-one behind, Cameroon

Moderator: Xavier Troussard, Head of Unit, Foresight and Behavioural Insight, Joint Research Centre, European Commission

→ [The future of development agencies](#)

Speakers:

- Cyrille Bellier, Deputy Head of Strategy, Partnerships and Communication Direction, Agence Française de Développement
- Mikaela Gavas, Programme Leader: Development Agencies and EU, Overseas Development Institute
- Androulla Kaminara, Head of the Task Force Knowledge, Performance and Results, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- David Watson, CAPE Head of Strategic Partnerships, Overseas Development Institute

Moderator: Alexis Bonnel, Cross-Operations Department, Agence Française de Développement

5.2 Ensuring Accountability: A Shared Commitment

The success of the 2030 agenda depends on countries working together and upholding their commitments. A robust, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will be crucial to accelerate progress on the implementation of the comprehensive Agenda 2030, foster broad ownership and partnership, and promote accountability and inclusivity.

Monitoring and continuous data collection supports project management, helps to manage risks and make informed decisions. Monitoring should look beyond inputs, activities and outputs to assess outcomes and impacts. Effective monitoring, accountability and review, including data disaggregation and statistics, are therefore beneficial for all and at the heart of leaving no one behind.

The EU, through its development cooperation programmes, supports many partner countries striving to improve their governance and the coverage and quality of data. Reinforcing the accountability and capacity of institutions and public administrations including in border and peripheral regions, leads to high quality public services. Peer learning, regional benchmarking and exchange of best practices, as well as statistical support for evidence-based decision making play important roles.

The EU has significantly strengthened its partnerships with other stakeholders, including, civil society, local authorities, the private sector, academics and private foundations. These partnerships focus on building capacities of stakeholders to fully allow their participation in the different phases of development and to fulfil their role as watchdogs of reforms. The implementation of a rights-based approach to development cooperation will also help to reinforce mutual accountability and management of results.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATES

→ [Policy coherence in practice: Ensuring delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Sana Afouaiz, Young Leader, Ensuring Accountability: A Shared Commitment, Morocco
- Doug Frantz, Deputy Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- David Nabarro, UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands
- Andrea Vignolo, Executive Director, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation

Moderator: Manish Bapna, Executive Vice President and Managing Director, World Resources Institute

Key Points

- No department or country can implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda alone; functioning partnerships are required.
- New ways of thinking and working are required; cross-sector approaches have to be the norm, not just the involvement of development ministries.
- The SDGs provide a vital roadmap to rebuilding trust.
- Financial resources needed for implementing the SDGs demand the involvement of the private sector as well as civil society.

Synopsis

Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a change of mindset at the institutional level. The implications of the 17 SDGs to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030, go beyond the remit of ministries of foreign affairs or development cooperation.

The SDGs represent a transformative agenda, which will require considering interlinkages across goals and different dimensions of sustainable development, and between domestic and international action.

To bring about policy coherence for sustainable development, new ways of working and new levels of cooperation are required. What is needed is an integrated and interconnected way of cooperating and a move away from silo working. No department or country can implement this agenda alone. Functioning partnerships among those concerned are required.

The SDGs present new challenges for policy coherence. It is a universal agenda that

applies to every country and links peace, security, social rights, justice and development. They are more weighted towards environment and sustainability; they have greater transboundary implications and affect trade, migration, capital flows and diseases, among other issues.

Governments are starting to grapple with the implications. In the Netherlands, the government has officially embraced the SDGs and informed Parliament of its approach. It will be at the core of everyone's work. It will affect responsible sourcing of products, tax treaties with developing countries, access to medicines, trade agreements, etc.

Many South American countries are incorporating SDG-related indicators. In Uruguay, the new government has launched a social dialogue about the SDGs across the country, with all being invited to participate, including the private sector and civil society. The government is currently planning its next five-year budget and development plan, which should reflect the priorities of the SDGs.

In the United States, government agencies are now required by the White House to meet together to improve coherence. The existing policy coordination structure is now geared to addressing the SDGs. The executive order on climate change already requires agencies to build in climate resilience and adaptation into their planning.

All Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries have to align their policies with the rest of the world as consumption patterns are unsustainable. Failure will set a bad example for the developing world; the growing inequality between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' is destroying trust.

The financial resources needed for implementing the SDGs demand the involvement of the private sector and also require their buy-in; civil society also needs to be closely involved.

Insight

Politicians must use their power to drive resources to bring about changes required for implementing the SDGs.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [From rhetoric to practice: How result reporting is improving EU development accountability](#)

Speakers:

- Franco Conzato, Deputy Head of Unit for Quality and Results, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Cornelius Hacking, Co-Chair of the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment and Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands
- Roberto Pinauin, Programme Manager, IBON International
- Alexandra Silfverstolpe, Founder and Managing Director, Data Act Lab
- Liz Steele, EU Representative, Publish What You Fund
- Howard White, CEO, Campbell Collaboration

Androulla Kaminara, Head of the Task Force Knowledge, Performance and Results, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- To improve accountability, the European Commission will publish a report that aggregates the results of its development projects.
- The report aims to highlight development progress in partner countries, project results, and how the EU manages its resources and programmes.
- Missing from the report is a lack of indicators regarding civil society involvement in the results.
- Donor organisations should publish timely reports of the results of their activities; transparency is critical for reporting.

Synopsis

Recent Eurobarometer figures show that 98 % of EU citizens support development cooperation. Reflecting this, European Commission and Member State funding for development cooperation increased for the third year running. With this increase in funding, the Commission realised it should give a clearer account of its activities and will publish its first accountability report this July. This is Commission's first step to greater transparency and will aggregate results of EU work over the previous year.

The accountability report aims to highlight: development progress in partner countries, based on figures on undernourishment, health, education, women and global diversity; concrete results of projects with a ceiling of EUR750,000 in partner countries; and EU organisational performance, for example how the EU manages its resources and programmes.

The report also gives details of success stories, for example, how EU action in Myanmar has resulted in refugees acquiring skills, as well as results from thematic programmes such as migration, human rights and natural resources.

After previewing a draft version of the report, participants had the opportunity to provide feedback. Some noted that the Commission should not attempt to use the report as a public relations tool. It was also suggested that the report did not include enough indicators to show how much has been achieved, such as whether many lessons had been learnt or how far the results were in alignment with the project aims.

Participants also expressed concern over the lack of indicators regarding civil society involvement in the results, or the way in which the space for civil society action is being curtailed in many of the countries covered.

It was also noted that there were many elements which future reports should include, such as rights-based criteria that cannot be quantified – for example, whether governance or the observance of human rights had improved.

Transparency is critical for all reporting and donors need to publish timely reports of the results of their activities. Reviewing the 2016 International Aid Transparency Initiative results, only 10 donors – which accounted for 25 % of total aid – had met the commitment to aid transparency.

It was noted that this first Commission accountability report is a welcome method of showing the success of EU development cooperation, as the EU has had a poor record of communicating its results to the larger public. This lack of positive evidence has encouraged criticisms from populist parties that the EU is wasting taxpayers' money. What is needed is honest reporting that shows what works and what does not, so the design of future projects can incorporate this experience.

Insight

While aid is helping developing countries to record significant growth, at the same time inequality is increasing and the space for civil society organisations to operate is being reduced in these same countries.

→ [EMPOWERing vulnerable land users to become agents of a transformative 2030 Agenda](#)

Speakers:

- Oli Henman, European Representative, CIVICUS Europe
- Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso, Director, African Monitor
- Alexander Mueller, Managing Director, TMG Think Tank for Sustainability

Moderator: Ivonne Lobos Alva, Coordinator Renewable Resources and the SDGs Forum, IASS, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V.

Key Points

- Inclusive and participatory thematic reviews are needed on natural resources.
- But space for the engagement of civil society is shrinking, with less openness for discussion even within the EU.

- Participation alone is not enough, as the interests of the poor and vulnerable need to be taken into account.
- The private sector should be playing a bigger role.

Synopsis

There is a striking difference between the ambitious agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which calls for the establishment of multistakeholder platforms, and the reality on the ground. All over the world, including in the EU, there is evidence of repression of vulnerable sections of society. Meanwhile, inequalities often manifest themselves as a lack of access to natural resources.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has reported that there are restrictions in every region in terms of the right to assembly, the right to set up an NGO and the right of expression. Digital restriction is only one of the different forms of restraint that have been observed.

Constructive dialogue between government and civil society is becoming increasingly difficult in the context of activists being imprisoned on flimsy charges. Perhaps a solution could be to have conversations between civil society groups without the government in the room. Certainly efforts must be made to roll back the restrictions that the world has seen emerging in recent years.

Despite this situation, young people around the globe are increasingly demanding the right to be heard as they become better educated. The digital revolution has helped them to better understand how the world works, and they recognise that the right to be heard is within their grasp. In Africa in particular, where young people are so predominant, countries need to put in place the structure for societal learning and give youth access to online discussion spaces.

Overcoming the disempowerment of the most vulnerable requires the poor to have a voice in governance and the management of natural resources. It is important to remember, however, that the end game needs to be results, and not just participation.

To ensure that participation leads to results, it is essential to build from what is already there and focus on communities that are already active. Giving people enough time to engage is also essential. In the United Kingdom, for example, the consultation process before any proposal becomes law used to be three months; it has now been reduced to three weeks. Elsewhere, governments also say they believe in participation, yet clamp down on public spaces.

Governments should not determine how participation takes place. Civil society has to have the right to put issues on the table and demand that governments be held accountable, both for what they have done and what they have not done.

Regarding the role of the private sector, more demand should be made on companies either to invest in the financing of SDGs with no strings attached – especially as with the current zero interest rates, there is lots of money floating about waiting to be invested – or to make sure that human rights are upheld wherever they are investing in the developing world. The private sector must also upscale investment.

Insight

Speakers agreed that building multistakeholder platforms is a lofty idea, but the question is how to build them when there is no trust. Even within the EU, different ministries, such as agriculture and forestry, do not cooperate. How can one expect to develop enough trust for participation in multistakeholders platforms in this case?

