



European Development Days

Brussels 26-27 November 2013

European Development Days is green.

Though it attracts participants from all over the world – involving substantial air travel producing greenhouse gas emissions, EDD makes great efforts to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and respect the environment:

1. EDD promotes low-emission practices such as sourcing locally for catering, using buildings rather than tents and providing furniture made from recycled cardboard.
2. EDD invests each year over €100,000 in energy efficiency projects in partner countries, financed by the organisers of the conference sessions.

Building
a consensus

A decent life for all

for a new development
agenda

eudevdays.eu

Development
and
cooperation

Pub 20th anniversary - OHCHR ...

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14:15 14:45	BREAK						
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SPECIAL ADDRESS & Reception							

EDD13 programme overview

	Auditorium a		
11:00-12:30	A vision for the post-2015 agenda Opening Plenary		
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14:00-15:30	SCALING UP OUR WORK TOWARDS BASIC LIVING STANDARDS		
	Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c
	Finishing & moving beyond the health MDGs How can we break the barriers for universal & sustainable access to quality healthcare? AfGH, Countdown 2015 Europe, Belgium, UNAIDS, Save the Children, UNFPA, WHO, The World Bank Group	Resilience-building for improved food security & nutrition From policy engagement to sustained change CTA, IFPRI	Inclusive & sustainable education systems The role of local strategies & actors to improve access, quality & relevance of education FEICOM, IDAY International
15:30-16:00	BREAK		
16:00-17:30	UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENSURING EQUITY AND JUSTICE		
	Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c
	Women's empowerment post-2015 How can the post-2015 framework ensure progress towards gender equality? Do we have to choose between standalone goals & mainstreaming? European External Action Service	Post-2015: Objective peace The search for sustained solutions to fragility, conflict & violence from 2015 CORDAID, Friends of Europe, PLATFORMA, Saferworld	Will a rights-based approach make development more human?
17:30-18:00	BREAK		
	Auditorium a	Auditorium b	Auditorium c
18:00-19:30	The value of culture & creativity in urban development BOZAR, EuropeAid, UN HABITAT	Food security & food justice	Support for sustainable change post-2015 How partner countries can capitalise on European experiences in transition management Lithuania
19:30-22:00	20th anniversary of OHCHR and EU operations in the field of human rights SPECIAL ADDRESS & Reception		

overview

overview

overview

overview

Building a Consensus for a New Development Agenda

Pub ERD 2013

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

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

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

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



Auditorium

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

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

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

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

11:00 - 12:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Femi Oke, Al Jazeera,
Journalist and
Moderator



#EDD13_P2015

Opening plenary – A vision for the post-2015 agenda

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



José Manuel Barroso,
President of the European
Commission



Mahamadou Issoufou,
President of Niger



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
President of Liberia



José Maria Neves,
Prime Minister of
Cape Verde



Andris Piebalgs,
EU Commissioner
for Development



Brainstorming

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



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



#EDD13_P2015

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

A new story for development by and for all?

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Jorge Balbis**, Secretary General, Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción – ALOP
- > **Bernd Nilles**, Secretary General, Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité – CIDSE
- > **Ingo Ritz**, Director of Programmes, Global Call to Action Against Poverty Foundation – GCAP
- > **Tobias Troll**, Project Manager, DEEEP4, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD

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

The European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD– representing 1 800 development organisations – needs to take on a new role and tell citizens, professionals and politicians a new and sharper story about the development sector – about who we are and what we believe in. That makes clear the necessity of a new story for development.

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

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



Roundtable

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



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



#EDD13_P2015

Organised by Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

What role for development education in the post 2015 context?

How can DEAR better support the new global development framework?

- > **Piero Fassino**, Mayor of Turin, Italy
- > **Dr Helmuth Hartmeyer**, Chair, Global Education Network Europe – GENE
- > **Seamus Jeffreson**, Incoming Director, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development - CONCORD

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

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

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

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



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Dr Leonidas

Donskis, Member
of the Committee
on Development,
European Parliament



#EDD13_P2015

Organised by

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

Support for sustainable change post-2015

How partner countries can capitalise on European experiences in transition management

- > **Sufian Ahmed**, Minister for Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia
- > **Julia Duncan-Cassell**, Minister for Gender and Development, Liberia
- > **Andris Piebalgs**, EU Commissioner for Development
- > **Krzysztof Stanowski**, President of the Management Board, Solidarity Fund

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

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

Experience also shows that the EU has valuable expertise to offer, adapted of course to the needs of partner countries across the globe. In this context, a joint Communication on 'EU support for sustainable change in transition societies' was issued by the Commission, with Council Conclusions subsequently adopted.



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Chris Burns, Journalist,
Euronews



#EDD13_P2015

Organised by

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

The value of culture and creativity in urban development

- > **Matilda Gennvi Gustafsson**, Sustainability Director, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility, Ericsson
- > **Joy Mboya**, Director, Godown Arts Centre, Kenya
- > **Thomas Melin**, Head of External Relations, United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat
- > **Shipra Narang Suri**, Vice-President, International Society of City and Regional Planners
- > **James Nxumalo**, Mayor of Durban, South Africa

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

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

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

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

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



Brainstorming

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Johannes Jütting,
 Secretariat Manager,
 PARIS 21

Engineering a data revolution

Acting together for better statistics and better decisions

*This brainstorming session will break up
 in sub-groups moderated by:*

- > **Edith Jibunoh**, Global Policy Director, ONE
- > **Shelton Kanyanda**, Regional Programme Coordinator, PARIS 21
- > **Robert Manchin**, Managing Director, The Gallup Organisation Europe
- > **Nicoletta Merlo**, Deputy Head of Unit for Policy and Coherence, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Anthony Smith**, Director, International Relations Division, Department for International Development, Government of the United Kingdom
- > **Serge Tomasi**, Deputy Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD



#EDD13_P2015

With 2015 approaching, the importance of statistics, data and measurement for evidence-based policymaking has many calling for a 'data revolution'.

Statistics must feature in the post-2015 development framework discussions, including how to best utilise big and open data for development as well as institutional innovations linked to the production and dissemination of statistics. Whilst progress has been made through the Millennium Development Goals, missing, untimely and poor quality data are leading policymakers, business people and civil society organisations to take decisions that are not 'based on evidence'.

Engineering a 'data revolution' involves two important actions:

- > Assessing the situation with respect to data availability, comparability and quality.
- > Creating a global strategy on how an improved data system better serves development. Statistical capacity development will drive this 'data revolution' and contribute to improving evidence-based decision making in development.

Organised by
 Bill and Melinda Gates
 Foundation,
 PARIS 21 – Organisation
 for Economic
 Co-operation
 and Development –
 OECD



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Laura Shields, Senior
 Associate, Media Coach

Young voices for inclusive governance

Implications for the post-2015 framework

- > **Ertion Axha**, International Youth Council, SOS Children's Villages
- > **Luciano Frontelle de Paula Filho**, Member of the Brazilian Youth Coalition for Post-2015
- > **Željka Matić**, International Youth Council, SOS Children's Villages
- > **Jennifer Mwenyi**, President, Child Parliament of Kinkole, Democratic Republic of Congo
- > **Lloyd Russell-Moyle**, Vice-President, European Youth Forum – YFJ

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

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

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



#EDD13_Youth

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



Roundtable

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Erik Nyindu, Editor
in Chief, Vox Africa

Territorial approach in post-2015

Political approach to territorial cooperation
and resource management

- > **Angelo Baglio**, Head of Unit for Civil Society and Local Authorities, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Mercedes Bresso**, First Vice-President, Committee of the Regions – CoR
- > **Joan C. Garcia Cañizares**, Councillor for the Presidency, Barcelona Provincial Council, Spain
- > **Eva Joly**, Chair of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
- > **Antonio Vigilante**, Director of Representation Office in Brussels, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP

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



#EDD13_P2015

The United Nations High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has confirmed that the role of LRAs in the post-2015 agenda is determinant on setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring results, delivering basic public services, amongst others. To succeed, LRAs need to be involved in policies by national governments and international donors, working with a multilevel approach that ensures ownership at all levels of government and the capacities, competences and resources for a fruitful performance in development and in cooperation for development.

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



Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



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

Territorial approach in post-2015: Views from the field

Practical experiences on a territorial and multilevel
approach to development

- > **Nader M. Ghazal**, Mayor of Tripoli, Lebanon
- > **Héctor Navarro**, Director, Association for Social Development – ADESO
- > **Paul Ortega**, Director, Basque Agency for Development Cooperation, Spain
- > **Pierre Pougnaud**, Senior Technical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- > **Christophe Rouillon**, Mayor of Coulaines, France
- > **Claudia Serrano**, Executive Director, Latin American Centre for Rural Development and Former Minister for Labour and Social Provision, Chile

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

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

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

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



Project

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Susan Nicolai,

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

Understanding 'development progress'

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

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

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

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

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



#EDD13_P2015

Organised by
Overseas Development
Institute –
ODI



Project

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



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

Multidimensional poverty post-2015

Keeping poverty eradication at the heart of post-2015 goals

- > Sabina Alkire, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative – OPHI
- > Dr Arsenio Balisacan, Secretary of Socio-economic Planning and Director General, National Economic and Development Authority, The Philippines
- > Tanya Cox, Senior Advocacy and Campaigns Manager, Plan International

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

The big challenge is to identify and combat the multiple dimensions of poverty, i.e. the many forms of poverty, deprivation and inequality. Income poverty is one important aspect, but improving income and material conditions is not enough. This is the quintessence of the DAC Chair's Development Cooperation Report 2013 ('Ending poverty', to be pre-launched at the lab session) and of the poverty paper of the OECD contributions to the post 2015 debate ('Keeping the multiple dimensions of poverty at the heart of development'). The special event on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and post-2015 agenda in New York, September 2013, saw an emerging consensus to put a broader notion of poverty and human development at the core of the post-2015 development agenda.

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



#EDD13_P2015

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



Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Gib Bulloch, Executive
Director, Accenture
Development
Partnerships

Volunteering for development

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

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

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

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

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

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



#EDD13_P2015

Organised by
Voluntary Services
Overseas –
VSO International



Special Address

16:00 - 16:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Martin Schultz,
President of the
European Parliament



Catherine Ashton,
High Representative
of the European Union
for Foreign Affairs
and Security Policy,
Vice President of the
European Commission



Closing Panel

16:30 - 18:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Simon Maxwell, Senior
Research Associate,
Overseas Development
Institute



Andris Piebalgs,
EU Commissioner
for Development



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
President of Liberia



Winnie Byanyima,
Executive Director
Oxfam International



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



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

Pub ERD 2014



food security
education
**Scaling up our
work towards
basic living
standards**
nutrition health
resilience basic services
water MDGs

Health

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

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

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

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





Brainstorming

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by **Bart Criel**, Associate Professor and Head of Health Financing Unit, Institute of Tropical Medicine and **Dr Wim van Lerberghe**, Institute of Hygiene and Medicine, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal



#EDD13_Health

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

Right to health: What about the equity?

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

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

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

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

How equity can be better included in the future development framework is at the core of the current debate on the post-2015 agenda. This session aims at deepening ideas on this question, taking stock of the experiences of Belgian, EU and southern actors. How does development cooperation tackle inequities? Which tools are used? How should the development cooperation approach be changed?

The focus of the session will be on the right to health and healthcare in low-income countries.



Brainstorming

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by **Michelle Kooy**, Water Governance Chair Group, Institute for Water Education – UNESCO-IHE



#EDD13_Health

Organised by Institute for Water Education, UNESCO – IHE

Supporting fragile states through WASH

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

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

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

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

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

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



Auditorium

Finishing and moving beyond the health MDGs

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

14:00 - 15:30

TUESDAY 26



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

Youth Ambassador
Esther Eshiet, Nigeria



#EDD13_Health

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

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

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

In its May 2013 report on the post-2015 development agenda, the African Union Commission explained the uneven and discouraging performance on the health MDGs by inequity in access to services due to physical and financial barriers, as well as a lack of ownership. The High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda called on the new agenda to tackle the causes of exclusion and inequality and provide quality healthcare for all.

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



Report

Sex and reproduction: Do donors care?

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

16:30-17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Neil Datta, Secretary,
European Parliamentary
Forum on Population
and Development –
EPF and
Cécile Vernant,
Head of European
Union Advocacy,
Deutsche Stiftung
Weltbevölkerung –
DSW



#EDD13_Health

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

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

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

The report has regularly exposed the critical lack of investment in population assistance over the past decade, illustrating why MDG 5B is one of the most off-track Millennium Development Goals. Yet in an era of austerity and cost-effectiveness, population assistance also represents one of the most efficient investments that a donor can make. With evidence from two decades of Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending, this year's report comes at the perfect moment for discussing how to progress on MDG 5B before 2015, and on how to include these fundamental issues in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 and post-2015 frameworks. The report is a joint study by the Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung and the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development, funded by Countdown 2015 Europe.





Roundtable

18:15-19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Sarah Crawley, Producer, British Broadcasting Corporation – BBC



#EDD13_Health

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

Joining up on health

Integrated approaches to health and the post-2015 framework

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

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

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

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



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



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



#EDD13_Health

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

Defeating AIDS – Advancing global health

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

- > Jacquelyne Alesi, Special Youth Observer to the Lancet Commission, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- > Joyce Banda, President of Malawi
- > Dr Alvaro Bermejo, Executive Director, International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- > Bekele Geleta, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – IFRC
- > Ann-Sofie Nilsson, Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
- > Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Minister for Finance, Nigeria

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

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

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



Roundtable

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



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



#EDD13_Health

Organised by

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

Improving cancer prevention

Strategies to prevent cancer in developing and middle income countries

- > Dr Mercy Ahun, Special Representative for GAVI-eligible Countries, GAVI Alliance
> Minodora Cliveti, Member of the European Parliament
> Dr Emir Kabil, Member of Parliament, Bosnia and Herzegovina
> Dr Mary Margaret Muchada, Ambassador of Zimbabwe to Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg
> Anne Lise Ryel, Secretary General, Norwegian Cancer Society – NCS

Some 275 000 women in the world die of cervical cancer every year: more than 85 % in low-income countries, where incidence of HPV infection is higher and fewer women have access to screening and treatment. In the WHO European Region, cervical cancer causes the deaths of around 32 000 women each year. Sadly, the risk of dying from cervical cancer is 10 times higher in Central Europe than in Western Europe. Estimates of cervical cancer deaths are expected to rise to 430 000 per year by 2030 worldwide. Prevention of cervical cancer is only included in the primary healthcare systems of relatively wealthy countries.

Whilst frameworks exist to address communicable diseases, emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases in developing countries, where universal social security schemes are often lacking, remain unaddressed. This session will address the rising challenge of the burden of cervical cancer in poor and low-income countries. A panel of cancer prevention advocates and experts will discuss key strategies for saving lives through vaccination, screening and requisite enabling legal environments. Identified best practices will create recommendations on what the European Union role should be in supporting cancer prevention in the post-2015 era.



Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



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



#EDD13_Health

Organised by

World Health Organization – WHO

Post-2015, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

Where do we stand with fighting these poverty related diseases?

- > Charles Goerens, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
> Prof. Michel Kazatchkine, United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy for AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
> Dr Mit Philips, Health Policy Analyst, Doctors Without Borders
> Tim Roosen, Network Coordinator, Action for Global Health

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

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

Universal access to prevention and treatment are not ensured in many settings and social stigma, discrimination and the cycle of poverty caused by these poverty related disease continue to have their impact on development. The aim of this session is to discuss the way forward and the role that Europe can play to support reaching universal access to prevention, control and care for TB, HIV/AIDS and malaria beyond 2015.



Project

14:30 - 15:45
WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Soraya Hidalgo,
Institutional Relations
Manager, Fair World



#EDD13_Health

Organised by
EHAS Foundation,
Fair World,
Universitat Politècnica
de Catalunya

Science and innovation for development

Wireless networks in rural areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

+ Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience

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

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

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

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

For example, soaring food prices in 2007-08 led to the creation of an EU Food Facility, which provided EUR 1 billion over three years (2009-2011) to improve agricultural productivity and food supply in the 49 most affected countries. This Facility reached a total of 59 million people, mainly smallholder farmers, with spill-over effects on an additional 93 million. More recently, the EU has been leading the way to tackle 'hidden hunger' and has pledged to help reduce stunting in seven million children by 2025.





Agriculture in Africa today

Telling facts from myths

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Luc Cristiaensen,
Senior Economist,
Development Research
Group, The World
Bank Group



#EDD13_Food

- > **Prof. Wim Naudé**, Dean and Director for Research, Maastricht School of Management, The Netherlands
- > **Amparo Palacio-Lopez**, Development Economist, Development Research Group, The World Bank Group
- > **Abebe Shimeles**, Manager, Development Research Division, African Development Bank – AfDB

The 'Agriculture in Africa at the Dawn of the 21st Century – Telling Facts from Myths' project uses the new Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), conducted in six African countries between 2009 and 2011, to revisit the prevailing conventional wisdom about Africa's agriculture and the livelihoods of its farmers.

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

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

Organised by
The World Bank Group



Resilience-building for improved food security and nutrition

From policy engagement to sustained change

14:00 - 15:30

TUESDAY 26



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

Youth Ambassador
Restanti Waruwu,
Indonesia



#EDD13_Food

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

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

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

Building resilience implies anticipating the likelihood and location of shocks; promoting preventive measures; mitigating damage and encouraging recovery and restoration where damage is inevitable. The panellists in this session will share lessons and successes from past experiences in building resilience and explore policy options for the future.

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



Brainstorming

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Vera Kwakofi, Journalist, BBC Africa



#EDD13_Food

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

Small farmers, big business?

From a controversial debate to concrete solutions

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- Dr Bernardo Calzadilla, Director, Trade Capacity Building, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation – UNIDO
Sithembile Maunze, Project Leader, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission
Francis K. Muthami, Programme Manager, Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
Marc Nolting, Representative of the Small Farmers, Big Business Platform, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
Apollo Owuor, Director for Agriculture and Corporate Affairs, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP

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

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

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



Auditorium

18:00 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Keith Taylor, Member of the Committee on Development, European Parliament



#EDD13_Food

Organised by European Parliament

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

- Dr Arsenio Balisacan, Secretary of Socio-economic Planning and Director General, National Economic and Development Authority, The Philippines
Natalia Alonso, Head of European Union Advocacy Office, Oxfam International
Jonathan Brooks, Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
Nirj Deva, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Development, European Parliament
Elizabeth Dowler, Professor of Food and Social Policy, Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, United Kingdom
Dr Shenggen Fan, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute – IFPRI
Mahamadou Issoufou, President of Niger
Dr Cheikh Mbow, Senior Scientist on Climate Change and Development, World Agroforestry Centre – ICRAF
Anne van Schaik, Sustainable Finance Campaigner, Friends of the Earth
Videoconference with Dr Joyce Cheron Laboso, Deputy Speaker, National Assembly of Kenya and Louis Michel, Co-Chair of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, European Parliament

The global food system is under stress, with some saying that it is broken: the scarcity of arable land and water, the use of inputs such as oil and fertilizers, land-grabbing and the diversion of food into fuel are pushing up the price of staples. Growing middle classes in emerging economies increase the demand for meat. Financial speculation on food prices exacerbates these challenges.

In the future, climate change is likely to reduce yields in sub-Saharan Africa and extreme weather events will impact on harvests more frequently. Meanwhile, the world population is expected to grow to eight billion by 2030.

The session will discuss whether the world can produce enough food if resources are distributed and managed more equitably, and whether and how food production needs to change. What kind of agricultural development is needed to feed the world in 2030 without further depleting natural resources and aggravating climate change?

The panel should advance the discussion on the environmental sustainability of the food system, in view of converging Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals in the post-2015 framework, helping to define the European Union's role in transforming the global food system with the ultimate goal of achieving food security, rural prosperity and basic living standards.



Auditorium

09:30 - 11:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Conny Czymoch,
Independent Journalist

Feed the change

Boosting resilience, food and nutrition security through innovative partnerships

- > **Frédéric Bontems**, Director for Strategy, Agence française de Développement - AFD
- > **Martin Bwalya**, Head of The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, New Partnership for Africa's Development – NEPAD
- > **Celine Charveriat**, Director of Advocacy and Campaigns, Oxfam International
- > **Dacian Cioloș**, EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development
- > **David Croft**, Director of Quality and Technical, Waitrose
- > **Dr Agnès Kalibata**, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- > **Aggrey Mahanjana**, Secretary General, African Farmers' Association of South Africa – AFASA
- > **Stephan B. Tanda**, Board Member, Royal DSM



#EDD13_Food

Food and nutrition security for all is a policy priority for the post-2015 overarching framework. Despite global efforts including GSF, the SUN Initiative, and the G8's New Alliance, recurrent food crises demonstrate that root problems prevail.

The European Commission's 'Agenda for Change' highlights the urgency of addressing the 'injustice of chronic hunger and need for long-term food security'. This reinforces the fact that long-term solutions and coherent strategies that link humanitarian and development aid are needed to build resilience.

Discussions claim that development involves not only the delivery of aid but also spurring economic growth, recognising the private sector as a development driver. Following the 'European Agribusiness in Africa' event, success requires the formation of innovative partnerships amongst the private sector, development agencies, civil society, governments and researchers. But first, best practices and potential pitfalls in high-level partnerships must be identified, together with safety mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable stakeholders.

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



Brainstorming

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



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

Innovative solutions for food security

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

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Julia Davies**, School of Animal, Rural and Environmental Science, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom
- > **Mofakkarul Islam**, School of Animal, Rural and Environmental Science, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom
- > **Emma Robens**, Movie Director, The Coral Gardener
- > **Roy Smith**, Programme Leader, MA International Development, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

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

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

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



#EDD13_Food

Organised by
Nottingham Trent University,
United Kingdom





Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by Mark Tran,

Correspondent, Global Development, The Guardian



#EDD13_Food

Organised by

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

Global food security and policy coherence for development

A multi-stakeholder approach

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

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

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

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

The session will provide an opportunity to explore:

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



Education

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

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

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

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

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





Auditorium

14:00-15:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

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

Youth Ambassador

Chemor Bah,
Sierra Leone



#EDD13_Education

Organised by

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

Inclusive and sustainable education systems

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

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

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

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

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

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



Brainstorming

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

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



#EDD13_Education

Organised by

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

Lifelong learning in development cooperation

An unfinished agenda

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Sonja Belete**, Programme Manager, Regional Office East Africa / Horn of Africa, DVV International
- > **Sturla Bjerkaker**, Treasurer, International Council of Adult Education
- > **Gina Ebner**, Secretary General, European Association for the Education of Adults – EAEA
- > **Balázs Németh**, Associate Professor, University of Pécs, Hungary
- > **Alan Tucket**, President, International Council for Adult Education – ICAE
- > **Cecilia Victorino-Soriano**, Programmes and Operations Coordinator, Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education – ASPBAE

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

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

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

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





PPP in achieving quality education for all

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

18:15 - 19:30
TUESDAY 26



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

- > **Comrade Adams Oshiomhole**, Governor of Edo State, Nigeria
- > **Philippe Cori**, Director, Brussels Office, United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF
- > **MacJohn Nwaobia**, Permanent Secretary General, Federal Ministry for Education, Nigeria
- > **Mark West- Associate Project Officer**, Teacher Development and Education Sector Policy, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation – UNESCO

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

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

The session will focus on the main results that the project has achieved, also reflecting on latest developments in the context of the Global Sustainability Compact for Bangladesh, a joint initiative of the Government of Bangladesh, EU and the ILO to improve labour rights, working conditions and factory safety in the ready-made garment industry.