→ [Measuring global progress in reducing disaster risk](#)

Speakers:

- Tom De Groeve, Joint Research Centre
- Marc Gordon, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Debaraty Sapir, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
- Rachel Scott, Team Leader, Conflict, Fragility and Resilience, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Moderator: Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator, Risk Knowledge Section, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Key Points

- Intergovernmental negotiations on global indicators to monitor the risks and costs of natural disasters still face hurdles.
- The UN's Sendai Framework for managing disaster risk requires national data collection, but some experts see regional hubs as more practical.
- Progress has been made on aligning indicators for disaster-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN's Sendai targets, but questions remain over the integration of climate change goals.
- Georeferencing disasters can highlight their impacts on the lives of vulnerable people.

Synopsis

Intergovernmental negotiations on ways to count the cost of natural disasters, including the numbers of deaths, injuries and people left homeless, are making progress at UN-backed talks. Among remaining hurdles are the huge gaps in the data necessary to calculate the risks of disasters and the level of international cooperation which UN members are willing to offer each other.

A substantial increase in international cooperation with developing countries was one of seven targets drawn up by the UN last year under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

UN members also agreed to reduce mortality from natural disasters as well as the numbers of people affected. The framework also required national and local DRR strategies to be in place by 2020. Currently, the UN estimates that about half its members collect about half the amount of data needed to effectively monitor progress towards these targets.

Gaps in national data will become clearer when DRR experts compile the full list of indicators that governments will have to report on under the Sendai framework.

These indicators, which are being aligned with disaster-related SDGs to avoid duplication and increase political momentum, are expected to be finalised by the end of 2016.

There are still questions, however, about how far the Sendai Framework indicators will align with the climate change targets of last year's COP21 meeting in Paris. There are significant overlaps. Both campaigns aim to mitigate the impacts of global climate change on vulnerable communities, for example. However, there are also significant differences in approach, such as the shorter-term timeframe for DRR than climate change mitigation, and the DRR focus on measures to save lives.

Other concerns about the DRR indicators include questions about who will collect the data. Emergency services are often too busy dealing with the immediate aftermath of a disaster to collect statistics, while potential secondary sources such as social media posts will require careful analysis before they can be considered reliable.

Poor governments may also balk at the cost of setting up a permanent DRR office to supply with figures when natural disasters only strike sporadically. One suggested solution might be regional hubs, which could collect a sufficient mass of data to justify the administration costs.

Data presentation methods that highlight the scale of the human impacts of disasters could also help to maintain the political momentum necessary to keep DRR efforts on track.

Georeferencing, for example, allows statisticians to calculate the proportion of the population within the disaster zone affected by a natural disaster, rather than presenting the total as a percentage of the national population. A recent drought in Kenya, for example, affected only 3.6 % of the national population, but 46 % of the vulnerable population living within the drought zone.

Insight

The human face of disaster risk reduction is all too easy to forget amid the detailed technical discussions about standardised international indicators. It is important to remember that early warning systems and better building codes really do save lives.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Joining forces: Towards a collaborative European approach to business integrity](#)

Speakers:

- Gemma Aiolfi, Collective Action, Head of Compliance and Corporate Governance, Basel Institute on Governance,
- Susan Côté-Freeman, Head, Business Integrity Programme, Transparency International
- Cornelia Godzierz, Head of Compliance, Linde AG
- Henrik Lunden, Senior Adviser, Section for Private Sector Development, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Stephan Nunner, Programme Manager, Austrian Development Agency

Moderator: Noor Naqschbandi, Director, Alliance for Integrity

→ [Blending of budget tracking: Civil society organisations going beyond aid](#)

Speakers:

- Emmanuel Etim, Pan-African Coordinator, Africa Civil Society Platform for Health
- Juan Jacobo Hernández-Chávez, General Director, Colectivo Sol
- Hilary Jeune, EU Policy Officer, Oxfam EU office
- Aminu Magashi Garba, Coordinator Africa Health Budget Network - Africa Regional Coordinator E4A, MamaYe Project
- Tim Roosen, Coordinator Action for Global Health, Action for Global Health

Moderator: James Crisp, Free-lance journalist, Euractiv

[Podcast](#)

→ [Opening up with the International Aid Transparency Initiative](#)

Speakers:

- Roderick Besseling, Open Data & IATI Manager, Cordaid
- Uwe Gehlen, Head of Division, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - Germany
- Sarah Johns, Transparency Adviser Bond for International Development, Bond for International Development
- Mika Väitalo, Senior ICT4D and Innovation Programme Specialist

Moderator: Joachim Beijmo, Director of Communications, Swedish International

Development Agency

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [Universalising effective development cooperation](#)

Speakers:

- Pedro Guzman, Regional Coordinator, People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty
- Cornelius Hacking, Co-Chair of the Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment and Senior Policy Advisor, MFA – Netherlands
- Maria Teresa Lauron, Co-Chair, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
- Rosario Pais Bento, Head of Unit for Civil Society and Local Authorities, European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Paola Simonetti, CPDE Co-Chair for Working Group on Human Rights-Based Approaches, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, International Trade Union Confederation

Moderator: Chris Burns, Assistant-Editor, Equal Times

Engaging the Private Sector

The private sector is an essential element in achieving sustainable and inclusive growth in developing countries. In many, micro-businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises are the main source of employment. A dynamic business sector is therefore a basic pre-requisite for the creation of decent jobs for all, including women and young people.

The Agenda for Change and the EC Communication on the role of the Private Sector reiterate the importance for development of an enabling business environment, a competitive local private sector and integration of developing economies into the Global Value Chains. The private sector is also the key delivery channel in priority sectors that have a strong multiplier development impact such as sustainable agriculture, energy, infrastructure and the green economy.

Decent employment accompanied by appropriate wages, training opportunities and respect of responsible business practices are the most reliable path out of poverty. We need to tackle the considerable challenges faced by entrepreneurs, especially in the informal sector, such as insecure property rights, corruption, policy unpredictability, and limited access to finance and public services.

The private sector is a key partner in providing access to basic goods and services for all, such as clean water and sanitation, energy, financial services, communication and information, housing, medicines and other inclusive solutions. Beyond improving lives of consumers, the private sector offers people opportunities to develop their own productive activities and enables governments to generate the tax revenues necessary for development.

Fostering a thriving private sector often requires extensive economic reforms and designing the institutional, organisational and regulatory frameworks. When government actions encourage the entrepreneurial mind set, they often have a positive impact on the establishment of civil society actors that contribute to democracy and state-building.

a. HIGH-LEVEL PANEL DEBATE

→ [From words to actions: innovative solutions to make the Sustainable Development Goals work by engaging the private sector](#)

Speakers:

- Asmaa Morine Azzouzi, President, Association des Femmes Entrepreneurs au Maroc
- Grete Faremo, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, United Nations Office for Project Services
- Ibrahima Guimba Saidou, Senior Vice President Commercial Africa, Société Européenne des Satellites (SES)
- Herbert Lust, Vice-President and Managing Director Europe, Conservation International
- Rose Sakala, Young leader, Engaging the Private Sector, Malawi
- LI Yong, Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Moderator: Sanoussi Bilal, Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme, European Centre for Development Policy Management

Key Points

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require massive new investment that can only be delivered through private sector involvement.
- Private sector investment in development is most effective in countries that are reforming their public administration, strengthening the rule of law, and combating corruption.
- The EU and the UN are developing innovative finance instruments to help attract private foreign investment, for example by using Official Development Assistance (ODA) to leverage private finance.
- Foreign investment in emerging markets already exceeds ODA, but development actors stress the importance of preventing exploitation and ensuring sustainability.

Synopsis

Achieving the SDGs will require at least US\$1.6 annually in investment. Providing this finance is possible only with the effective involvement of the private sector, both entrepreneurs on the ground and foreign investors. The private sector brings finance and an understanding of business imperatives to the partnership, while the public sector brings its normative and regulatory power to bear. Their respective investments will, in the best case, be mutually reinforcing.

However, many private investors shy away from dealing with the complexities of doing business in less developed countries, fearing the risk of operating in an environment they do not perceive as friendly. Lowering that hurdle should be one dimension of a development policy that seeks to involve private actors and attract investment.

Governments and donors can help reduce risks through guarantees, risk pooling, and blending, by using ODA to leverage private and public finance. Governments seeking to attract private foreign investment should, with the help of the EU and other donors, create the basic conditions for such investment to generate return, by strengthening the rule of law, combating corruption, and reforming their public administration.

By supporting reform, donor funding can play an (indirect) multiplier role. This will also help unlock the potential of the local private sector – of individual entrepreneurs who are currently being held back by framework conditions. This holds especially true for particular sub-groups of entrepreneurs such as female-led businesses or returnees from the diaspora.

Speakers underscored that private sector involvement in delivering development goals requires a viable regulatory environment, and that investors must take account of local conditions. Innovative financing instruments will be helpful only if they respond to actual demand on the ground.

Some speakers voiced scepticism about the need for new forms of innovative finance. There is an abundance of potential projects and, in principle, sufficient finance, but there is a shortage of good-quality, investment-grade projects in many countries and sectors. Donors can help the development of such projects and support matchmaking between projects and finance. Others warned, however, that on the ground, even the most basic ingredients for economic growth are lacking, such as skilled labour or reliable energy supply.

Some development actors are also tempering the excitement about public-private partnerships by stressing the crucial importance of preventing exploitation of labour and natural resources by foreign investment. Economic growth must be inclusive and sustainable.

Insight

Donors will continue to grapple with ways to ensure that public-private partnerships benefit entire communities and not only rent-seeking elites.

b. DEBATE LABS

→ [Sustainable energy enterprises and the role of public-private partnerships](#) – **EU-Africa Business Forum (EABF) Follow-up Workshop**

Speakers:

- Peter Craig-McQuaide, Head of Unit, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Pierre Goffinet, European law, competition, distribution, market practice and energy expert, Partner, Daldewolf
- Francois Misser, journalist and expert in energy development in Africa
- Jacqueline Mugo, Secretary General, Business Africa
- Edward Mungai, Executive Director, Kenya Climate Innovation
- Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Ana Hajduka, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, Africa GreenCo

Moderator: Judith Helfmann-Hundack, Head of Foreign Trade and Development Policy, Afrika-Verein der Deutschen Wirtschaft

Key Points

- Major scale-up in energy generation, transmission, and distribution is required to get electricity to the 500 million sub-Saharan Africans who now have none.
- Access to electricity is an imperative both for development and economic growth, while renewables are an environmental imperative.
- US\$70 billion in investment is needed each year until 2030, up from the current US\$4.6 billion. To meet this need, the private sector – both European and African – must play a much more prominent role.
- African countries must create an enabling environment for innovative solutions.

Synopsis

Some 500 million sub-Saharan Africans lack reliable access to electricity. This has a variety of detrimental effects on health, education and economic activity. Children spend hours collecting firewood instead of going to school and can be exposed to fumes from kerosene, while businesses pay too much for energy. Energy from kerosene is 100 times more expensive than that available to European businesses.

To meet demand, and to help achieve global climate action goals, African countries should generate 300 gigawatt (GW) of electricity by 2030, up from around 90GW now, half of which is in South Africa. This requires a dramatic scale-up of investment in energy generation, transmission, and distribution. Current annual investment in energy in sub-Saharan Africa stands at just US\$4.6 billion; the assessed need is for around US\$70 billion a year between now and 2030. Traditional funding models will not be sufficient for this scale. As a result, there is a demand for stronger involvement of the private sector, both local and European, in public-private partnerships (PPPs).

There is vast potential for European businesses and investors to become involved in Africa apart from Nigeria and South Africa; this will be the focus of the 2017 EU-Africa Summit. The European Commission is eager for a dialogue with the private sector to ensure that its new investment facility for Africa, launched in early June 2016, responds to actual needs.

Renewable sources of energy such as geothermal, wind and solar are not only an environmental imperative but offer major opportunities for investors. Some speakers disagreed that there was a need for additional financing such as the Africa Investment Facility, pointing instead to a need for bankable projects.

Large dams and other mega-projects have the comparative advantage of a single project producing a massive increase in electricity generation, and hence of being cost-competitive. They might also encourage the emergence of an industrial cluster. By reducing the consumption of charcoal – in many places the main source of household energy – they help arrest deforestation.

However, recent technological advances hold out the promise of competitive electricity from innovative, smaller-scale sources. The collapsing cost of solar energy, a fall in prices of LEDs, a revolution in energy efficiency, and the rise of mobile technology (4G) have paved the way for a variety of innovations developed by the private sector, such as the production of devices that link a solar panel to lights, mobile chargers and a radio. Small amounts of power prove to be life changing.

For this innovation to become viable, however, African governments must create an enabling environment, for example for mini-grids.

Insight

The tension between advocates of mega-projects and of small-scale innovative solutions was palpable and is likely to endure for as long as Africa's energy needs remain unmet.

→ [**Impact investing for Africa – EU-Africa Business Forum \(EABF\) Follow-up Workshop**](#)

Speakers:

- Marco Francis, President and Founder, AAA International Services
- René N'Guettia Kouassi, Director, Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
- Christine Leurquin, Vice President, Institutional Relations, SES S.A
- Michelle Makaroff, Senior Director, Teachers Media International
- Treasure Maphanga, Director Trade and Industry Division, African Union Commission
- Martha Namundjebo-Tilahun, Chairperson, United Africa Group
- Heike Ruetters, Head of Mandates Management, European Investment Bank
- Louisa Santos, Director, International Relations, Business Europe
- Frank Nagel, Director Advisory Services, Rabo Development

Key Points

- Impact investing generates a measurable social and environmental impact as well as financial returns for the investor.
- It could help Africa raise the enormous sums that is needed to meet its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The regulatory climate in Africa must improve, and full transparency is needed on inward investment.
- With a EUR50 million replenishment of its investment facility, the European Investment Bank has introduced new impact investment instruments.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is finalising an impact investment action plan for Africa.

Synopsis

When it comes to inward investment, Africa faces a vicious circle – it lacks systemic support structures, security and stability. As a result, investors and other essential players still tend to avoid the continent and, in turn, long-term underdevelopment continues.

Much of the resources needed to achieve the SDGs in Africa will come from the private sector and foundations; governments will need to implement better regulatory frameworks and policy. The private sector will also need to move towards inclusive and sustainable business models, without undermining profitability.

Impact investments could be a way of reconciling these aims. As defined by the Global Impact Investing Network, impact investments are 'investments that are made to generate a measurable social and environmental impact alongside financial return'. However, the scope of this approach is not clearly defined. Some feel that it can include an element of public investment, for others it is a purely private sector approach.

Investors are looking for full transparency in their dealings with Africa rather than informal arrangements. They need to be sure that if the people in charge of a country's policy change the agreed conditions will still apply. Business can be a development partner, but impact investment is long term; investors tend to want an 'exit option' if things go badly wrong.

Recommendations from speakers included improvements to the stability of the business environment. Fees chargeable on equipment imported into Africa by foreign companies can as much as triple its cost. When private business projects are for the public benefit, such as improvements to education, healthcare or broadband coverage, such fees should be waived. In compensation for that waiver, African countries could receive funds from the EU or other sources.

There should also be a clearly identified fast-track financial instrument managed by the private sector for the private sector, both European and African. But safeguards should be included, such as public audits.

With a EUR50 million replenishment of its investment facility, the European Investment Bank has introduced four new instruments: intervention in social investment funds; 'pushing the boundaries' of intermediate lending, such as to smallholders and women entrepreneurs; risk-sharing with private banks, giving them the incentive to do more; and direct operations that are seen as high risk but with a worthwhile development impact.

A major advocate of impact investment is UNDP. It is finalising an impact investment action plan for Africa to include a coordinating network, an awareness-raising programme, an enabling policy and regulatory environment, and a strong pipeline of viable impact investees.

Insight

By investing up to EUR800 000 per project, a Dutch programme has created 150 000 jobs in the floriculture industry of Ethiopia, which today exports over US\$150 million worth of flowers.

→ [Spurring economic growth through private sector engagement](#)

Speakers:

- Jan Dijkstra, Managing Director, Global Head Emerging Markets FI, ING Bank Belgium
- Antti Karhunen, Head of Unit, Private Framework Development, Trade & Regional Integration, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Stephanie J. Miller, Director, Western Europe, International Finance Corporation
- Alexander Paine, Associate Director, Advice for Small Businesses, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Uladzimir Radkevitch, Vice President of Sales, Marketing and Business Development ScienceSoft

Moderator: Jonathan Charles, Managing Director, Communications, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Key Points

- Institutional banks, including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), are able to catalyse private sector investments to support sustainable growth.
- Such banks offer financial products and services that private banks are unwilling or unable to make because of the risks involved.
- Institutional banks are scaling up their sustainable investments with green bonds and blended financing, combining diverse financial products and advisory services to support sustainable growth.

Synopsis

Realising the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires the private sector to realign its interests, creating innovative models and building partnerships that enable sustainable growth. Financial institutions have an important role to play

IFC is the private-sector arm of the World Bank, strictly investing in for-profit and commercial projects. When it comes to issues such as climate change, the IFC is focused on catalysing private sector investments that would not otherwise happen. IFC investments are 'blended', combining different forms of finance, from risk-sharing products to lower interest rates on loans.

IFC is one of the earliest and biggest issuers of green bonds that use debt capital markets to fund climate-smart projects – for everything from solar power farms to green buildings in developing countries.

EBRD is also a catalyst for sustainable growth in the private sector. In 2015, the bank launched the Green Economy Transition to increase the volume of green financing from an average of 24 % to 40 % by 2020; it aims to reduce CO₂ emissions by as much as 50 million tonnes each year by 2020.

EBRD is encouraging companies such as ScienceSoft to engage in development projects. ScienceSoft, a software producer from Belarus, received support from EBRD and the European Union to diversify its client base and expand business through a merger. As a result, the company is offering tech solutions in developing countries to businesses making everything from healthcare to education more sustainable.

Insight

When it comes to private banking from such multinationals as ING, developing countries are still largely left out. Solar panel producers in Zambia or sanitation entrepreneurs in Bangladesh can only wish that they could affordably access ING financial products and services. But, the risks are just too great for banks in most cases. This is where government can play an important role by providing loan guarantees and other measures to reduce risks.

→ [Overcoming youth unemployment in Africa through entrepreneurship](#)

Speakers:

- Brahim Benhaddou, Director, Solidarité Etudiants Tiers-Monde, SETM
- Mamadou Alpha Diallo, CEO and Founder, Africa Paid
- Amadou Lamine Dieng, Directeur Général, Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes, Senegal
- Emanuele Santi, Strategic Advisor, African Development Bank
- Leo Scapari, President, Couveuse d'entreprises, SACE

Moderator Binta Brigitte Sagna, Founder, La Senegauloise

Key Points

- Youth unemployment in Africa is disastrous and worsening.
- Because there is no scope for new jobs, new entrants to the African job market should be encouraged to work for themselves.
- A support system is needed to encourage potential young entrepreneurs, even though there are major risks that new small and micro-sized enterprises will not generate enough sales to survive.

Synopsis

Speakers stressed the enormous challenges ahead. Employment opportunities for young Africans are scarce, which creates a socially explosive situation. Since the African population is very young, every year some 10 million to 12 million people arrive on the labour market, but only one-third of them can expect to find a job.

Many work informally, but some 8 million youngsters each year still remain jobless. This is due to a mismatch between supply and demand, a lack of education and skills among the job seekers, and inadequate job creation because of economic difficulties. The result is that the risky migratory trail to Europe becomes a panacea.

Self-employment is the way forward. More resources are needed to boost employment opportunities, preferably to be provided by the private sector. The issue of migration complicates the matter further. The migratory flows to Europe are a result of the precarious labour market in many African countries, whereas migration should be seen as a personal quest for education and know-how that can benefit their countries of origin in the longer term. In emitting countries such as Senegal and receiving countries such as Belgium, there are initiatives to help migrants become new entrepreneurs.

In Senegal, the government promotes the creation of new enterprises and has simplified the formalities entailed. Taxes are low for entrepreneurs, but funding is scarce. Training is available to help the young become self-employed, but there is a need for more financial instruments. However, these measures are not necessarily enough, as new entrepreneurs are hampered by other factors, such as the electricity shortage in many African countries. All this means that young entrepreneurs face a precarious existence if their business does not develop as planned.

In Belgium, there are initiatives to help foreign students to set up companies that act as a bridge between their home countries and Europe. Training in project management for them to succeed as entrepreneurs and turning microenterprises into viable investment prospects for banks are both crucial. NGOs are also developing a more entrepreneurial approach, while the African private health sector is benefitting from the arrival of Europe-trained pharmacists and dentists.