#EDD13_Education

Organised by
DAAR Education
Services,
Nigeria



Skills for Bangladesh

A European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on technical vocational training and education (2007-13)

09:15 - 10:30
WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Arthur Shears, Chief
Technical Adviser
in Dhaka, International
Labour Organization
– ILO

- > **Nazneen Chowdhury**, First Secretary and Head of Economic Wing, Embassy of Bangladesh to Belgium, Luxembourg and Mission to the European Union
- > **Donatella Gobbi**, National Expert, Vocational Education and Training, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

This session will present the impacts and lessons learnt from the European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on the reform of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Bangladesh (2007-13).

An effective TVET system allows more people to acquire employable skills and to generate income through wage-earning jobs or self-employment – hence to escape poverty.

The session will elaborate how the project contributed to improving productivity in industry and services through better responding to skills needs; how it enhanced labour market participation; and how it contributed to social inclusion and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups – in particular to youth, child labourers, women and rural communities with low levels of literacy, and people with disabilities.

The session will focus on the main impacts achieved, but will also address recent factory collapses in Bangladesh and debate how working conditions in export-oriented development countries can be improved.



#EDD13_Education

Organised by
International Labour
Organization – ILO



fragility human rights
transparency
Upholding peace
human rights &
ensuring equity
and justice governance
gender democracy
empowerment

Pub DEAR

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

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

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



Investing in energy and women's health

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

13:00 - 14:15
TUESDAY 26



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

- > **Dr Eduard Langenegger**, Maternal Foetal Medicine Sub-specialist, Tygerberg Hospital, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
- > **Eric Reynolds**, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Inyenyeri – A Rwandan Social Benefit Company
- > **Harry Verhaar**, Head of Global Public and Government Affairs, Philips Lighting, Royal Philips

Women hold the key to sustainable development.

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



#EDD13_Gender

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

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

Organised by
Royal Philips



Women's empowerment post-2015

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

16:00 - 17:30
TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Ghida Fakhry Khane, Journalist, Al Jazeera
Youth Ambassador
Katie Washington, United Kingdom

- > **John Hendra**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN Women
- > **Ismat Jahan**, Vice-Chairperson, United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW
- > **Joanna Maycock**, President, European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD

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



#EDD13_Gender

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

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

Organised by
European External
Action Service - EEAS



Brainstorming

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Anne Simmons-Benton, Global Lead, Regulatory Management, Business Enabling Environment & Gender, DAI

Women's economic empowerment

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

- > Janet Kkubana, Co-Founder, Gahaya Links Ltd.
- > Katja Silva-Leander, Senior Consultant for Economic Development and Finance, DAI

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > Christina Mayr, EC Compliance Officer, DAI
- > Rowan Putman, Director, EC Client Lead, DAI
- > Katja Silva-Leander, Senior Consultant for Economic Development and Finance, DAI

Gender equality has been well established as a crosscutting issue in international development, including economic growth. Despite this, the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) period did not redress this issue; none of the MDGs explicitly addresses economic growth.

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

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



#EDD13_Gender

Organised by DAI



Project

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



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

What women get

Promoting transparency and increasing accountability in financing for gender equality

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

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

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

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



#EDD13_Gender

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



Fragile States, Peace and Security

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

In the ongoing programming process, the commitments outlined in the Agenda will be reflected in the new EU development instruments for the period 2014-20, which will be more flexible and responsive in fragile and crisis situations. In 2012, EUR 2.9 billion in bilateral development aid was disbursed for fragile or crisis countries by the EU Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid. Payments in fragile countries constitute more than half of total EU aid, placing the EU, together with its Member States, as the largest provider of development aid in fragile states.

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



Brainstorming

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Michelle Kooy, Water Governance Group, UNESCO-IHE



#EDD13_Peace

Organised by
Institute for Water Education – UNESCO-IHE

Supporting fragile states through WASH

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

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

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

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

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

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





Auditorium

16:00 - 17:30

TUESDAY 26



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

Youth Ambassador Jennifer Mweni, Democratic Republic of Congo

Post-2015: Objective peace

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

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

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

The session will discuss how conflict and violence have been hampering development in different contexts (Mali, Afghanistan, Horn of Africa) and what we can learn from responses so far, especially the 'New Deal'. After important landmarks including the UN High Level Panel report and the UN General Assembly Special Event, the panel will be able to reflect on the best ways to uphold European Union (EU) values and commitments post-2015: What should be the priority issues/goals and targets to ensure a post-2015 framework that tackles conflict and violence effectively? How can the EU and other like-minded actors promote this agenda in the forthcoming two years of negotiations?

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



#EDD13_Peace



Roundtable

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



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

Vulnerable countries in the post-2015 framework

Combining universality of scope with differing realities

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

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

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

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



#EDD13_Peace

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





Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by Félix Fernández Shaw, Head of Development Cooperation Coordination Division, European External Action Service - EEAS

Tackling conflict and violence post-2015

Towards an effective accountability framework

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

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

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

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



#EDD13_Peace

Organised by Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, Saferworld

Pub Human Rights and Cyber Security Corner (Mostrā)



Human Rights and Democratic Governance

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

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

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

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

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





Brainstorming

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



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

Multilateral decentralised cooperation

Towards a territorial approach to development cooperation in the European neighbourhood

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Francesco Bicciano**, ART Programme Advisor, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > **Stanka Parac**, President, Democracy Agency Subotica, Association of Local Democracy Agencies – ALDA
- > **Bartłomiej Ostrowski**, Head of Unit for International Cooperation and Projects, Marshal's Office of Lower Silesia, Poland

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

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

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



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by Association of Local Democracy Agencies – ALDA



Project

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Wanja Maina, Disability Rights Campaigner in Kenya, Member of Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices network

The power of young voices

An innovative approach to inclusive civic engagement, focusing on youth with disabilities

- > **Mahesh Chandrasekar**, International Policy and Campaigns Manager, Leonard Cheshire Disability – LCD
- > **David Kabangu**, Disability Rights Campaigner in Zambia, Member of Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices network
- > **Dianne Mallari**, Disability Rights Campaigner in The Philippines, Member of Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices network – LCD
- > **Rolando Jr. Villamero**, Member of Youth Advocacy Group, Global Education First Initiative – GEFI

People with disabilities are amongst the most marginalised groups within any society, particularly in developing countries where they are typically segregated from mainstream opportunities. Despite making up a startling 15% of the world's population they are routinely denied their basic human rights and excluded from development initiatives.

Leonard Cheshire Disability's (LCD) Global Young Voices network is a cross-border initiative for mobilising young disabled people from all over the world to campaign and advocate for the rights of people with disabilities at local, national and regional levels. By establishing a global network of young disabled campaigners in over 20 countries, LCD has pioneered the way for new leadership in the disability rights movement.

This interactive lab session will showcase the global impact that young people with disabilities have made towards positively influencing development policies, programmes and practices. It will encourage participants to consider the approach being employed by Young Voices and its effectiveness in bringing about changes in public awareness, public attitudes and even in government legislation and policies.

Sign language interpretation will be provided during the session.



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by Leonard Cheshire Disability – LCD





Roundtable

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Dr Jörg Faust, Head of Department, Governance, Statehood, Security, German Development Institute – DIE



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by German Development Institute – DIE, European Network of Political Foundations – ENoP, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

Measuring the impact of democracy aid

Democratic governance: an essential framework for sustainable development?

- > **Dr Annie Chikwanha**, Executive Board Member, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance – International IDEA
- > **Martin Dahinden**, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC
- > **Eduardo González**, Governance Advisor, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD
- > **Prof. José Jaime Macuane**, Senior Lecturer, University Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique
- > **Dr Wolfgang Maier**, Member of the Advisory Board, German Institute for Development Evaluation – DEval
- > **Jean-Louis Ville**, Head of Unit for Governance, Democracy, Gender and Human Rights, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > **Aiichiro Yamamoto**, Principal Representative for the European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency – JICA

After years of steady gains, foreign aid has hit a wall. According to OECD data, net official development assistance from 23 donors totalled USD 133.5 billion in 2011, a fall of 2.7% in real terms from 2010. Global aid is expected to stagnate in the coming years.

In this context, the challenge to 'do more with less' brings questions concerning impact and relevance to the fore. This applies to democracy support even more than to development assistance, as the results are difficult to capture quantitatively as well as qualitatively. In addition, the number of actors and the diversity of target groups have grown over the years.

Democracy aid captures a varying field, ranging from good governance, civil society support and assistance, to electoral management cycles and assistance to political actors. In combination with the variety of organisations active in the field, aspects of complementarity in programming, but also common standards of impact evaluation, call for enhanced attention.



Auditorium

16:00 - 17:30

TUESDAY 26



Youth Ambassador Vanessa Bassil, Lebanon



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – OHCHR, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

Will a rights-based approach make development more human?

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of OHCHR and the first EU-funded human rights mission

- > **Fawzia Y. H. Adam**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Somalia
- > **Heidi Hautala**, Former Minister for International Development, Finland and President, Green European Foundation – GEF

Human rights aspirations have been voiced consistently across the globe in the post-2015 development agenda. Indeed, the most consistent message is that 'the new agenda be built on human rights, and universal values of equality, justice and security' (UNDG, 'A Million Voices'). In its Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the European Union (EU) calls for a post-2015 framework that takes into account human rights and governance as enabling conditions for progress.

How can these human rights commitments be translated into a transformative, universal, equitable and effective post-2015 agenda?

Moreover, equally important is the process of reaching these goals and to integrating human rights within development on the ground. Such an approach seeks to strengthen both the processes and outcomes of development. Many are active in this field – from bilateral and multilateral agencies, to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), social movements and the private sector. The EU has recently committed to develop a toolkit to move towards a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights.

What have we learnt about the implementation of a human rights approach to development, and how can governments and bilateral and multilateral aid organisations strengthen this approach going forward?





Project

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Maria Rosa Sabbatelli,
Programme Manager,
European Union
Delegation to Brazil

Promoting prisoners' human rights

A network of civil society organisations at work in Brazil

- > Nicola Boscoletto, President, Cooperativa Giotto
 - > Valdeci Antonio Ferreira, President, Fraternidade Brasileira de Assistência aos Condenados – FBAC
 - > Alberto Piatti, President, AVSI Foundation
 - > Luiz Carlos Rezende, Member of the Conselho Nacional de Justicia – CNJ, Brazil
- Videoconference with Marco Antonio Lage, Director General, Instituto Minas Pela Paz, Brazil*

Prison management is a crucial issue at the global level: worldwide it is rare to find a suitable system, even in highly developed countries. Brazil, ranking fourth amongst the countries with the largest prison populations in the world, receives recurrent complaints about the violation of prisoners' human rights. Other countries (even in Europe) are facing this same challenge.

In this dramatic framework, the APAC prison units, run by civil society and characterised by the absence of police, stand out with relevant results both in terms of costs (reduced by one third) and recidivism rates (10% vs. 85-90%) compared to public prisons.

These results can only be achieved through integrated actions implemented by institutions, the private sector and the civil society.