Insight

Without change, half of the economically active African population will be unemployed in 10 years' time. Those prospects are disillusioning and fuel social unrest. There is a great frustration among the young, sparking political and social conflict and outright rebellion. There must be a change in mindset to provide employment prospects for the 10 million to 12 million young people who join the labour force in Africa every year.

→ [Will energy access alone end poverty?](#)

Speakers:

- Soma Dutta, Programme Coordinator Women's Economic Empowerment, Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
- Bernie Jones, Co-leader, Smart Villages Initiative
- David Lecoque, Policy and Business Development Officer, Alliance for Rural Electrification
- Tri Mumpuni, Executive Director, People Centered Economic and Business Institute (IBEKA)
- Martin Saning'o Kariongi, Director General, Institute for Orkonerei Pastrolists Advancement

Moderator: Eliza Anyangwe, Freelance journalist and Founder, TheNzingaEffect.com

Key Points

- An estimated 1.3 billion people worldwide do not have access to electricity.
- Electrification of rural areas offers the best chance of giving those without access viable economic development opportunities and to counteract urbanisation.
- Access to energy means opportunities for revenue, which are typically best realised by women.
- Three billion people are without clean cooking facilities; carbon monoxide poisoning kills more people than AIDS, malaria and TB combined.

Synopsis

Global sustainable energy initiatives are crucial for closing the gap between achieving universal energy access by 2030, as defined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the current rate of progress. In fact, the goal is only funded to a 25 % level.

Partnerships with the private sector to leverage public resources are therefore needed, especially to reach and help the 'bottom billion', but they are also realistic because there is money to be made in the vast untapped markets in Africa and Asia. Big energy companies such as France's ENGIE have – and not by accident – substantially topped up their development endowments.

Large parts of Africa are lagging behind in terms of energy access. In Tanzania, for example, only 22 % of the country is electrified. However, efforts are being made to increase the rate. The introduction of an efficient off-grid energy infrastructure – mostly using biofuel gained from the jatropha plant, which does not endanger food crop production in the region – has enabled a Maasai community to set up a radio station for improved communication and a dairy industry to enhance their traditional livestock-keeping way of life.

Asia, and in particular South-East Asia, is making good progress in improved energy access. In Indonesia, for example, a programme focused on 'energising' villages has

led to a boom of successful micro-businesses such as producing patchouli and other essential oils, or processing coffee beans; women almost invariably lead them.

These opportunities can be realised off grid, with a local energy source like solar. An initial investment into a solar panel kit (starting from EUR500) is needed, but it is often a welcome project for micro-financing schemes. On-grid opportunities include generating income from streaming to the national grid.

While the political will to achieve universal energy access has been clearly expressed in the SDGs, clean cooking facilities have not yet been fully identified as the essential development goal they are, which the numbers of fatalities caused by unclean and unsafe ones illustrate. Recent developments in biogas technology, however, offer a means of bringing a cheaply available, renewable energy source – using husks and other waste products – into the mix.

Overall, speakers agreed that a cooperative, communal approach to using and exploiting energy in rural areas is tantamount to its sustainability.

Insight

Energy access alone might not end poverty, but it certainly plays an essential part in the process. It is also indispensable in providing a real choice for the rural population – whether to continue a rural existence or move to an urban one.

→ [**Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: How can we make business more social?**](#)

Speakers:

- Kibret Abebe Tuffa, Founder, TEBITA Ambulance and Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Service
- Natalia Agapitova, Lead for the Social Enterprise Innovations Program, World Bank Group
- Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Emanuele Santi, Strategic Advisor, African Development Bank
- Paula Woodman, Senior Advisor for Global Social Enterprise programme, British Council

Moderator: Elena Casolari, CEO, Foundation ACRA-CCS

Key Points

- Social entrepreneurs are visionaries and game changers, but to foster social entrepreneurship a new type of economy is needed.
- Such a new economy involves supporting social entrepreneurs with easier access to finance and technical assistance.
- The corporate sector also has an important role to play in helping social enterprises deliver their services and cutting costs.

Synopsis

What exactly is a social enterprise? Is it a sector in itself? If so, does a social enterprise model exist? A social enterprise, or business, is probably best described as one that is not profit driven, but rather seeks to maximise social and environmental benefits while using any profits to build a sustainable model.

Tebita Ambulance in Ethiopia is an excellent example of a successful social enterprise. It was set up by Kibret Abebe Tuffa, a hospital nurse who was concerned at figures that showed a mere 4 % of road accident victims in Ethiopia were transported to hospital by ambulance – the rest are taken by car or taxi with no life-saving facilities.

After selling his home to raise finance, Tuffa subsequently launched the country's first – and still only – private ambulance service which, since its launch, has transported some 40 000 patients to hospital. From humble beginnings, it now has a fleet of 11 ambulances and has created jobs.

The social enterprise has been successful despite a lack of access to finance and technical assistance. This is just one of the issues that need to be addressed to help support fledgling social enterprises.

The ambulance service is a reminder that social enterprises provide a route beyond aid and grantgiving to tackle problems. Because social enterprises generate their own revenue and are not aid dependent, supporting their growth provides deep and lasting development benefits. They are real businesses, employing people and contributing to growth and often showing higher innovation than mainstream businesses. This is why a number of governments, donors and aid agencies are incorporating social enterprise approaches in their development plans.

The British Council, with 80 years' of experience has a social enterprise programme that it hopes can inject some much-needed trust in economic systems as well as generating social and economic value.

For the international development community there are two fundamental issues which necessitate a focus on social enterprise.

First, it is wrong to rely on aid alone to achieve the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Global gross domestic product in 2015 was approximately US\$74 trillion. The total value of donor aid, corporate responsibility and even impact investment was only US\$160 billion.

Second, the pursuit of economic growth is often causing or exacerbating social or environmental issues. That is why the international community must become more sophisticated in the type of economic growth it needs and how it can use donor funding to leverage more inclusive and environmentally responsible business.

Like the British Council, the World Bank and the African Development Bank are other bodies doing invaluable work in this area, not only via funding, but in helping to mainstream social enterprises. This is an objective also being pursued by the European Commission, although it says there is currently a lack of reliable data available on the effectiveness of national government support for social enterprises.

Insight

The SDGs want to support a fundamentally more social economy by 2030, but more is needed to meet their ambitious objectives and, at the same time, boost social entrepreneurship. It is all about removing barriers to doing business and creating an ecosystem where a more social economy can and does flourish.

c. PROJECT LABS

→ [Business practices for sustainable development in third countries](#)

Speakers:

- Carlos Cordero, Director, Sustentia Innovación Social
- Luis Gustavo Espinosa, Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Permanent representation of Ecuador to the United Nations
- Julio González, Madreselva
- Karen Ramirez, Manager, Programa de Agua y Saneamiento, Asociación Humanitaria PRO-VIDA

Moderator: Ana Alcalde, Director, Alianza por la Solidaridad

[Podcast](#)

→ [Making coffee the first sustainable agricultural product](#)

Speakers:

- Joel Brounen, International Programme Coordinator Coffee, Solidaridad Network
- Vera Espindola Rafael, Director of Sustainability and Shared Value, Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)
- Kelly Goodejohn, Director Ethical Sourcing, Starbucks Coffee Co
- Laura Jungmann, Specialist Product Sustainability, Ahold
- H.E. Olivier Nduhungirehe, Ambassador of Rwanda
- Paul Schoenmakers, Senior Policy Officer Sustainable Trade & Development, MFA - The Netherlands
- Bambi Semroc, Senior Strategic Advisor for CI's Center for Environmental Leadership in Business, Conservation International

Moderator: Ton van Lierop, Newsmanager, VRT (Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroeporganisatie)

[Podcast](#)

d. BRAINSTORMING SESSIONS

→ [The lab of tomorrow: Real challenges meet business-driven solutions](#)

Speakers:

- Michael Banger, Head of Innovation Center, Merck KGaA
- Detlef Sander, Chairman of the Board, Databund e.V.
- Carsten Schmitz-Hoffmann, Director Division Social and Economic Development, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Moderator: Christoffer Brick, Manager, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

→ [Companies and anti-corruption, from commitment to action](#)

Speakers:

- Roxana Family, Chair Law and Business Ethics, Université Cergy-Pontoise
- Philippe Levrat, Chief Risks and Engagements and Ethics Officer, Transdev Group
- David Lewis, Executive Director, Corruption Watch
- Igor Soltes, MEP, European Parliament
- Simon Webley, Research Director, Institute of Business Ethics

Moderator: Howard Shaw, Head of Anti-Bribery and Corruption Services, Mazars

→ [Closing Panel: From commitment to action](#)

Speakers:

- Neven Mimica, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development
- Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President, Central African Republic
- Hailemariam Desalegn Boshe, Prime Minister, Ethiopia
- Rui Maria De Araujo, Prime Minister, Timor-Leste
- Charles Goerens, Member of European Parliament
- Winnie Byanyima, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- Alaa Murabit, The Voice of Libyan Women, UN Sustainable Development Goals Global Advocate

Moderator: David Nabarro, UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Key Points

- Security is essential for development and vice versa.
- Businesses have to be around the development table, not just governments and civil society.
- Countries need to take ownership and find their own path to meeting goals.
- Women and youth have to be the focus.
- International cooperation to limit tax evasion is needed to boost revenues.
- Using funds for risk sharing is essential to bring in European investment.

Synopsis

UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development David Nabarro introduced the Closing Panel as an opportunity to reflect on how the 10th anniversary edition of the European Development Days (EDD) had brought out the importance of interpreting the interconnected tapestry of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the world's people and the planet.

EDD 2016 underlined how the goals were relevant for everybody everywhere, the urgency of starting implementation right now as well as until 2030 and beyond, and by everyone through multilateral partnerships, leaving no one behind.

Central African Republic President Faustin-Archange Touadéra hailed two days of pertinent analyses that will inform his country's development strategy as it seeks to recover from three years of deep crisis. With one-third of the country still held by armed groups and making development activity impossible, security is at the heart of his people's preoccupations. The President was grateful for the opportunity for fruitful discussions with partners, notably the EU.

The Prime Minister of Timor Leste, Rui Maria De Araujo, qualified the conference as an inspiring and enriching learning process for his country's delegation. He recalled that Timor-Leste had been actively involved in discussions of the new agenda, pushing hard for SDG 16 for peace, justice and strong institutions.