The 'APAC case', empowered by AVSI with the EU Delegation to Brazil through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), offers effective lessons learnt for policies in justice, human rights and prisons. At the same time, it is a concrete example of a wide partnership amongst local and international institutions, civil society organisations and the private sector.

The session aims to share these lessons, to discuss new practices, and to scale up and replicate the APAC experience in other countries.



#EDD13_Rights

Organised by
AVSI Foundation,
European Union
Delegation to Brazil



Auditorium

19:30 - 22:00

TUESDAY 26

Special Address and Reception – 20th anniversary of OHCHR and EU operations in the field of human rights

- > Stravros Lambrinidis, EU Special Representative for Human Rights
- > Flavia Pansieri, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and of EU operations in the field of human rights.



#EDD13_Rights





Project

09:30 - 10:45

WEDNESDAY 27

Refugees and development



#EDD13_Rights



Roundtable

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Ana Rosa Alcalde
González-Torres,
Director, Alianza
por la Solidaridad



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Alianza por
la Solidaridad,
Universitat Politècnica
de Catalunya – UPC,
Fair World

ICT 4 social change

Social media and community networking research
for collective awareness in local communities

- > **Ada Colau Ballano**, Founder, Movement of Mortgage Victims
- > **Leandro Navarro**, Associate Professor, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain
- > **Valentina Pellizzer**, Executive Director, One World Platform for South East Europe
- > **Susana Sanz**, Collaborator, Peoplewitness
- > **Fabrizio Sestini**, Scientific Officer, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, European Commission
- > **Paula Uimonen**, Director, The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions – Spider

ICT, including community networking infrastructures and social media, have an important role in fostering democracy and empowering local communities. Following this idea, this session will discuss how the use of ICT can contribute to local sustainable development, the construction of joint agendas, networking, and the strengthening of civil society and advocacy.

Whilst Internet is widely used and recognised as a space for debate, dialogue and the circulation of ideas, there is an urgency to democratise its use and put it at the service of local communities' development by creating collective awareness and participation opportunities for collective governance and action in developing regions.

Deepening this idea, panellists will present several examples of the role of Internet infrastructures, content and services, as a multi-stakeholder space that opens up new opportunities to think about collective action and democratisation.

Researchers, development practitioners and policymakers will discuss the need to align the Sustainable Development Goals with the Digital Agenda for Europe, as access to knowledge, freedom of expression and privacy online are becoming key items to introduce to the post-2015 debate.





Brainstorming

14:30 - 15:45
WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Patrick Leusch, Head
of Project Development
Division, Deutsche
Welle Akademie –
DW Akademie

Capturing the potential of media in the post-2015 process

- > Douglas Arellanes, Co-Founder and Director of Innovation, Source Fabric
- > James Deane, Director of Policy and Learning, BBC Media Action
- > Jörn Fischer, Senior Policy Officer, Deutsche Welle Akademie – DW Akademie
- > Jeannette Minnie, African Steering Committee Member, Global Forum for Media Development – GFMD

Subgroups moderated by Francesca Silvani, Senior Director of Programmes, Internews Europe and Caroline Giraud, Coordinator, Global Forum for Media Development – GFMD

This session links the post-2015 debate with media development. Media play a variety of roles in development. They create the conditions for an inclusive policy dialogue, which is one of the preconditions for inclusive growth.



#EDD13_Rights

Free and plural media contribute to good governance, since they fulfil a watchdog function and hold state and non-state actors to account. They provide channels through which citizens communicate and encourage debate. In addition, social media and mobile technologies can accelerate democratisation processes.

For media to fulfil their different roles in development, freedom of expression as a universal right is crucial. The Millennium Declaration resolved 'to ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information'.

In this context, this session seeks to identify and to assess fresh, but also established, links between the post-MDG process and media development.

Organised by
Deutsche Welle
Akademie –
DW Akademie,
Global Forum
for Media Development
– GFMD

NOTES





inclusiveness
employment decent work
**Promoting
the drivers for
inclusive youth
& sustainable
growth** livelihoods
sustainability
equity social protection



Promoting the Drivers for Inclusive & Sustainable Growth

Despite increasing urbanisation, over 70% of the world's poor live in rural areas, with more than 1.3 billion living without access to electricity. Fertile land, clean water and air are all in decline and climate change and biodiversity loss are close to the limits beyond which there are irreversible effects on human society and the natural environment.

The European Union (EU) therefore seeks to reduce poverty, increase food security, ensure affordable access to energy, prevent land degradation and protect natural resources.

In its 2011 Communication on the future of EU development aid, '[An Agenda for Change](#)', the EU resolved to help insulate developing countries from agriculture and energy shocks – such as scarcity of resources, supply and price volatility – to provide the foundations for sustainable growth, and to ensure poor people have better access to land, food, water and energy without harming the environment.

Following the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, in its February 2013 Communication '[A Decent Life for All](#)', the EU proposes principles for an overarching post-2015 framework that would provide a coherent and comprehensive response to the universal challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development. To achieve these ambitious objectives, moving globally towards an inclusive green economy is crucial. This encompasses several closely inter-related areas such as land, ecosystems and natural resources management, as well as sustainable energy and trade.

In the same document, the EU stressed the importance of a land degradation neutral world as key to economic growth, biodiversity protection, sustainable forest management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and food security. The question remains as to the best way of meeting these objectives. However, the following sessions are intended to outline the options, showcase best practices and identify concrete solutions.





Roundtable

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Paul Hohnen, Founder, Sustainability Strategies

Moving towards green industry

Mobilising the private sector for environmental sustainability

- > **Brigitte Dero**, General Manager, European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers – ECVM
- > **Jan Carel Diehl**, Assistant Professor for Design for Sustainability, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- > **Heinz Leuenberger**, Director, Environmental Management Branch, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
- > **Lenette Liljendal**, Quality and Environmental Manager, Novotex
- > **Richard Northcote**, Member of the Executive Committee and Head of Communications, Public Affairs and Sustainability, Bayer MaterialScience

This year, the Earth will reach the critical 400ppm CO2 level, which is very close to the 450ppm critical threshold, equivalent to a two degree Celsius rise in global temperature, beyond which the consequences of climate change are uncertain. In parallel, annual global material extraction has grown by almost 80% in the past 30 years to around 70 billion tonnes today. Societies in industrialised countries would need to dematerialise by a factor of 10 to meet the demands of the Earth's future population.

The private sector drives economic development by being a producer, investor, innovator, and technology and service provider. It forms the basis for growth and prosperity, whilst at the same time creating external effects that put our planet's health at risk.

This event will serve to analyse and critically discuss the pivotal role that the private sector can and must play in the context of attaining an environmentally sustainable model of industrial production and realising the post-2015 development agenda.



#EDD13_Env

Organised by United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO



Roundtable

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Anja von Moltke, Acting Head, Trade, Policy and Planning Unit, Economics and Trade, United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP

Green economy and trade

Inclusive and sustainable means of implementation for the post-2015 development agenda

- > **Marcela Andia**, Counsellor, Embassy of Peru to Belgium
- > **Joost Oorthuizen**, Executive Director, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- > **Hugo-Maria Schally**, Head of Unit, Global Sustainability, Trade and Multilateral Agreements, Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission

An inclusive and sustainable approach to trade is urgently needed. This session focuses on the United Nations Environment Programme's 'Green Economy and Trade' report, a response to Rio+20 where countries recognised the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as an important tool for achieving sustainable development.

The Rio+20 outcome document called for the post-2015 and associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to encourage a continuation of economic growth and progress towards eradicating poverty in developing countries, whilst also safeguarding the natural environment.

This session will gather people's views on trade, as well as the 'means of implementation' that many feel were missing from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that will be an important component to realise the SDGs and associated targets/ indicators.

The session draws upon reports and consultations on the post-2015 development agenda and the various proposals for SDGs.



#EDD13_Env

Organised by United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP



Project

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Jorge Valero,
Independent Journalist

New solutions to energy access: Turning grandmothers into solar engineers

WWF and India's Barefoot College work together to give sustainable energy access to rural communities in Africa

- > **Jean-Philippe Denruyter**, Manager, Global Renewable Energy Policy, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > **Voahirana Randriambola**, Footprint Programme Coordinator, Madagascar and West Indian Ocean Programme Office, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > **Alexandra Reis**, Communication Manager, Alliance for Rural Electrification – ARE

In the era of Internet and hyper-connection, over 1.4 billion people – mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia – still have no access to electricity. Providing sustainable energy to poor people is crucial to fight food scarcity, improve health and education, and build a prosperous future for all.

Since 2012, WWF and Barefoot College – an Indian non-governmental organisation with strong experience in community-based training – have been working together to promote access to sustainable energy, by training communities in developing countries, in particular women, to solar electrify their villages, and by making sure that access to sustainable energy and empowerment are high on governments' agendas.

The first joint project has started in Madagascar, a country where only 17% of the population have access to electricity. Seven Malagasi grandmothers were trained for six months at the Barefoot College in India and they have now started electrifying their villages in the most remote areas of Madagascar.

By presenting this project, WWF and Barefoot aim to trigger debate about the role of communities in developing innovative solutions to energy access and explore opportunities to expand the initiative to other developing countries.



#EDD13_Env

Organised by
World Wide Fund
for Nature – WWF



Roundtable

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Luc Bas, Director,
European Union
Representative Office,
International Union
for Conservation
of Nature –
IUCN

Nature-based solutions to development needs

- > **Harald Lossack**, Head of Competence Center on Biodiversity, Forests, Natural Resources, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- > **Pedro Rosabal Gonzales**, Deputy Director, Global Protected Areas Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN
- > **Carole Saint-Laurent**, Deputy Director for Knowledge, Policy and Environmental Governance, Forest Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN

Restored and well-managed ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to fighting poverty, ensuring food and energy security, and offer opportunities for economic development.

Nature can play a strong role in tackling today's greatest societal challenges. For instance, protecting natural systems such as forests, peatlands and wetlands is critical for absorbing carbon and helping people adapt to the impacts of climate change. Ensuring nature's resilience is also crucial to reduce risks related to natural disasters. In deploying nature-based solutions, we can make a real difference to people's lives around the world.

During this session key experts from the following actors will present different examples of nature-based solutions initiatives: [BIOPAMA](#), which aims to improve long-term biodiversity conservation in ACP countries, while reducing poverty; [IUCN World Parks Congress 2014](#), which links protected areas management to economic and community wellbeing; [Blue Solutions](#), which aims to achieve a balance between the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity; and [Forest Landscape Restoration](#), which tackles environmental and climate change challenges with additional benefits under human development and food security.



#EDD13_Env

Organised by
International Union
for Conservation
of Nature – IUCN



Report

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Luca Montanarella,
Action Leader, Soil
Data and Information
Systems, Joint
Research Centre – JRC,
European Commission



#EDD13_Env

Soil data and information for development

How to protect Africa's soil resources?

- > **Arwyn Jones**, Communications Officer, Soil Data and Information Systems, Joint Research Centre – JRC, European Commission
- > **Katherine Long**, Programme Officer, Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture
- > **Alexander Müller**, Sociologist and Politician

The first ever 'Soil Atlas of Africa', the result of a collaboration between the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, uses striking maps, informative texts and stunning photographs to explore the solutions to protecting Africa's soil resources.

Leading soil scientists from Europe and Africa have collaborated to produce this unique document. Using state-of-the-art computer mapping techniques, the Soil Atlas of Africa shows the changing nature of soil across the African continent. It explains the origin and functions of soil, describes the different soil types that can be found in Africa and their relevance to both local and global issues.

The atlas also discusses the principal threats to soil and the steps being taken to protect soil resources. The Soil Atlas of Africa is more than just a normal atlas. It presents a new and comprehensive interpretation of an often-neglected natural resource. It is an essential reference to a non-renewable resource that is fundamental for life on this planet.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation
– EuropeAid, Joint
Research Centre – JRC,
International Atomic
Energy Agency – IAEA



Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Anya Sitaram,
Founding Director
and Executive Producer,
Rockhopper TV

Youth Ambassador

Simon Valdenaire,
France



#EDD13_Env

Land, livelihoods and sustainable development

- > **Martin Dahinden**, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – SDC
- > **Jochen Flasbarth**, President, German Federal Environment Agency
- > **Luc Gnacadja**, Former Executive Secretary, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – UNCCD
- > **Duncan Pruett**, Advisor on Land Rights, Oxfam International

Soil is a limited and finite resource – the sustainable use of which is crucial to ensuring food security, addressing water stress and combatting poverty. The objective of this session is to look at the global pressures on soil and land, and the policies, initiatives and actions needed at different levels to ensure a more sustainable approach to soil and land management.

Failing to address land degradation has heavy economic and social costs. Once degraded, land loses its immediate value for agriculture and grazing, putting the food, energy and water security of millions of people at risk.

In the past, land has been a forgotten cause, but it is now being addressed not only in the outcome to Rio+20 and the follow-up discussions about potential Sustainable Development Goals, but also through initiatives such as the Food and Agriculture Organization's 'Global Soil Partnership' and 'Economics of Land Degradation', which look at the economic benefits of sustainable land management.

Members of the panel will give their views on the growing threat of land degradation, the measures that can be taken to combat it and the environmental, social and economic benefits of doing so.

Organised by

Directorate-General
for the Environment,
European Commission





Roundtable

14:30 - 15:45

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Philippe Camille

Akoa, General
Manager, Fonds
Spécial d'Équipement
et d'Intervention
Intercommunale –
FEICOM



#EDD13_Env

Energy for sustainable development

Facilitating the access of the most vulnerable to energy for inclusive and sustainable development

- > **Suzanne Ngane**, Director of Cooperation, Fonds Spécial d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale – FEICOM
- > **Yves Tantchou**, Sub-director for Cooperation with Europe, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon
- > **Samuel Watchueng**, Africa Regional Director, Innovation-Energie-Développement – IED

Initiatives to increase energy supply in developing countries have not necessarily reached the poor. Increased access to energy is critical to supporting human and economic development, through the direct provision of energy services for basic needs, by supporting productive uses and creating jobs. International development agencies, donors and governments need to make energy access for the poor a priority in order to eradicate poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Indeed, there is a direct relationship between the absence of adequate energy services and many poverty indicators such as infant mortality, illiteracy and life expectancy. Inadequate access to energy also exacerbates rapid urbanisation in developing countries, by driving people to seek better living conditions.

Finally, clean, reliable and affordable energy services are indispensable for global prosperity and the achievement of the MDGs.

Organised by
Agence de
Régulation du
Secteur de l'Électricité
Cameroun – ARSEL,
Fonds Spécial
d'Équipement et
d'Intervention
Intercommunale
– FEICOM,
Innovation-Energie-
Développement
– IED, MINEPAT



Employment and Decent Work

Worldwide, some 200 million people are out of a job, among them 75 million young people. Furthermore, some 621 million young people are not in school or training, not employed and not looking for work, risking a permanent exclusion from the labour market. In a developing country context, however, the labour market is complex and 'employment' is difficult to define, since people often generate income from several different sources and activities, and wage employment is not the norm.

Labour markets in developing countries are highly segmented and very often – considering that social protection schemes are not generalised – people are obliged to generate income in any form possible, often working in vulnerable jobs and/or in the informal economy. For this reason, rather than unemployment, what matters for most people in developing countries is the quality of the job, including working hours, conditions, social protection provision, income, stability and voice:

- > Worldwide, about three billion people are working, with around half in some kind of vulnerable employment, such as casual self-employment or as family workers on farms or in household enterprises.
- > Almost 20% of all workers in developing countries live in poor households (with an income below USD 1.25 per person). More than one-third of workers in Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are poor.
- > Informal employment is a structural feature of the economies in development countries, characterised by informal working arrangements, lack of adequate social protection (only about 20% of the world's working-age population has access to comprehensive social protection). Young people and women are overrepresented in informal employment.





Report

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Jonathan Wheatley, Deputy Editor, Emerging Markets, Financial Times



#EDD13_Employment

Organised by International Finance Corporation – IFC

Fostering private sector job creation

Let's Work: a global partnership to create more and better private sector jobs

- > Tamsyn Barton, Director General, European Investment Bank – EIB
- > Walter Gelens, Secretary General, Private Investors for Africa
- > Roland Michelitsch, Head, Let's Work, International Finance Corporation – IFC

Joblessness, especially amongst the poor, is a global crisis. Currently, there are 200 million people unemployed globally. The unemployment rate for youth is more than two and a half times higher than that of adults, and there are some 620 million young people who are neither working nor studying. By 2020, an additional 600 million jobs must be created in developing countries – mainly in Africa and Asia – just to accommodate young people entering the workforce. The private sector, which provides 90% of jobs in developing countries, is a key player in providing a sustainable solution to meet this challenge.

This session will present the International Finance Corporation (IFC) 'Jobs Study', which outlines key constraints to job creation and the effects of removing them. During the launch of the report in January 2013, 28 International Financial Institutions (IFIs) agreed to collaborate on helping to create more and better jobs. IFC is now convening a global coalition of private sector actors, IFIs, donors and other partners called Let's Work: a global partnership to create more and better private sector jobs. The session will also present and discuss this new partnership that aims at moving urgently to implementation, building on the study's findings.

Employment and decent work for all, including young people, are key elements to reducing poverty, a fact reflected in their inclusion as a Millennium Development Goal target. Given that people most often move out of poverty due to an improved job situation, the strengthening of employment policies, efficient technical education and vocational training and improved social protection systems remain top European Union (EU) development priorities.

Since the 2005 'European Consensus on Development', which indicated employment as a key factor to achieve high levels of social cohesion, the EU has adopted a number of key policies towards stronger and more coherent commitments to address employment and decent work for all.

In its 2011 Communication 'An Agenda for Change', the EU committed itself to inclusive growth and people's ability to participate in and benefit from wealth and job creation. It stressed that it was critical for societies to offer a future to young people, resolving to increase support for vulnerable population groups to emerge from poverty. This included improving employability through quality education, providing the knowledge and skills necessary to become active members of society.

In its February 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All', the EU resolved to pursue its Rio+20 commitments on youth through Europe2020, its overarching strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It noted that the world is still far from reaching the target of full and productive employment and decent work for all and called for post-2015 framework goals to deliver on this aim.



Project

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Arthur Shears, Chief Technical Adviser in Dhaka, International Labour Organization – ILO



#EDD13_Employment

Skills for Bangladesh

A European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on technical vocational training and education (2007-13)

- > **Nazneen Chowdhury**, First Secretary and Head of Economic Wing, Embassy of Bangladesh to Belgium, Luxembourg and Mission to the European Union
- > **Donatella Gobbi**, National Expert, Vocational Education and Training, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

This session will present the impacts and lessons learnt from the European Commission-Bangladesh-ILO project on the reform of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Bangladesh (2007-13).

An effective TVET system allows more people to acquire employable skills and to generate income through wage-earning jobs or self-employment – hence to escape poverty.

The session will elaborate how the project contributed to improving productivity in industry and services through better responding to skills needs; how it enhanced labour market participation; and how it contributed to social inclusion and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups – in particular to youth, child labourers, women and rural communities with low levels of literacy, and people with disabilities.

The session will focus on the main results that the project has achieved, also reflecting on latest developments in the context of the Global Sustainability Compact for Bangladesh, a joint initiative of the Government of Bangladesh, EU and the ILO to improve labour rights, working conditions and factory safety in the ready-made garment industry.

Organised by

International Labour Organization – ILO



Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Dr Salah Boumaiza, Vice-President, Jendouba University, Tunisia

Youth Ambassador

Giuditta Bassous, Italy



#EDD13_Employment

Productive work for youth

Inclusive solutions for youth employment

- > **Artak Chopuryan**, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Instigate Mobile CJSC
- > **Lamine Dhaoui**, Director of Business, Investment and Technology Services, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
- > **Baye Ibrahima Diagne**, Director, INNOVATIONS
- > **Ralf Dürrwang**, Vice-President, Corporate Citizenship, Deutsche Post DHL
- > **Salimane Issifou**, National Director for Benin, SOS Children's Villages International
- > **Ramzi Jelali**, Executive Manager, Omega Tunisia
- > **Thiago Millnitz**, Brazilian Ambassador and Global Affairs Manager, Confederação Brasileira de Empresas Juniores - Brasil Júnior
- > **Lloyd Russell-Moyle**, Vice-President, European Youth Forum – YFJ
- > **Victor Soto**, Vice-President, European Confederation of Junior Enterprises – JADE
- > **Katharina Steinkellner**, Head of International Corporate Partnerships, SOS Children's Villages International
- > **Jeannette Weisschuh**, Director, Education Initiatives,, Sustainability and Social Innovation, Hewlett-Packard Company

Over 40% of youth are unemployed, leaving millions economically and socially excluded, exerting a high social cost. Many young people work in informal jobs with a low quality of employment, low earnings, high insecurity and a lack of social protection. Providing 90% of jobs globally, the private sector is instrumental in reducing poverty. Yet, young jobseekers, especially marginalised youth, such as care leavers, often do not match the skills required by employers and young entrepreneurs face problems to start up their activities.

Enhancing youth employment hinges on improving education and employment opportunities for all youth. Collaboration between public, private and civil society sectors, to address the education and employment needs of marginalised youth, is crucial in ending inter-generational poverty and exclusion. Supporting the creation of youth-led micro- and small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) is vital to private sector job creation. Decent and quality job enhancement needs to be at the core of all interventions in addressing the problem of informal employment and the rising number of working poor.

In this session, UNIDO & SOS Children's Village International discuss these challenges, with input from Deutsche Post DHL, European Youth Forum and JADE to demonstrate innovative solutions.

Organised by

European Confederation of Junior Enterprises – JADE, European Youth Forum – YFJ, SOS Children's Villages International, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO



Inclusiveness, equity & social protection

In recent years the global economy has witnessed impressive growth in some developing countries, yet two-thirds of the world's 1.5 billion poorest people now live in middle-income countries. Furthermore, globalisation has in some cases led to increased vulnerability and social polarisation.

Inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth is a fundamental tenet of the European Union (EU), which recognises its impact on long-term poverty reduction and growth. The EU's development policy thus encourages more inclusive growth, namely via the promotion of social protection. Indeed, by increasing equity – e.g. through social transfers and better access to basic social services – social protection can support poverty reduction, social cohesion and stability.

The 2011 Communication '[An Agenda for Change](#)' called for a more comprehensive approach to human development, supporting increased access to quality health and education services and enhanced social protection in support of inclusive growth.

The 2012 Communication '[Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation](#)' sought to explain the role of social protection in underpinning inclusive and sustainable development and the role of EU action in strengthening social protection policies and systems.

In its February 2013 Communication '[A Decent Life for All](#)', the EU notes that only 20% of the world's population has access to adequate social protection. With equity and social protection having a direct bearing on poverty eradication and sustainable development, the EU called on the post-2015 framework to ensure basic living standards and promote the drivers for inclusive and sustainable growth.



Panel

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
François Coupienne,
Branchless and Mobile
Banking Expert, Mobile
Money for the Poor
Programme – MM4P,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF



#EDD13_Social

Organised by
The Consultative
Group to Assist
the Poor – CGAP,
GSM Association –
GSMA,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF

Achieving financial inclusion with ICTs

How can we leverage digital technology to provide financial services for the unbanked?