The Prime Minister announced that an international meeting for post-crisis fragile countries to share best practice is in preparation for this November. He emphasised that while everybody shares a collective commitment, each country will have to find its own path to mobilising resources. The Prime Minister also stressed that it is critical to have one important partner around the table: business people, and especially big corporate businesses. He called on the EU and the UN to involve the private sector in more discussions with governments and civil society.

Hailemariam Desalegn Boshe, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, stated how impressed he was by the commitment of European Commissioners and the UN towards the shared SDGs. He recalled that the 14 years remaining until 2030 is not a long time, so a concerted effort will be necessary if no one is to be left behind, with countries taking ownership and all parties implementing actions as expeditiously as possible. Noting that 70 % of Africa's population is under the age of 30, he stressed that his country was putting the focus on women and youth in its plans.

The Voice of Libyan Women and UN Sustainable Development Goals Global Advocate Alaa Murabit said she was encouraged by the greater efforts in the EU than in other regions. She underlined the need to work on the 17 SDGs simultaneously, but insisted on the necessity of listening to local populations and that only initiatives integral to communities can prove sustainable.

She called for efforts to ensure that the security of one group of people does not supersede that of another and to hold governments to account if they support governments that do not back women's rights and thereby block the full potential of their populations.

Charles Goerens, Member of the European Parliament, expressed his concern that having spoken to many participants at the conference he was far from certain that it was possible to reach an agreement on a single definition for development and cooperation. He said he is also disappointed in the attitude of some Member States with regard to welcoming refugees and making efforts to reach the 0.7 % target for aid; he hopes to see the European Parliament holding them to account in the future.

Oxfam International Executive Director Winnie Byanyima recalled that when the SDGs were adopted, her organisation was jubilant but feared they might just be a vague political agenda. Oxfam continues to feel the need to be disruptive to push for results. Bemoaning the lack of resources, Byanyima called on the EU to tackle the loss of revenue to tax havens through international cooperation and on developing countries to levy more progressive taxation. She also questioned the need to use public money earmarked for eradicating poverty to leverage private investments and the morality of tying aid to migration control.

Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn Boshe countered that European investors are more risk averse than their Asian counterparts. This means funds for risk sharing are essential to bring in European investment to create the jobs that will eradicate poverty and discourage young people from risking their lives as migrants. He stressed that the move from aid to trade and investment is the policy Africa wants to pursue. His comments were echoed by President Touadéra who emphasised the importance of reducing the desire to emigrate through job creation. Prime Minister De Araujo insisted

that while he understood the perspective of civil society, governments need to make trade-offs, not necessarily sacrificing principles, but being realistic.

Closing the conference, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica noted a remarkable sense of a common purpose towards real and fast results and stressed that the EU will play a proactive strategic role, gearing all policies towards the SDGs and renewing the Cotonou Agreement.

He pointed to an ambitious external investment plan of EUR3.1 billion, which is expected to trigger investments of up to EUR31 billion. The European Commission's focus will remain on sustainable energy, promoting renewables and innovative financing mechanisms such as blending. The Commissioner confirmed that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will be mainstreamed in all its external actions. He reiterated the EU's commitment to taking this journey with all development actors until the SDGs are reached.

EDD Special events

a. Special address - Her Majesty Mathilde, the Queen of the Belgians

Her Majesty Mathilde has been appointed as one of the 17 advocates defending and promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at world level. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the European Development Days, Queen Mathilde gave a special address at the European Development Days 2016. The key points of her speech included:

- The EU's role is important in a troubled world
- Through the SDGs there is a new vision that should inspire and mobilise.
- It is now up to all actors in society to take ownership of the ambitions set out in the SDG objectives.

Queen Mathilde stressed how important it is for the EU to have a global vision and commitment to development.

She highlighted today's troubled context with terrorism, economic crises, migrations, growing intolerance and racism. Europe has to confront many challenges affecting its citizens.

But there is a lot to be excited about, she said. Since the previous edition of EDD, the SDGs have been adopted by 193 countries and there has been the positive outcome of Paris climate conference. 'We now have a clear agenda to aim for 2030,' she said.

She highlighted the positive impact of the Millennium Development Goals. The numbers below poverty line have been halved; there has been a decline in number of deaths of children below five years old; more people are in education; and more people have access to clean water.

The new SDGs represent inclusivity and universality, she stressed. It is now up to all actors in society to take ownership of the ambitions set out in the SDG targets.

It is a partnership where no one is left in the cold or left behind. There is a new vision that should inspire and mobilise.

Queen Mathilde expressed delight at having been invited by the Secretary-General of the UN to become one of the 17 advocates defending and promoting SDG goals at world level. She highlighted the importance of health and education as key ingredients of development. Mental health should be brought out of the shadows, she said, while also highlighting the issue of infant malnutrition, which can have a long-term negative impact on the development and economic growth of a country.

It is not enough just to have a school, we need quality teaching and well-trained teachers, she stressed. We must invest in the empowerment of girls. Women have an important role in rural areas.

What is striking is how many initiatives are already developing, she pointed out. More and more our attention is drawn to initiatives by local organisations and urban centres.

b. [EU Resilience Forum](#)

The 2016 EU Resilience Forum brought together representatives from donors, civil society organisations, think-tanks and partner countries to promote practical action for local risk management and vulnerability reduction in support of the objectives of Agenda 2030 and the World Humanitarian Summit. It was a round of the Resilience Dialogue series (a partnership between the World Bank/GFDRR, the EU, the Government of Japan, and USAID) and hosted by EU Commissioners Mimica, responsible for International Cooperation and Development, and Stylianides, responsible for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management.

Objectives:

1. Translating the outcomes of the Agenda 2030 and of the recent World Humanitarian Summit into actions to strengthen local resilience
2. Promoting a better understanding of resilience in the context of forced displacement
3. A broader knowledge of lessons learnt from implementing resilience support, in particular at local level

The Resilience Forum was composed of 3 sessions (1 Auditorium Debate and 2 Projects Labs):

1. [Resilience on the ground](#)
2. [Tackling fragility, displacement and chronic vulnerability in the Sahel and Lake Chad](#)
3. [Local action to address fragility and protracted displacement](#)

c. [EU – Africa Business Forum follow-up workshop](#)

The EU-Africa Business Forum (EABF) is an integral part of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). Its main objective is bringing the views of business to European and African leaders together on critical issues pertaining to both continents' relations.

This was the fourth of a series of follow up workshops organised in Africa and Europe by the European Commission and the African Union Commission, building on the great success of the 5th EU-Africa Business Forum (EABF) held in Brussels in 2014.

The EABF follow-up workshops discussed how the private sector can be engaged and mobilised to stimulate growth and contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Africa and Europe.

The EABF follow-up workshops were composed of 2 sessions :

1. [Sustainable energy enterprises and the role of public-private partnerships - EABF workshop](#)
2. [Impact investing for Africa](#)

d. [Post-Cotonou debate](#)

Speakers:

- Patrick Ignatius Gomes, Secretary General, ACP Group
- Christian Leffler, Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service
- Romain Schneider, Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Luxembourg
- André Vallini, Minister of State for Development and Francophonie, attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, France

Moderator: Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key Points

- The European Commission's broad-based position on the 2020 renewal of the Cotonou Agreement is in preparation for release later this year.
- The renewal has to take account of the increasing shift from development alone towards cooperation.
- There is a need to modernise finance instruments and associate the private sector more in areas aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Regional differences need greater recognition, but common purpose means that the partnership can promote its mutual interests in a global context.

Synopsis

Preparing a new agreement with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries is one of the 10 priorities set out by President Jean-Claude Juncker in the European Commission's work programme. New proposals will be forthcoming later this year following a wide-ranging consultation with stakeholders.

With 79 nations now forming the ACP and 28 EU Member States, the partnership involves more than 100 countries. The increasing focus on cooperation at an equal level is just one reason why the 2020 renewal of the international development agreement that binds them together will necessarily involve a marked evolution.

The French Minister of State for Development, André Vallini, reflected that the world has changed much in the past 15 years and there is a need to adapt to today's realities while projecting a future aligned with the SDGs. He noted it is imperative to make a clear distinction between short-term and structural issues, and suggested that not just regional but also national and sub-national specificities should be taken into account.

As the global leader contributing more than 50 % of all aid, the EU and its Member States need to show the way by modernising their instruments through, for example, mixing in loans to boost investment. They should also associate the private sector more, especially in the domains of renewable energy and electrification.

Luxembourg's Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian affairs, Romain Schneider, said that ACP countries are slightly ahead in their reflection, as the EU had been going round in circles for a year with the same themes always recurring in the debate. He supported moves towards regional distinctions and private-sector involvement in areas aligned with the SDGs. He called for breaking down silos, involving a wider range of policy areas beyond development and advancing through dialogue around the real interests of the partners.

The ACP Group Secretary General, Patrick Ignatius Gomes, countered the previous speakers by stating that his organisation sought less an evolution than a new departure. Though supportive of recognising regional distinctions, the ACP wishes to remain united as a group in engaging Europe and believes that a mature partnership must be able to reconcile commonalities and differences. The speaker underlined the importance of predictability, continuity and a legal basis for action, while stressing the need to remain critical of the partnership's accumulated experience. He noted that the principle of co-management risked becoming lost in bureaucracy and rigidity.

Finally, the deputy secretary general of the European External Action Service (EEAS), Christian Leffler, looked forward to the fruits of the current stocktaking in the broader context of the EU moving to include the SDGs in its own internal and external policies. The results, he said, will emerge later this year and form the backdrop to the renewal of Cotonou.

Insight

The Cotonou Agreement was characterised as forming a strong basis to move forward from a narrow development prism towards a more ambitious multilateral system – an alliance to promote mutual interests in the global context.

e. [A Conversation with Young Leaders: The 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Speakers:

- Ruba Ahmad, Young Leader, Inequalities, Jordan
- Reuben James Barrete, Young Leader, Working with Fragile States, Philippines

- Nestor Dehouindji, Young Leader, Trade, Growth and Sustainable Development, Benin
- Ayesha Durrani, Young Leader, Gender, Pakistan
- Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director General, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development
- Alan Andres Jarandilla Nuñez, Young Leader, Means of Implementation, Bolivia
- Christian Leffler, Deputy Secretary General, European External Action Service
- David Nabarro, UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Frans Timmermans, First Vice-President for Better Regulation, Interinstitutional Relations, the Rule of Law and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, European Commission
- Elsa Zekeng, Young Leader, Leave no one behind, Cameroon

Moderator: Stina Soewarta, Head of Communication and Transparency, European Commission, DG for International Cooperation and Development

Key points

- Young people are the future of development.
- Young people from the developing world should share their views and perspectives with Europe.
- Institutions must involve young people in achieving the SDGs.
- Development efforts must change from a needs based approach to a rights based approach.
- Effectively addressing youth unemployment is critical to achieving sustainable development.