- > **Claire Penicaud**, Market Intelligence Manager, Mobile Money for the Unbanked Programme - MMU, GSM Association
- > **Antonique Koning**, Microfinance Specialist, The Consulting Group to Assist the Poor – CGAP
- > **Frédéric Salmon**, Vice-President, Mobile Financial Services, BelgacomICS
- > **Won Suck Song**, Vice-President, Mobile Financial Services, Millicom International Cellular SA

Of the world's seven billion people, six billion have phone subscriptions but only two billion have bank accounts.

In the past 10 years, mobile phones have been introduced as part of the delivery mechanism for financial services. The services range from basic money transfers to banking and insurance products.

Notable successes have occurred in emerging markets such as Kenya, South Africa and India. Such models can be replicated in developing countries to scale mobile-enabled services that facilitate financial service delivery.

This event will address how to leverage mobile technology to foster financial inclusion and discuss the key challenges related to reaching the unbanked with appropriate services, notably:

- > the state of the industry;
- > examples of implementation with major impact on financial inclusion from the private sector; and
- > the role of donors and best ways to support private sector development.

Speakers and participants will discuss the latest thinking in the field of financial inclusion via Mobile Financial Services and Branchless Banking and will be asked to propose concrete solutions to the challenges at hand.





Project

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Stephane Boyera, Chief
Executive Officer, SB
Consulting – SBC4D

The web of voices

Best practice on voice-based mobile services for social development (FP7 project 2010-13)

- > **Prof. Hans Akkermans**, Founder and Chair of the Network Institute, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- > **Anna Bon**, Consultant, ICT for Development, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- > **Ardiel Cabrera**, Project Officer, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology European Commission
- > **Bertrand Loisel**, Head of Digital Emerging Countries Research, Orange Labs
- > **Mathieu Ouedraogo**, President, Réseau MARP, Burkina Faso

Mobile and web services play a major role in social and economic progress in developing countries. Mobile telephony has shown a massive uptake in the developing world, opening up great opportunities. But the World Wide Web remains inaccessible for many people. Communication in the Sahel region in West Africa, for example, is voice-based (many can't read or write) and includes many different local languages.



#EDD13_Social

The VOICES project removes some of the access barriers to the Web related to communication channels, access infrastructure, literacy and languages. VOICES couples in a novel way Web facilities to mobile telephony and community radio, gluing them all together by voice services. VOICES supports rural villages and remote communities in creating 'spoken Web content', sharing information across large areas. This represents a major step forward in realising the potential of mobile Internet and Communication Technology (ICT) services for social and economic development, particularly in the African context.

Organised by
VOICES



Auditorium

11:30 - 13:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
David Jackson,
Director, Local
Development Finance,
United Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF

Youth Ambassador
Siranush Serobyan,
Armenia

Social protection for inclusive growth

Innovative approaches in social protection for inclusive and equitable growth

- > **Dr Arsenio Balisacan**, Secretary of Socio-economic Planning and Director General, National Economic and Development Authority, The Philippines
- > **Marc Bichler**, Executive Secretary, United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF
- > **Tilman Ehrbeck**, Chief Executive Officer, The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor – CGAP
- > **Jean-Pascal Labille**, Minister for Development Cooperation, Belgium
- > **Dr Jiko Luveni**, Minister for Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji
- > **Prof. Esther Schüring**, Professor for Social Protection Systems, Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Social protection has emerged as a key development priority and an important target for ending poverty. It has gained particular momentum following the recent global financial and food crises, as well as the growing awareness of poor people's vulnerability to climate-related disasters. Interest in social protection continues to expand as policymakers strive to secure hard-earned human development gains and tackle increasing levels of inequality, which often threatens social and political stability.

However, the discussion has focused less on how social protection can be best conceptualised and implemented in a decentralised context, specifically by local governments. Electronic transfers to people in rural areas used to be unthinkable due to the non-presence of banks, challenges with electricity and difficult accessibility. Whilst these latest developments have created interesting opportunities for social transfer beneficiaries, financial inclusion is still not a reality in many countries.

Organised by
Bonn-Rhein-Sieg
University of Applied
Sciences, United
Nations Capital
Development Fund –
UNCDF

democracy
private sector
**Towards a new
partnership for
development**
climate change
PPP financing
blending
ODA trade
fiscal policy



Roundtable

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Lucas Simons, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Scopelnsight

Improve livelihoods by sustainable trade

Trade is global not national

- > Richard Fairburn, Independent Advisor on Public-Private Partnerships
- > Johan van de Gronden, Executive Director, Netherlands Office, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > Joost Oorhuizen, Executive Director, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- > Robert van Zwieten, President and Chief Executive Officer, Emerging Markets Private Equity Association – EMPEA

Raw materials traded internationally are pivotal to many of the world's critical sustainability challenges. Over 70 % of the world's poor and undernourished live in developing economies. Hence, trade and private sector investments in agriculture in developing regions have unique potential to create global public goods.

For companies, supply, security of supply and the licence to operate have become serious challenges. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and governments strive for poverty reduction and safeguarding the global environment.



#EDD13_Trade

By leveraging and accelerating the investments of European private sector companies, European Union (EU) Member States contribute to the public good through trade by upgrading and integrating large groups of smallholder farmers and local micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) into commercial supply chains. Building on the drive of these parties to upgrade supply origins in line with demand opportunities in regional and international markets, public leverage funding contributes towards strengthened cooperation and impact on the ground.

Organised by The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH



Roundtable

13:00 - 14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Paul Hohnen, Founder, Sustainability Strategies

Moving towards green industry

Mobilising the private sector for environmental sustainability

- > Brigitte Dero, General Manager, European Council of Vinyl Manufacturers – ECVM
- > Jan Carel Diehl, Assistant Professor for Design for Sustainability, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- > Heinz Leuenberger, Director, Environmental Management Branch, United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO
- > Lenette Liljendal, Quality and Environmental Manager, Novotex
- > Richard Northcote, Member of the Executive Committee and Head of Communications, Public Affairs and Sustainability, Bayer MaterialScience

This year, the Earth will reach the critical 400ppm CO2 level, which is very close to the 450ppm critical threshold, equivalent to a two degree Celsius rise in global temperature, beyond which the consequences of climate change are uncertain. In parallel, annual global material extraction has grown by almost 80 % in the past 30 years to around 70 billion tonnes today. Societies in industrialised countries would need to dematerialise by a factor of 10 to meet the demands of the Earth's future population.

The private sector drives economic development by being producer, investor, innovator, and technology and service provider. It forms the basis for growth and prosperity, whilst at the same time creating external effects that put our planet's health at risk.

This event will serve to analyse and critically discuss the pivotal role that the private sector can and must play in the context of attaining an environmentally sustainable model of industrial production and realising the post-2015 development agenda.



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO





Climate change

Climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing humankind. Given the necessity to keep the global average temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels, the European Union (EU) develops and implements climate change policies and strategies to take its share and help the world meet its targets for 2020 and beyond.

There is broad recognition that the natural resources base – including a healthy environment and sustainable energy resources – and the ability to lift people out of poverty are linked. Developing countries therefore need to have the means and capacity to implement actions on the ground to achieve their development objectives, whilst preserving the natural resources capital. Here, the EU plays an important role in catalysing investment and strengthening capacities, particularly in least developed countries.

With regard to policies, in its 2011 Communication '[An Agenda for Change](#)', the EU pledged support for the promotion of cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency, and low-carbon development and the reduction of natural resource use, whilst contributing to improving the resilience of developing countries to the consequences of climate change.

In its February 2013 Communication '[A Decent Life for All](#)', the EU proposes a common approach to the follow-up to Rio+20 and the Millennium Development Goals. The elaboration of Sustainable Development Goals underlines the need for actions towards an inclusive green economy.

Recognising that the fight against climate change is increasingly being reflected in other policy areas, the Commission has proposed that at least 20 % of the [2014-20 budget](#) should be spent on climate-relevant measures, including in development cooperation.





Brainstorming

13:00-14:15

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Maarten van Aalst,
Director, Red Cross/
Red Crescent Climate
Centre



#EDD13_Climate

Organised by
Red Cross EU Office,
Red Cross/Red
Crescent Climate
Centre

Up-scaling climate risk assessments

Linking information to decisions in practice and policy

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Gustavo Pablo Domato Palmerio**, Resilience Adviser, Red Cross EU Office
- > **Dr Thorsten Kloese**, Senior Advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, German Office, The Red Cross
- > **Fleur Monasso**, Office Manager, Netherlands Office, The Red Cross
- > **Pieter van Eijk**, Wetlands International

Climate change is bringing new risks, here and now. This reality, along with the increasing attention for climate risk management in many policies and plans, has spawned a vast number of projects, methods and tools to assess climate risk.

Many of these risk assessments face two key challenges: (1) how to ensure that the assessments really result in better decisions, especially in the context of multiple drivers and high uncertainties (across a range of spatial and time scales) and (2) how to scale up, moving from in-depth, resource-intensive pilot studies to approaches that can be applied on a much wider scale.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre has developed interactive approaches to inform and apply climate risk assessments, which are used by a wide variety of actors, from smallholder communities in Africa to the World Bank and IFAD.

This interactive session will (a) feature brief examples from the field, showing how local risk assessments can directly inform policy and practice, (b) present tools to overcome uncertainties and link information to action, and then (c) ask participants to brainstorm solutions to enhance the integration of climate risk assessments into decision-making at all scales.

In terms of support and implementation, the EU has put in place or contributed to several important initiatives. With regard to climate finance, one example is the **Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund**, an innovative global risk capital fund initiated by the EU in 2004 that allows for the mobilisation of private investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Both a development tool and a contribution to global efforts to fight climate change, it demonstrates the EU's commitment to transfer clean technologies to developing countries. However, new and innovative finance mechanisms will be needed to achieve the long-term global target of mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020.

Developing countries are already affected by climate change. The next step is to assess the risks and understand their potential impacts, whilst making this information 'user-friendly' for local communities. Interesting and valuable experiences exist that should be shared more widely. Finally, it is also important to understand that adaptation and mitigation to climate change are increasingly linked. Many actions can be beneficial to both adaptation and mitigation, whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development.





Brainstorming

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Guillaume

Meysonnier, Climate change specialist, Agence Française de Développement – AFD

Climate financial instruments

What impact do they have on greenhouse gas emissions and the transformation of developmental trajectories?

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > **Dr Jochen Harnisch**, Climate Change Policy Coordinator, KfW
- > **Sumalee Khosla**, Senior Consultant, International Climate Policy, Ecofys
- > **Guillaume Meysonnier**, Climate change specialist, Agence Française de Développement – AFD
- > **Josué Tanaka**, Managing Director, Operational Strategy and Planning, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has formalised two collective international climate finance commitments for developed countries: a 'Fast Start' finance commitment to provide new and additional resources approaching USD 30 billion to developing countries over the period 2010-12 and a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, including innovative ones.

The future architecture of international climate finance will compel actors to make significant coordination efforts. A comprehensive climate-financing framework for the post-2015 development goals will be needed. In parallel, discussions regarding the setting up of a green climate fund are progressing, encompassing key issues such as resource mobilisation, instruments and impacts.

This brainstorming session aims to identify good practices and standards to enhance both the effectiveness and the supervision of innovative mechanisms.



#EDD13_Climate

Organised by

Agence Française de Développement – AFD



Auditorium

14:00 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Artur Runge-Metzger, Director for International and Climate Strategy, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission

Youth Ambassador

Luciano Frontelle, Brazil

Poverty eradication and climate change: friends or foes?