Synopsis

Youth is the future of development. Young people are a driving force behind some of the most inspiring development projects. At EDD 2016, 16 selected Young Leaders shared views and experiences in high level debates with world leaders and other change-makers in the development field. In this conversation, six Young Leaders exchanged views with high-level United Nations and European Union officials on development topics including working with fragile states; gender; trade, growth and sustainable development; means of implementation; and leave no-one behind.

If the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to be achieved, we must all look at the world through the eyes of other people, understanding what is in their heads, hearts and souls. It is important for young people from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere in the developing world to share their perspectives and ideas with Europe.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require transforming mindsets and systems. Critical thinking, often lacking in many curricula around the world, must be institutionalised. We must tolerate and celebrate diversity and come up with new ways of solving problems.

Today, about half of the world's population is under 30. Political involvement of young people is critical to success. Young people must be mobilised and their participation

must be institutionalised. National and international institutions must take action to involve young people in achieving the SDGs.

Particularly in regions of conflict and fragile states, the social fabric must be repaired or created. Investments in education and young people are necessary to fight radicalisation and to achieve the SDGs.

We must work to eliminate barriers between generations and also barriers within generations – haves and have nots, educated and un- or undereducated. There should be no winners and losers. The mindset should be: if they win, we win; if they lose, we lose. Inclusion is critical. All persons should have the opportunity to realize their aspirations and potentials.

Youth in the developing world are generally optimistic, believing they have everything to gain. Youth in Europe are more comfortable now, but more fearful, believing they have much to lose. Europeans need to believe that they have much to gain from development.

Development paradigms are changing. Human well-being cannot simply be measured quantitatively. Qualitative measures are also needed. Development efforts must change from a needs based approach to a rights based approach. Two key concepts are 'rights holders' and 'duty bearers'. Every person is both.

Youth unemployment is a plague, causing despair and radicalisation. Improved education is critical to greater employment. Schools need to focus more on imparting employable skills. Job creation also requires much greater efforts to foster entrepreneurship. Young people need training in entrepreneurship and access to start-up financing.

SDG 17 calls for revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development. The partnership concept calls for moving away from donor-recipient relationships to true partnerships based on equality, respect and trust. This includes governments trusting the good sense of their people

Insight

Critical to achieving the SDGs is moving from talk at events like the EDD to real action.

f. Change-Makers Breakfast

A breakfast session on invitation only was also held, organised by DG DEVCO and the European Think Tank Group. It was well attended by high-level participants from diverse backgrounds (European Parliament, United Nations, think tanks, NGOs, private sector, development agencies and Member States). Participants underlined the need for the new consensus to integrate the wide variety of country situations, a wider variety of issues (including, but not only, poverty) and the spectrum of new international debates (e.g. global public goods, financing, policy coherence) within a revised Consensus. The need to cooperate with new actors (private sector, CSO) and involve them in implementation was stressed. Better accountability for aid and continued attention to corruption were also highlighted.

EXPLORE THE VIBRANCY OF DEVELOPMENT IN ACTION

a. The [EDD Global Village](#)

The 2016 edition of the European Development Days hosted the EDD Global Village, a dynamic and sociable area serving as a hub for sharing knowledge, fostering sustainable partnerships and showcasing innovation and best practice in development.

The EDD Global Village showcased ground-breaking development projects, reports and initiatives from around the world. It constituted a crossroads at the heart of EDD 2016 for interaction, innovation and networking, as well as an opportunity for visitors to dive deeper into EDD's core topics.

The Village was composed of 64 stands, allowing over 200 non-governmental organisations, research centres and governmental institutions to showcase joint projects and reports. By hosting a stand in the Village, exhibitors shared their results to engage the leading voices of the international development community. The Village included the following:

- 5 Clusters
- 9 Large stands
- 49 Regular stands, including 15 European institutions and bodies, among which 8 EC-funded stands
- 1 United Nations stand
- 1 Youth lounge
- 1 Coffee corner
- 1 permanent indoor stage

b. [The EDD Cultural Programme](#)

When Europe engages with the world, culture has to be at the core of its policy. This is the reason why the EDD offered a cultural programme that reflected the will of the

EU to put the arts and creativity at the centre of the agenda. Culture is also the new pillar of a more sustainable economic growth for Europe and its partner countries.

The EDD Cultural programme explored the potential of the creative sector through a variety of case studies and a collection of inspiring artworks from around the world – spanning paintings and photography to music and dance.

The Cultural programme included:

- 5 photo and painting exhibitions
- 1 sculpture exhibition
- 1 live Graffiti Wall performance
- 4 musical and theatre groups, with 11 performances in total
- 1 storyteller
- 2 Cluster stands dedicated to the role of culture in development
- 2 scenes (indoor and outdoor)

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Brussels, 15-16 June 2016

Annex 1 – List of Speakers

SPEAKERS LIST EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT DAYS 2016			
Last Name	First Name	Function	Organisation
A.M.Ficcarelli	Giorgio	Principal Administrator	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
Abboud	Noufal	Country Director, Morocco	Search for Common Ground
Abdul Cader	Azra	Senior Programme Officer	Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
Abebe Tuffa	Kibret	Founder	TEBITA Ambulance And Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Service
Achieng	Pacifica	Director of Climate Change	Government of Kenya
Ackzell	Lennart	Vice Chairmain	International Family Forestry Alliance
Afouaiz	Sana	Young Leader - Ensuring Accountability: A Shared Commitment	Morocco
Agapitova	Natalia	Lead for the Social Enterprise Innovations Program	The World Bank Group
Aghajanyan	Hovhannes	Young Leader - Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)	Armenia
Aguado	Gemma	UNDP ART Programme Analyst	United Nations Development Programme
Ahmad	Ruba	Young Leader - Inequalities	Jordan
Aiolfi	Gemma	Head of Compliance and Corporate Governance	Collective Action, Basel Institute on Governance
Akoa	Philippe Camille	General Manager	FEICOM
Albrechtsen	Anne-Birgitte	CEO	Plan International
Alcalde	Ana	Director	Alianza por la Solidaridad
Ali	Degan	Executive Director	ADESO (African Development Solutions)
Alonso	Natalia	Deputy Director of Advocacy & Campaigns	Oxfam International

Altinok	Hidir	Climate Protection Manager, Department for Sustainability	City of Neumarkt
Altuğ	Esen	Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa	MFA - Turkey
Ambigapathy	Kishva	Chairperson	Commonwealth Youth Council
Ambrosi	Eugenio	Regional Director	IOM's Regional Office for the European Economic Area, the EU and NATO
Andrees	Beate	Chief of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch	International Labour Organisation
Angenendt	Steffen	Head of Research Division	Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
Ansip	Andrus	Vice President for the Digital Single Market	European Commission
Anyangwe	Eliza	Freelance journalist and Founder	TheNzingaEffect.com
Araujo	Moacyr	Associate Professor	Federal University of Pernambuco
Areskog Bjurling	Kristina	Sustainability Manager	AxFood
Arteh	Mohamed Omer	Deputy Prime Minister, Somalia	
Arthur	Jalon	Director, Innovation & Development	Cure Violence
Asin	Ester	Save the Children Brussels Director and EU Representative	Save the Children
Atienza	Jaime	Campaigns and Policy Director	Oxfam Intermon
Avramopoulos	Dimitris	Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship	European Commission
Ayoub	Leoni	Youth Ambassador	The ONE Campaign
Azzouzi	Asmaa Morine	President	Association des Femmes Entrepreneurs au Maroc
Baena	Carlos	President	Movimiento Politico MIRA
Bakit	Marouane	Young Leader - Inclusive & Peaceful Societies	Morocco / Libya
Banerji	Arup	Regional Director for the European Union Countries, Europe and Central Asia	The World Bank Group
Bapna	Manish	Executive Vice President and Managing Director	World Resources Institute
Barbati	Jacopo	Member of the Executive Board	Young European Federalists Europe
Barbe	Jean	Team Leader - Head of sector for Middle East, Gulf and North Korea	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

Barbone	Silvia	Director	Foundation for European Sustainable Tourism
Barrete	Reuben	Young Leader - Working with Fragile States	Philippines
Barthel	Pierre-Arnaud	Senior Project Officer	Agence Française de Développement
Basse Mboge	Alhagie	President	The National Farmers' Platform of the Gambia
Baudach	Kurt-Michael	Senior Project Manager	Engagement Global gGmbH
Baumann	Max		
Baumer	Ruben	Young Leader - Circular Economy / Sustainable Consumption and Production	Belgium
Beijmo	Joachim	Director of Communications	Swedish International Development Agency
Beirnaert	Jeroen	Human and Trade Union Rights Coordinator	International Trade Union Confederation
Bellier	Cyrille	Deputy Head of Strategy, Partnerships and Communication Direction	Agence Française de Développement
Benhaddou	Brahim	Director	Solidarité Etudiants Tiers-Monde - SETM
Begiraj	Julinda	Associate Senior Research Fellow	Bingham Center for the Rule of Law
Berman	Thijs	Head of Election Observation Missions	European Centre for Electoral Support
Berrouet-Durand	Stephan	Chef, Founder of the Haitian Culinary Alliance and CEO	Culinary by Design
Besseling	Roderick	Open Data & IATI Manager	Cordaid
Bessou	Cécile	Researcher in environmental assessment of cropping systems	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
Best	Sarah	Senior Researcher IIED	
Beukeboom	Marcel	Head Cluster Food and Nutrition Security	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bilal	Sanoussi	Head of the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme	European Centre for Development Policy Management
Bingham	John	Head of Policy	International Catholic Migration Commission- ICMC Europe
Blom	Martijn	Co-founder	Droomzaken Business Development
Boesman	Wouter	Policy Advisor	PLATAFORMA
Bollmann	Manuel	Programme Development Manager	Fair Trade Tourism