- > **Thijs Berman**, Member of the European Parliament
- > **Adriana Dinu**, Deputy Executive Coordinator, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > **Connie Hedegaard**, EU Commissioner for Climate Action
- > **Aisa Kirabo Kacyira**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme – UN-Habitat
- > **Mary Ann Lucille Sering**, Vice-Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission, The Philippines
- > **Ibrahim Thiaw**, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP

Climate change is imposing a severe, growing burden on development cooperation efforts. There is a fundamental link between global poverty eradication, climate change and environmental sustainability.

It seems impossible to meet the proposed new overarching global development goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 without genuinely addressing climate change, and vice versa. Developing countries will tend to be more negatively affected by climate change, due to their greater vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and their oftentimes low resilience and adaptation capacity.

Climate change adaptation measures are therefore essential to ensuring a sustained path towards poverty eradication. At the same time, low emission approaches are increasingly built into national development strategies with the aim of ensuring sustainable and equitable growth.



#EDD13_Climate

Organised by

Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission





Trade and private sector

A thriving private sector is an important precondition to improving income and employment prospects and thus the eradication of poverty. International trade too is part of the path to sustained economic growth and development, but many nations need support and assistance to be able to fully reap the benefits of trade liberalisation.

Since 2001 and the '**Doha Development Agenda**', European Union (EU) trade-related assistance (TRA) has been provided to support partner countries, amongst other things, in drafting trade strategies and negotiating trade agreements, and support the private sector in accessing export markets and promoting sustainable trading schemes. Going beyond TRA through its '**Aid for Trade**' (AFT) package, the EU **assists developing countries** to design and implement trade policies that cover issues such as trade-related infrastructure and adjustment costs.

EU support to private sector development is given to reduce barriers for business, build capacities and improve the business environment. Support is also provided for training to improve skills and encourage the transfer of know-how and technologies. At the institutional level, the EU supports chambers of commerce, industrial federations, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) associations, and promotes reliable local financial institutions.

In the Council Conclusions on the 2011 Communication '**An Agenda for Change**', the EU resolved to support the creation of enabling business environments to attract foreign direct investment and increase productivity, recognising the need to work more closely with the private sector as its role in development grows. Trade aspects were further developed in the 2012 Communication 'Trade, Growth and Development'.

In its February 2013 Communication '**A Decent Life for All**', the EU noted an 80 % rise in developing country exports between 2000 and 2009 and its leading role in the success of duty-free and quota-free access to all least developed country products under the '**Everything But Arms**' initiative. It called on the post-2015 framework to be developed in close partnership with all stakeholders, including the private sector.



Project

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by
Tagbo Agbazue,
Director, Blandford
Consulting



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by
EU-Africa Chamber
of Commerce –
EUACC

CSR in Africa awards

EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce

- > **Albert Engel**, Deputy Director General, Sectoral Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ
- > **Serguei Ouattara**, President, EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce – EUACC
- > **Roberto Ridolfi**, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

The EU-Africa Chamber of Commerce (EUACC) believes that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one key way to help ensure inclusiveness and sustainability in Africa's development.

It is not just the volume of economic activity that determines development. It is also how business is done and how it impacts people, the economy and the environment.

Therefore, the EUACC's CSR awards is a tool for raising awareness on the importance of CSR, to help the sharing of know-how and also for rewarding best and successful CSR practices.





Roundtable

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Anja von Moltke, Acting Head, Trade, Policy and Planning Unit, Economics and Trade, United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP



#EDD13_Trade

Green economy and trade

Inclusive and sustainable means of implementation for the post-2015 development agenda

- > **Marcela Andia**, Counsellor, Embassy of Peru to Belgium
- > **Joost Oorthuizen**, Executive Director, The Sustainable Trade Initiative – IDH
- > **Hugo-Maria Schally**, Head of Unit, Global Sustainability, Trade and Multilateral Agreements, Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission

An inclusive and sustainable approach to trade is urgently needed. This session focuses on the United Nations Environment Programme’s ‘Green Economy and Trade’ report, a response to Rio+20 where countries recognised the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as an important tool for achieving sustainable development.

The Rio+20 outcome document called for the post-2015 and associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to encourage a continuation of economic growth and progress towards eradicating poverty in developing countries, whilst also safeguarding the natural environment.

This session will gather people’s views on trade, as well as the ‘means of implementation’ that many feel were missing from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that will be an important component to realise the SDGs and associated targets/ indicators.

The session draws upon reports and consultations on the post-2015 development agenda and the various proposals for SDGs.

Organised by
United Nations
Environment
Programme –
UNEP



Project

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Ludo de Bock, Senior Director for the European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and United Nations, Microsoft Corporation



#EDD13_Trade

Unlocking potential connectivity for all

TV white spaces technology: ongoing project and impact

- > **David Crawford**, Manager, Centre for White Space Communications
- > **Paul Garnett**, Director for Technology Policy, Microsoft Corporation

Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA) is an umbrella term used to describe a set of technologies and techniques enabling radio communications devices to opportunistically transmit on the available radio spectrum. These technologies and techniques ensure that consumers and their devices have wireless bandwidth when and where they need it.

The TV White Space spectrum refers to frequencies in the TV broadcast bands that are either unassigned or unused. TV broadcasts occupy designated channels, with the assignment of channels to broadcasts varying by location. Not all of the designated channels are in use for broadcast in any given market, giving rise to ‘white spaces’ in which a channel that is not used may be available. Microsoft and other industry leaders believe that the first globally harmonised opportunity to use DSA technologies and techniques will be in the TV bands.

This technology can bring Internet access where a TV signal is available. Ongoing work and a demonstration will be shared during this session.

Organised by
Microsoft Corporation





Project

Data for development

Using ICT to shape the post-2015 framework

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Denis Guibard, Vice-President, Sustainable Development, Products and Services, Orange



#EDD13_Trade

- > Vincent Blondel, Professor of Applied Mathematics, Université catholique de Louvain – UCL, Belgium
- > Nicolas de Cordes, Vice-President, Marketing Vision, Orange
- > Guillaume Josse, General Director, Groupe Huit

The aim of the session is to show how Internet and Communication Technology (ICT) can in practice help to contribute to the post-MDG goals. ICT does not only make basic services – e.g. in the fields of health, education and banking – accessible to a wide range of people, even in remote rural areas, but it can also help to understand social changes and to feed policymakers and the development community with novel sets of data and insights.

Orange 'Data for Development' is an innovative open data project, encouraging research teams around the world to use four datasets of anonymous call patterns of Orange's Ivory Coast subsidiary, to help address society development questions in novel ways. The datasets are based on call detail records extracted from Orange's customer base between December 2011 and April 2012.

The submitted research projects focused on predicting epidemics; measuring early-warning signs for droughts and their impact; optimising the use of various infrastructure; and designing new services that meet the populations' needs.

Organised by
Orange



Roundtable

Public Private Partnerships: Have we considered all the implications?

PPP as a model to contribute to the achievement of the 'Agenda for Change'

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Audrey Brown, Broadcast Journalist, British Broadcasting Corporation – BBC



#EDD13_Trade

- > Jason Clay, Senior Vice-President, Market Transformation, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > Mialy Ranaivoson, Investment Officer, Investisseurs et partenaires
- > Denis Salord, Head of Unit, Regional Programmes for Sub-Saharan Africa and Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > Guy Stinglhamber, General Delegate, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP
- > Bill Vorley, Principal Researcher, Sustainable Markets, International Institute for Environment and Development – IIED
- > Hans Willem van der Waal, General Manager, AGROFAIR

The approaching deadline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework is intensifying debates on collective performance for reaching the stated goals and on drawing upon the lessons learnt from MDG implementation to shape the post-2015 framework.

All major development policy statements have emphasised the need to broaden partnerships with the private sector, to make better use of innovation and to look at the interrelated economic, social and environmental dimensions of the challenges.

The Busan Partnership for Effective Development, the European Commission's 'Agenda for Change', the Rio+20 declaration, the G-8 declaration on Food and Nutrition Security, and the report of the United Nations High Level Panel on the post-2015 framework all emphasise the need for a holistic and sustainable approach to agriculture, food and nutrition security, as well as the stronger involvement of the private sector.

In this session, COLEACP wishes to share its 12 years of experience as a private sector association supported by the European Development Fund (EDF), in building partnerships and working with African, Caribbean and Pacific private agriculture value chains.

Organised by
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee – COLEACP, Vox Africa





Roundtable

The private sector and development: What role does the private sector have in a transformative agenda?

Transition process – a model for private sector engagement in development cooperation?

09:15 - 10:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Dr Bruce Byiers, Policy Officer, Trade and Economic Governance, European Centre for Development Policy Management – ECDPM

- > JGiedrius Sabaliauskas, Advisor, Public and Private Partnership, United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
- > JPaweł Samecki, Director for International Cooperation, National Bank of Poland – NBP
- > JCarsten Schmitz-Hoffmann, Head of Unit, Cooperation with the Private Sector, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ

The post-2015 development agenda is increasingly taking shape. Rio+20 made clear that sustainable development covers three main dimensions, namely economic, social and environmental, and that both in policy and practice, governance is the glue that binds together these different strands.

The recent European Commission Communication 'A Decent Life for All' emphasises the mobilisation of domestic resources, as well as the vital role of structural transformation led by the partner countries themselves, to ensure sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The global development agenda is moving beyond a strictly aid-based approach and is in need of a more diversified approach to structural transformation.

This session will focus on the importance of private sector engagement in development cooperation in the post-2015 development framework.



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by
Ministry for Foreign Affairs – Lithuania



Brainstorming

Strengthening the role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth

Stakeholder consultations on the future EU approach to private sector development and engagement of the private sector for development

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

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

This brainstorming session will break up in sub-groups moderated by:

- > Ad Ooms, Relation Manager, Institutional Donors, ICCO – Cooperation
- > Ivan Voles, Member of the European Economic and Social Committee – EESC
- > Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
- > Bruno Wenn, Chairman, Board of Directors, European Development Finance Institutions – EDFI

The private sector plays a crucial role in the development process by creating jobs, innovating and providing products that can transform the lives of poor people. The EU has a role in encouraging productive investment and business practices in developing countries that are responsible in social, environmental and fiscal terms. Working more closely with the private sector both from EU and partner countries towards achieving common development goals can moreover be a way to enhance the effectiveness of our support to private sector development.

DG DEVCO is working on defining a clear policy that formulates in more operational terms its strategy for implementing the directions given in the 'Agenda for Change' on working for and with the private sector in development cooperation.

This session will provide a space for discussion of the issues and options that should be addressed in a future EU policy on private sector development and engagement with the private sector for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth.



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by
Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid





Policy coherence for development

12:45 - 14:00
WEDNESDAY 27

Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
Arjan Schuthof, Strategic Advisor, Office for International Co-operation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

The European Union (EU), as an important global actor, recognises that some of its policies can have a significant impact outside of the EU that either contribute to or undermine its development policy. By applying the policy coherence for development (PCD) principles, the EU seeks to minimise contradictions and to build synergies between policies other than development cooperation that have an impact on developing countries, for the benefit of overseas development.

The EU 2013 PCD report is the fourth biennial report on PCD progress prepared by the Commission, aiming to report on:

- > progress made by the EU and its Member States in making their policies more coherent with development cooperation objectives, focusing on those sectors identified as priority challenges for the PCD exercise (trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security);
- > recent activities to ensure better monitoring and implementation of the PCD process; and
- > the main lessons learnt and challenges ahead.



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by
Directorate-General
for Development
and Cooperation –
EuropeAid



Aid for trade, trade for aid: What's the new deal?