Boni	Giorgio		CIMA
Bonnel	Alexis	Cross-Operations Department	Agence Française de Développement
Boon von Ochsée	Ton	Programme Leader International CSR Agreements	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bosch	Alinda	Programme Advisor & Research Manager, Education & Economic Opportunities Unit	Cordaid
Botzung	Michel	Manager, FCS Africa program	International Finance Corporation
Boulle	Philippe		IOC
Boundy	Brendan	Foreign Affairs Officer - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Programs (INL/AP)	US Department of State
Brick	Christoffer	Manager	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Brounen	Joel	International Programme Coordinator Coffee	Solidaridad Network
Buisman	Nienke	Policy-officer science, technology and innovation cooperation with Africa	European Commission - DG Research and Innovation
Burns	Chris	Assistant-Editor	Equal Times
Buyolo	Federico	Director for Cooperation	Generalitat of Valencia
Byanyima	Winnie	Executive Director	Oxfam International
Cainglet	Julius	Assistant Vice President	Federation of Free Workers, Philippines
Caldera	Clara	Programme officer	Italian Association for Women in Development
Calvo	Ana	Medical Coordinator, PHC/Maternities Programme	Expertise France
Campbell	Jeffrey	Manager	Forest and Farm Facility
Campo-Llopis	Pedro		European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
Cañete	Miguel Arias	Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy	European Commission
Cañete	Rosa Maria	LAC Campaign Coordinator	Oxfam International
Carlisle	Sheena	Senior Lecturer in Tourism Management, Department of Tourism, Hospitality and Events	Cardiff Metropolitan University
Carrère	Céline	Professor	University of Geneva

Casolari	Elena	CEO	Foundation ACRA-CCS
Ceriani Sebegondi	Filiberto	Head of Division, Global 5 - Development Cooperation Coordination	European External Action Service
Chaara	Imane	Lecturer	University of Oxford
Chambre - Simeha	Chloé	Head of EU Public Affairs	SUEZ
Chandra Acharya	Gyan	Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States	
Charles	Jonathan	Managing Director, Communications	EBRD
Châtaigner	Jean-Marc	Deputy Executive Director	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Chelele	Carolina	Farmer and Winner of the Female Food Hero initiative	
Chenost	Clément	Investment manager and technical director	Moringa Fund Private Equity for Sustainable Agroforestry
Ciccarelli	Paolo	Head of Unit	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
Cino	Bernard	Senior Policy Maker	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
Cipriani	Simone	Founder and Head	Ethical Fashion Initiative
Cissokho	Cheikh Mouhamady	Founder and honorary president	Réseau des organisations paysannes et des producteurs agricoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
Clauss	Daniel	Humanitarian Aid Policy Officer	European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department
Coke Hamilton	Pamela	Executive Director	Caribbean Export Development Agency
Collett	Elizabeth	Director	Migration Policy Institute Europe
Collymore	Bob	CEO	Safaricom
Concari	Alice	Communication manager	Italian National League of Municipalities
Conzato	Franco	Deputy Head of Unit for Quality and Results	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
Cordero	Carlos	Director	Sustentia Innovación Social

Corliss	Steven	Director of the Division of Programme Support & Management	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Corno	Guido	Climate Change Policy Expert	Global Climate Change Alliance +
Corrie-Kordas	Natallie	Expert, Humanitarian Matters and Civil Society, Political Affairs and Human Development Department.	Secretary General ACP States
Costeris	Annemarie	Strategic Relations	Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
Côté-Freeman	Susan	Head, Business Integrity Programme	Transparency International
Craig-McQuaide	Peter	Head of Unit	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
Cramwinckel	Joppe	Director, Water	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Crisp	James	Free-lance journalist	Euractiv
Cronin	Katherine		Deltares
Danielou	Morgane	Vice-President Operations	EMERGING AG INC
David	Maria Regina Emilia	Columnist	Philippines Daily Inquirer
Daw	Peter	Cities Project Developer	Siemens
Daza von Boeck	Mariana	Secretary for Environmental Management	City of La Paz
de Araujo	Rui Maria	Prime Minister, Timor-Leste	
De Boeck	Filip	Director	Institute for Anthropological Research in Africa
de Cleene	Sean	Chief Strategy and Partnership Officer	Alliance for a green revolution in Africa
De Croo	Alexander	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services	Government of Belgium
De Groeve	Tom		Joint Research Centre
de Jong	Ronald	Executive Vice President and Chief Market Leader	Royal Philips
de Proft	Anthony	Professor	University College Odisee
Debelak	Mike	Executive Director	Inclusive Business Sweden
Dehouindji	Nestor	Young Leader - Trade, Growth and Sustainable Development	Benin

Desalegn Boshe	Hailemariam	Prime Minister	Ethiopia
Diallo	Mamadou Alpha	CEO and Founder	Africa Paid
Dijkstra	Jan	Managing Director, Global Head Emerging Markets FI	ING Bank Belgium
Ditty	Sarah		Fashion Revolution
Dol	Wouter	Manager Knowledge & Strategic Relations	Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
Dujardin	Paul	General Director	Centre for Fine Arts Brussels
Durrani	Ayesha	Young Leader - Gender	Pakistan
Dutta	Soma	Programme Coordinator Women's Economic Empowerment	Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
Dybul	Mark	Executive Director	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Ebai	Sona	Chief of Party	World Cocoa Foundation / African Cocoa Initiative
Eid	Ursula	Former Chair	United Nations Secretary-Generals' Advisory Board on Water & Sanitation
El Shaer	Nader	Artist	The Nile Project
Elder	Sara	Labour economist, Youth Employment Program/Chief Technical Advisor of the Work4Youth project	International Labour Organisation
Elong-Mbassi	Jean-Pierre	Secretary General	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
Engel	Paul	Senior expert food security, nutrition and agriculture	European Centre for Development Policy Management
Erdmann	Hermann	CEO	REDISA
Erice	Gabriela	Coordinator of the Working Group on Digital Innovations for Financial Empowerment	European Microfinance Platform
Escudero	Silvia	Project Manager	EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility
Espindola Rafael	Vera	Director of Sustainability and Shared Value	Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)
Espinosa	Luis Gustavo	Permanent Representative of Ecuador	Permanent representation of Ecuador to the United Nations
Espinoza	Jhan Carlo	Senior Scientist	Geophysical Institute of Peru
Estrella	Marisol	Programme Coordinator	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Faal	Gibril		Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform
Fall	N'Goné	Architect and curator	GawLab
Family	Roxana	Chair Law and Business Ethics	Université Cergy-Pontoise
Fan	Shenggen	Director General	International Food Policy Research Institute
Faremo	Grete	Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director	United Nations Office for Project Services
Feizouré	Honoré	Minister	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Central African Republic
Fischer	Dorothee	Journalist	
Foley	Connell	Director of Strategy, Advocacy and Learning	Concern Worldwide
Fox	Richard	Chairman	Kenya Flower Council
Francis	Marco	President and Founder	AAA International Services
Frantz	Doug	Deputy Secretary-General	OECD
Frerking	Eileen	Expert, Competence Centre for Democracy, Political Dialogue and City	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Friis Bach	Christian	Executive Secretary	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Furch	Lina	Deputy Head, Department of International Affairs & Global Sustainability	City of Bonn
Gad	Daniel	Managing Director	Omega Farms & Ethiopian Horticulture Co-operative
			Confederação Nacional de Municípios
Gallo	Santiago	Representative	, Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments (GTF)
Gamber	Michael	Head of Innovation Center	Merck KGaA
Gamene	Kisito Sougrinoma	Co-founder and Vice-President	Ouagalab
Gardinier	Meg	Secretary General	ChildFund Alliance
Gautam	Bindu		Save the Children
Gavas	Mikaela	Programme Leader: Development Agencies and EU	Overseas Development Institute

Gehlen	Uwe	Head of Division	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - Germany
Ghenna	Kebour	Executive Director	Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Gillard	Julia	Chair of the Board	Global Partnership for Education
Giovinazzo	Mercedes	Director	Interarts Foundation
Girgis	Mina	Producer & CEO	The Nile Project
Gnassounou	Viwanou	Assistant Secretary General	ACP Secretariat
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van Ameringen	Marc	Former director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	
van der Heijden	Marcel	Project Manager, Women Empowered for Leadership	Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation
van der Voet	Ester	IRP Panel Member, Associate Professor and Senior Researcher	institute of environmental sciences - leiden university
van Dijk	Terenja	Urbanist, film- and exhibition maker	
van Herwijnen	Jantine	Project Manager CSOs Capacity Development Iraq	Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation - HIVOS
Van Hove	Kathleen	Senior Policy Officer in the Economic Transformation and Trade Programme	European Centre for Development Policy Management
van Lierop	Ton	Newsmanager	VRT (Vlaamse Radio- en Televisieomroeporganisatie)
van Norel	Pauline	Trainer - Adviser	MDF Training & Consultancy
Van Scharen	Hans	Political Advisor & Publicist	European Parliament
Vandenbosch	Tom	Education Advisor	VVOB
Vartiala	Sonja	Executive Director	Finnwatch
Velicaria-Gabriel	Aimyleen	Child Protection Expert	World Vision Cambodia
Vella	Karmenu	Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	European Commission
Venturini	Sara	Policy advisor on climate change and development economist	Acclimatise/Climalia
Verburg	Gerda	Netherlands Ambassador to the UN agencies in Rome	
Vernon	Phil	Director of Programmes	International Alert
Vignolo	Andrea	Executive Director	Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation
Ville	Jean-Louis	Acting Director of Human Development and Migration	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development
von Kirchmann	Jobst	Head of Unit Development Coordination Central Asia, Middle East Gulf, Pacific	European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development