Leveraging the private sector and trade for inclusive and sustainable development

14:00 - 15:30
WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Vera Kwakofi,
Journalist, BBC Africa
Youth Ambassador
Thiago Millnitz, Brazil

- > **Fatima Acyl**, Commissioner for Trade and Industry, African Union
- > **Bethlehem Alemu**, Founder and General Manager, SOLEREBELS
- > **Jason Clay**, Senior Vice-President, Market Transformation, World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF
- > **Jørgen Ole Haslestad**, President and Chief Executive Officer, YARA International
- > **Pascal Lamy**, Former Director General, World Trade Organisation – WTO
- > **Klaus Rudischhauser**, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

Lifting the 'bottom billion' out of poverty requires developing countries to participate effectively in global markets and scale up global value chains. Trade-related reforms and an enhanced business environment can leverage the private sector's contribution to development.

The session will focus on how best to achieve cooperation between trade-related bodies and governments, international organisations, donors and the private sector to facilitate the latter's access to global and regional markets.

The panel will analyse the challenges faced when working with the private sector. It will then highlight potential benefits of trade facilitation and trade capacity building advisory, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Discussants will showcase tools to engage effectively with the private sector and will prioritize next steps needed to overcome the obstacles discussed. The debate will explore the necessary conditions for fruitful public-private cooperation to catalyse trade-related reforms and achieve development results.



#EDD13_Trade

Organised by
Europe-Africa-
Caribbean-Pacific
Liaison Committee –
COLEACP, International
Finance Corporation
– IFC,
Practitioners' Network
for European
Development
Cooperation, United
Nations Industrial
Development
Organization – UNIDO





Financing Beyond ODA

Accelerating the pace of change towards inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries requires the mobilisation of billions of euros of resources.

The European Union (EU) promotes a comprehensive and integrated approach to development finance. Given the scale of the challenges faced, there is a need to make full use of all resources available (domestic/foreign, public/private). Equally, it needs to think about how to make finance more efficient and effective, investing in innovative mechanisms where relevant.

In the 2011 Communication '[An Agenda for Change](#)' and the ensuing [Council Conclusions](#), the EU undertook to better leverage private sector activity and resources for delivering public goods, and to explore grant funding and risk-sharing mechanisms to catalyse public-private partnerships and investments.

In the February 2013 Communication '[A Decent Life for All](#)' and the ensuing [Council Conclusions](#), the EU underlined the need for a common and comprehensive approach to financing post-2015.

In its July 2013 Communication '[Beyond 2015 – towards a comprehensive and integrated approach to financing poverty eradication and sustainable development](#)', the European Commission called for a comprehensive, integrated, policy-focused and country-based approach to financing global goals, with mutual accountability needed to reflect shared responsibilities. The accompanying '[2013 Accountability Report](#)' monitors progress on EU financing commitments.



Project

09:30 - 10:45

TUESDAY 26



#EDD13_ODA

Organised by
Center for Global
Development –
CGD

Europe Beyond Aid

Do European policies reflect its commitment to development?

> **Owen Barder**, Senior Fellow and Director for Europe, Center for Global Development – CGD

Europeans are rightly proud of the quantity and quality of aid they give. In total, Europeans give more than two and a half times as much official aid as the United States, and in the main it is relatively effective. But development cooperation means more than providing aid. Two years ago in Busan the international community promised to move 'from effective aid to cooperation for effective development'. So if European countries are serious about development they also have to pay attention to how their policies on trade, finance, migration, environment, technology and security all affect the developing world.

Europe Beyond Aid uses the Center for Global Development's 'Commitment to Development Index' to examine Europe's broader development policies. In this session we will use the 2013 results for Europe to show that whilst European countries do relatively well on aid, they have much less reason to be proud of other, 'beyond aid' policies. The Europe Beyond Aid programme aims to celebrate the positive ways in which European governments pursue development-friendly policies, and to identify where progress is needed and from whom.





Report

14:45 - 16:00

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Natalia Alonso, Head of European Union Advocacy Office, Oxfam International

Progress at risk: government spending on MDGs

Turning numbers into nurses

- > **Stefan Emblad**, Director and Special Representative for Europe, The World Bank Group
- > **Dr Diodorus Buberwa Kamala**, Ambassador of Tanzania to Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the Mission to the European Union
- > **Matthew Martin**, Director, Development Finance International – DFI
- > **Patrice Sanon**, Founder and Executive Director, Organisation pour le Droit à la Santé et au Développement - ODSAD FASO

This report is the first ever to track what donors and developing countries are spending on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has found rapid progress being made in certain countries. However, the majority of countries are spending much less than they have pledged and much less than what is needed to meet the MDGs or potential post-2015 goals. In fact, lack of finance threatens to reverse progress to date.

This report comes to the conclusion that countries need to make more data on MDG spending accessible to their citizens; strengthen policies for revenue mobilisation, debt and aid management; and spend more on agriculture, WASH and social protection.



#EDD13_ODA

Organised by Development Finance International, Oxfam International



Roundtable

16:30 - 17:45

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by Niels Keijzer, Researcher, German Development Institute – DIE

Financing beyond ODA

How financial institutions can provide more than just cheap credit

- > **Tamsyn Barton**, Director General, European Investment Bank – EIB
- > **Loic de Cannierre**, Chief Executive Officer, Incofin
- > **Henry de Cazotte**, Director, Advisor to the Strategy Executive Director, Agence Française de Développement – AFD
- > **Mialy Ranaivoson**, Investment Officer, Investisseurs et partenaires

The past two decades have seen large transformations in the development finance landscape, in terms of flows, actors and instruments, both in donors and recipient countries.

Bilateral and multilateral financial institutions are working on ways to increase their impact by offering more than just money. Non-financing activities such as knowledge and expertise sharing can contribute to development. So too does cooperation, in the context of blending and the use of innovative financial instruments.

This session will discuss financial institutions' responses to the transformation of development finance in a post-2015 perspective. Conclusions will then be submitted to the auditorium panel session on 'How to better mobilise all resources for development'.



#EDD13_ODA

Organised by Agence Française de Développement – AFD, European Investment Bank – EIB

4 LAB

Brainstorming

18:15 - 19:30

TUESDAY 26



Moderated by

Robert Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid



#EDD13_ODA

Blending as a catalyser for private financing

- > **Christopher Clubb**, Director, Banking in Early Transition Countries, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – EBRD
- > **Mark Joenje**, Director for Investments, ICCO
- > **Bruno Wenn**, Chairman, Board of Directors, European Development Finance Institutions – EDFI
- > **Sylvia Wisniwski**, Managing Director, Finance in Motion

Investment needs in developing countries are huge and cannot be addressed by public funds alone. Countries must attract private financing if they want to achieve sufficient investment rates. The 'Agenda for Change' identifies inclusive growth and job creation as key priorities for EU development cooperation. Blending – combining European Union (EU) grants with loans or equity from public and private financiers – is recognised as a vehicle for leveraging additional financing and increasing the impact of EU aid.

Blending is gradually evolving into an important tool for EU development cooperation, complementing other aid modalities. The majority of investments supported via blending have been public, but the potential of blending as a catalyser for private financing is becoming ever more visible. Support to local businesses is already an area in which blending leverages private financing to help businesses grow and create jobs.

This session brings together donors, development banks, the private sector and civil society to exchange ideas on how to further exploit the potential of blending as a catalyser for private financing, notably through innovative financial instruments and public-private partnerships.

Organised by

Directorate-General for Development Cooperation – EuropeAid

1 LAB

Roundtable

11:00 - 12:15

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by

Vera Kwakofi, Journalist, BBC Africa



#EDD13_ODA

Effective development in a changing world: the role of business

Development in the post-2015 context: how, what, who?

- > **Andrew Bone**, Head of Government and Industry Relations, De Beers Group
- > **Winnie Byanyima**, Executive Director, Oxfam International
- > **Helen Hai**, Chief Executive Officer, China Africa Consulting
- > **Lindsay Northover**, United Kingdom Government Spokesperson in the House of Lords on International Development
- > **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala**, Minister for Finance, Nigeria
- > **Bruno Figueroa Fischer**, Director General for International Development Cooperation, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation – AMEXCID

The context of global development has changed radically in recent years: poverty is shifting from rural to urban areas; most poor people now live in middle income countries; financial flows from emerging economies have increased rapidly; resource scarcity and climate change are adding environmental strains; and new technologies offer different development pathways.

Following the Paris Principles and the Accra Agenda, the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation addresses the question of how to achieve development outcomes in this changing environment. It is a unique coalition of traditional donors, developing countries, emerging economies, civil society and the private sector. As the global community comes together to define goals for the post-2015 agenda, the Global Partnership will focus on how to achieve these goals – who needs to be involved, how should they work together and what tools should be used?

Business is a crucial partner both in these discussions and in action on the ground – it can provide investment, jobs, economic growth and tax revenue to contribute to poverty alleviation. This session will deepen our understanding of responsible, sustainable, inclusive business as a partner in development.

Organised by

Directorate-General for Development Cooperation – EuropeAid, Department for International Development – DFID, United Kingdom





Project

Financing the fight

How can we fly across the finish line of the current MDGs?

12:45 - 14:00

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Eloise Todd, Brussels
Director, ONE

> **Edith Jibunoh**, Global Policy Director, ONE

Whilst the international community is debating what the post-2015 agenda should look like, there is a fear that the world's attention may shift away from the urgent task currently at hand.

Development finance has increased substantially over the past decade, but both recipient and donor countries have not met their financing commitments. European aid levels are on the decrease, in particular to sub-Saharan Africa, despite EU commitments to collectively channel half of all aid increases to Africa and despite the fact that the region is home to the majority of those poor countries still lagging behind in their progress towards the MDGs. At the same time, the majority of sub-Saharan African countries have not met their own financing commitments on health, agriculture and education.



#EDD13_ODA

This session will start with a brief look at the findings of ONE's DATA report 2013 and be followed by an interactive debate. Aside from an analysis of aid levels, with a focus on sub-Saharan Africa, it also provides an updated assessment of country-level progress on the MDGs and of financing trends for health, education and agriculture. In the last two years before the 2015 deadline, how can we sprint towards our collective goals?

Organised by
ONE



Auditorium

How to better mobilise all resources for development

14:00 - 15:30

WEDNESDAY 27



Moderated by
Jean-Michel Severino,
Chief Executive Officer,
Investors & Partners for
Development

Welcome remarks by **Andris Piebalgs**,
EU Commissioner for Development

- > **Pascal Canfin**, Minister for Development Cooperation, France
- > **Olivier Consolo**, Director, The European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development – CONCORD
- > **Aminata Niane**, Lead Advisor, Office of the Vice President for Infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration, African Development Bank – AfDB
- > **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala**, Minister for Finance, Nigeria
- > **Akihiko Tanaka**, President, Japan International Cooperation Agency – JICA

In a world of profound changes, development is facing a number of challenges. In light of these, the international community must imagine a coherent and effective collective response that is fuelled by adequate financing solutions, both innovative and traditional.

The current redefinition of the development agenda, with sustainability and greater efficiency as two of its main pillars, can only be implemented thanks to a sustainable financing system. This calls for an overall reflection on all strands of financing (domestic/external, public/private).

Organised by
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Confederation for Relief
and Development –
CONCORD,
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THE FUTURE WE COULD BUILD

A SUCCESSFUL POST-2015 AGENDA REQUIRES ALL
DEVELOPMENT ACTORS TO WORK TOGETHER



**LET'S COME TOGETHER AS PARTNERS.
BIG OR SMALL, WE EACH HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY.**

Join us at the

Official EDD Networking Reception

Date: 27 November

Time: 18:00 – 22:00

Location: SETT, Tour & Taxis
86C Havenlaan,
1000 Brussels



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