Vossenbergh	Saskia	Consultant De Ontwikkelingsfabriek	
Wahhab	Hassan	Programme Coordinator CSOs Capacity Development Programme	Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation
Wahnbaeck	Till	CEO	Welthungerhilfe
Wald	Tidhar	Head of Government and Corporate Relations	Better Than Cash Alliance
Walhof	Pieter	Director Health Insurance Fund	PharmAccess
Wandera	Faith	Deputy Director of Renewable Energy, Kenya Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	
Ward	Julie	Member of the European Parliament	
Wasilewska	Malgorzata	Head of Division Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Mediation Instruments	European External Action Service
Waslander	Jacob	Board member of Green Climate Fund	
Watkinson	Paul	Head of Climate negotiation team	Government of France
Watson	David	CAPE Head of Strategic Partnerships	Overseas Development Institute
Webley	Simon	Research Director	Institute of Business Ethics
Wellesley	Laura	Research Associate, lead author 'Changing Climate, Changing Diets'	Chatham House
Werksman	Jakob	Principal Advisor	European Commission - DG for Climate Action
Wetting	Hannah	Project Coordinator for Stop FGM Middle East	WADI
White	Howard	CEO	Campbell Collaboration
Wijkman	Anders	IRP Panel Member, Former Member of European Parliament and Ambassador for the Swedish Foreign Ministry	
Wilkinson	Jane	Climate change policy expert, Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)	
Williams	Aneeta	Head of Programme Quality	War Child UK
Williams	Yentyl	Founder	ACP Young Professionals Network
Wilson-Jones	Megan	Policy Analyst of Health & Hygiene	WaterAid

Wisheart	Mike	Senior Advisor, Business Sector Engagement, Advocacy & External Engagement	World Vision
Woldemichael	Berhanu	Director, Food Security Coordination Directorate	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia
Woodman	Paula	Senior Advisor for Global Social Enterprise programme	British Council
Yassin	Mohammed	Head	Centre of Forestry Research of the High Commission of Forest and Water and Combating Desertification
Yillia	Paul	Programme Manager	Sustainable Energy for All
Yong	LI	Director General	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Yong Kim	Jim	President	The World Bank Group
Yver	Fabienne	Senior Project Manager Standards	Fairtrade International
Zaborska	Anna	Member	European Parliament
Zampieri	Walter	Head of Unit, Cultural Diversity and Innovation	European Commission - DG for Education and Culture
Zaraska	Marta	Science journalist and author of Meathooked	
Zekeng	Elsa	Young Leader - Leave no-one behind	Cameroon
Zongo	Tertius	Special high-level advisor on Fragility in the Sahel Region	African Development Bank
Zoundi	Sibiri Jean		OECD
Zuijdendorp	Bernardus	Head of Unit, Company Taxation Initiatives	European Commission
	Theresa	Young Peacebuilder	World Vision Lebanon

Annex 2 – List of Partner Organisations

PARTNER ORGANISATIONS EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT DAYS 2016	
NAME	
ACP EU TBT Programme	Humane Society International
ACP Young Professionals Network	Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation
Action Contre La Faim	IASS - Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V.
Action For Fundamental Change and Development	IDAY - International
Action for Global Health	IDEA Central Foundation
ActionAid International	IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre
Adam Smith International	IMC Worldwide
Africa Health Budget Network	Impact Hub Berlin
Africa Paid	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Africa Travel Association	Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
Africa-EU Energy Partnership	Institute for Anthropological Research in Africa
Africa-EU Partnership	Institute of Tropical Medicine
Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme	Interarts Foundation
Africalia	International Alert
African Diaspora Network in Europe	International Atomic Energy Agency
African Export Import Bank	International Budget Partnership
African Forum and Network on Debt and Development	International Catholic Migration Commission- ICMC Europe
African Foundation for Development	International Disability and Development Consortium
AFRICAN UNION	International Family Forestry Alliance
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group	International Fertilizer Development Center
African, Caribbean and Pacific Young Professionals Network	International Finance Corporation
Agence de Régulation du Secteur de l'Electricité - Cameroun	International Food Policy Research Institute

Agence Française de Développement	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
AGRICORD	International Institute for Environment & Development
Alianza por la Solidaridad	International Institute for Sustainable Development
Alliance for Integrity	International Labour Office
Alliance for Rural Electrification	International Labour Organisation
Alliance2015	International Media Support
Amref Health Africa	International Organization for Migration
Article 19	International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women	International Rescue Committee
Assembly of European Regions	International Trade Centre
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio internazionale	Internews
Austrian Development Agency	Interpeace
Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs	Io donna
Avocats Sans Frontières	IUCN European Union Representative Office
Baby Lab	IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature
Barcelona Institute for Global Health	JAADA - The Global African Private Sector Network
Barcelona Provincial Council	Japan International Cooperation Agency
BBC Media Action	JEF Europe
BBVA Microfinance Foundation	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
Belgian Development Agency	Joint Research Centre
Better Today GmbH	journey2creation
Bingham Center for the Rule of Law	KfW Entwicklungsbank
Biovision Foundation	King Baudouin Foundation
Blandford Consulting	KU Leuven
Bond for International Development	la Caixa Banking Foundation
BRAC UK	La recherche agronomique pour le développement
British Council	Lai-momo
Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung	Landmark Europe

CABI	Lumina África
CaixaBank	Lumos
Canal France International	Lux-Development
Carbon Clear	Marine Stewardship council
CARE International	Mazars
CARE International, UK	Médecins sans frontières
CARE Nederland	MFA Luxembourg - Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs
CARE Österreich	Ministère de la Santé Publique de la RDC
Cargill	Ministry of Health Kenya
CARIBBEAN FARMERS NETWORK	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure of Luxembourg
Cassa depositi e prestiti	More Europe - external cultural relations
Center for International Media Assistance	MWH Global
Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	National Competitiveness Council of Nigeria
Centre for Fine Arts Brussels	Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy
Centro Informazione e Educazione allo Sviluppo Onlus	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ChildFund Alliance	New Partnership for Africa's Development
Children in Crisis	Nigeria - Federal Ministry of Environment
CIDSE	OECD Development Centre
Cités Gouvernements Locaux Unis	Oikodrom, the Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability
Cités unies et gouvernement locaux d'Afrique	Open Government Partnership
Cities Alliance	Orange
City of Bonn	Orchid Project
CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation	Ouagalab
Climate and Clean Air Coalition	Overseas Development Institute
Climate Development and Knowledge network	Oxfam GB
Colectivo Sol	Oxfam Intermon
Collective Leadership Institute	Oxfam International

College of Europe	Particip GmbH
Committee of the regions	PharmAccess
Community Systems Foundation	Plan International
Concern Worldwide	PLATFORMA
CONCORD - Europe	POLITICO
Conservation International	Practical Action
Consiglio Italiano del Movimento Europeo	Practitioners' Network for European development cooperation
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	Presencing Institute
Cooperatives Europe	Red Cross EU Office
Cordaid	Regional Climate Change Programme for Latin America financed by the European Union
Corporate Social Responsibility Europe	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
Council of European Municipalities and Regions	Restless Development
CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness	Revelle Group
Culture 21	Roots Events
Culture et Développement	Rotary International
Czech Development Agency	Royal Philips
DAI International	Rwanda Development Board
Debating Europe	Saferworld
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Sanitation and Hygiene Applied Research for Equity (SHARE) Consortium
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute	Save the Children
Development Alternatives, Inc	Search for Common Ground
DevelopmentAid	Shirkat Gah Women Resource Centre
Donegal County Council	Smart Villages Initiative
DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung)	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Edenred	SolarPower Europe
EFE	Solidarité Etudiants Tiers Monde
Embassy of Timor-Leste to Belgium	SOS-Kinderdorf International

Energia International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
Engagement Global gGmbH	SPANISH RED CROSS
Erasmus Mundus Students and Alumni Association	Südwind
Erasmus Student Network	Sustainable Apparel Coalition
EUEI Partnership Dialogue Facility	Sustainable Energy for All
EUROCHAMBRES	Swedish International Development Agency
Europe's World	Task Team on CSO Development Effectiveness and Enabling Environment
European Academies of Science Advisory Council	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)
European Association for Local Democracy	Terre des Hommes International Federation
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
European Biomass Association	The Clingendael Institute
European Business Council for Africa and the Mediterranean	The Commonwealth Secretariat
European Centre for Development Policy Management	The Danish Institute for Human Rights
European Centre for Electoral Support	The Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
European Commission - DG for Climate Action	The European Wind Energy Association
European Commission - DG for Communication Networks, Content and Technology	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
European Commission - DG for Education and Culture	The Hague Academy for Local Governance
European Commission - DG for Environment	The Hip-hop Shakespeare Company
European Commission - DG for International Cooperation and Development	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
European Commission - DG for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations	The Nile Project
European Commission - DG for Trade	The ONE Campaign
European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department	The Open University
European Education Practitioners Network	The UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education
European External Action Service	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
European Foundation Centre	The World Bank Group
European Investment Bank	ThExperts

European Network of Political Foundations	Together 2030
European Network on Debt and Development	Trade Union Development Cooperation Network
European Parliament	TradeCom II Programme
European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development	Umwana Foundation
European Partnership for Democracy	Umweltverband WWF Österreich
European Public Health Alliance	UN Women
European Renewable Energies Federation	UN WOMEN
European Union	UN-Habitat
European Youth Forum	UNEP Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production
EUROsociAL	UNESCO
EUROSTAT	UNESCO Teachers Task Force
Expertise France	Union to Union
Extremadura Agency for International Development Cooperation	United Cities and Local Governments
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	United Kingdom Department for International Development
Fair Trade Tourism	United Nations
Fairtrade International	United Nations / United Nations Development Programme Representation Office Brussels
Fairventures Worldwide FVW gGmbH	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
Farming First	United Nations Children's Fund
Fashion Revolution	United Nations Development Programme
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - Germany	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
FEICOM	United Nations Environment Programme
Flemish Commission for UNESCO	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Fondation Hironnelle	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Fonds Mondial de developement des Villes	United Nations Office for Project Services
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Foreign Trade Association	Université de Liège

Foro del Agua El Salvador	University of Pretoria
Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations	University of Roma Tre
Foundation for European Sustainable Tourism	University of sheffield
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	University of Wageningen
Friends of Europe	UNRWA
Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	Veolia Institute
Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior	VISIONS DEVELOPPEMENT DU SUD
GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	VNG International
Generation Why Not	Vodafone PLC
Gent University	VVOB
German Institute for International and Security Affairs	War Child UK
German WASH Network	WaterAid
Global Climate Change Alliance +	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	World Fair Trade Organisation, Europe
Global Forum for Media Development	World Food Programme - United Nations
Global Fund Advocates Network	World Health Organisation
Global Health Advocates	World Health Organization
Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development	World Resources Institute
Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	World Vision Brussels
GoodPlanet	World Vision International
Habitat for Humanity International	Worlds Best News Denmark (Global Focus)
Health Action International	WWF European Policy Office
Heartland Alliance	Young Professionals in Foreign Policy
HIMILO RELIEF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	ZEF Center for Development Research
Humana People to People	

