

Weekly Compass Extended Version

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No. 9 – 18 September 2009

Dear Reader,

Next week, on 24–25 September, the leaders of the world's 20 largest economies will meet in Pittsburgh, USA, for the autumn's G20 summit. The global economic crisis and the financing of action on climate change are set to be the main items on the agenda. The last preparatory meetings ahead of Pittsburgh have taken place this week and draft agendas are still being finalised. Clearly there is much work remaining to be done ahead of the December Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen. European leaders fear that US President Obama is investing so much political capital in the US health care reform that his administration will not succeed in passing climate change legislation before the Copenhagen talks or have the political strength to persuade its domestic critics to accept a deal on trade liberalisation in the World Trade Organisation anytime soon.

All the best,

Melissa
mj@ecdpm.org

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New at ECDPM

Europe's global challenge: three crucial months. Simon Maxwell, Paul Engel, Dirk Messner and Pierre Schori in open Democracy News Analysis. 9 September 2009.

The problems of global economy, climate and security are sharpening. Europe has a critical opportunity to emerge as a progressive force in tackling them, say four leading figures in the continent's development-policy arena: Simon Maxwell, Paul Engel, Dirk Messner & Pierre Schori.

www.opendemocracy.net/article/europe-s-global-challenge-three-crucial-months

Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership. ECDPM. 14 September 2009.

The September issue of the Trade Negotiations Insights (Volume 8 • Number 7) has published a new article on the Joint Africa EU Strategy – Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership written by Veronika Tywuschik and Stéphanie Colin.

<http://europafrika.net/2009/09/14/shortfalls-and-opportunities-the-implementation-of-the-africa-eu-trade-regional-integration-and-infrastructure-partnership>

External Evaluation of the Policy Coherence Unit of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Summary. ECDPM Discussion Paper. September 2009.

This ECDPM Discussion Paper presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the second external evaluation of the Policy Coherence Unit (PCU) of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The final report of this evaluation was completed in February 2009. As part of the arrangements made for conducting the evaluation, it was agreed that ECDPM would publish an English summary of the final report. This is that summary. It is hoped that the content of this document contributes to further informing actions in EU member states and other OECD members with regard to promoting policy coherence for development.

www.ecdpm.org/dp91

Off the track

Remember the days before mobile telephones came along? Can't imagine your life without one now, right?

Similarly, we believe the potential of social media is limitless, it is the next revolution. Before you dismiss thinking it is too complicated to figure out; too expensive to implement; need too much bandwidth; your supervisor/colleagues would never approve; more suitable for geeks and teenagers than for you as a researcher, a manager, a communicator; it'll take too much time. Social media tools such as blogs, wikis, social bookmarking and many more offer an opportunity to increase your visibility, learn what others are doing...and yes, many of these tools are designed for low-bandwidth. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) ICT-KM Program has prepared a series where you can learn what social media tools can do for you. Collaborate, Create, Communicate! is their motto....social media is the way to do it!

<http://ictkm.wordpress.com/2009/07/29/social-media-the-next-revolution/>

Development Policy

International external assistance

[Aid Losses Prompting "Development Emergency". IPS. 17 September 2009.](#)

A new U.N. report warns that the world is likely to suffer more economic and environmental disasters if the richest countries fail to shoulder their share of development aid to poorer nations.

www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48477

[From London to Pittsburgh: Assessing the G20's Development Pledges. Eurodad. 16 September 2009.](#)

Eurodad's analysis - based on official documents from the World Bank, IMF, European Union and other sources, plus interviews with key officials finds that the G20 is behind on its pledges. It has not yet provided the finance that it agreed to, the finance that is on offer is on disadvantageous terms for developing countries, and the regulation of commodity price speculation and tax havens is slow and insufficient. The G20 has made faster progress than many previous international summits and should agree further measures at its summit this month.

www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3820

EU external assistance

[East African Region attend 10th EDF Intra-ACP Strategy. CTA. 15 September 2009.](#)

The 10th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP Strategy and Multi-annual Indicative Programme (2008-2013) workshop for the East African Region was held in Brussels recently and attended by ambassadors and representatives of the region, the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat. The Coordinator of the East African Region and the Ambassador of Seychelles, H.E Mr. Barry Faure, said the purpose of the workshop was to give his region an opportunity to discuss with the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission the status of programming and implementation of the Intra-ACP Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme signed on 13 March 2009. He said that the information would help the East African Region to better position itself to have access to the funds.

http://brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=3556:east-african-region-attend-10th-edf-intra-accp-strategy&view=item&Itemid=54

[In a time of crisis, EU aid has never been more important. Concord. 1 September 2009.](#)

This European NGO network report reports that some of the countries deliver aid based on their own priorities and not those of the poor while addressing the symptoms and not the causes - and yet they deliver the majority of the global aid flows. It adds that evidence shows that when aid is delivered well, it has been crucial in improving living conditions of the poor in developing countries. The report recommends that European governments should show development leadership through meeting European aid quantity targets and by agreeing to annual timetables showing how those commitments will be met; Implementing the Accra agenda for Action and Paris Declaration in consultation with developing countries; Ensuring progress on aid commitments together with systemic reform of flaws in the international financial and economic system which heavily affect the poor countries; Demonstrating policy coherence with development objectives in trade, climate change, migration and food security.

http://www.concordeurope.org/Files/media/internetdocumentsENG/3_Topics/Topics/Aidwatch/AidWatch-report-2009_light.pdf

International development and aid effectiveness

UPCOMING EVENT: The Future of African Development - Exploring Key Drivers of Long-Term Change. German Development Institute. Bonn. 17 September 2009.

As part of the research project "Development Policy: Questions for the Future", the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) will hold a workshop on "The Future of African Development" on September 17 from 9.00 to 17.30 on the premises of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Bonn. The purpose of the workshop will be to present and discuss preliminary versions of chapters in an edited volume that explores how the African development landscape could change toward 2030 and assesses the implications of this changing external environment for European donors. The presentations will highlight the potential transformative effects of a small number of 'drivers of change' in the African context. The drivers examined include global governance processes, new actors in international development, demography, technology, climate change, and internal political change.

<http://tinyurl.com/ntjgnh>

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www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3820

EU Member States ODA Coordination Troika in Mozambique being led by DFID in 2010. DFID Bloggers. 2 September 2009.

Keith Mackiggan, the new head of the DFID Mozambique office applauded Mozambique's ambition to become independent of donor funding by 2025. This will be no small feat, given that currently 50% of the budget comes from development aid. This DFID blog entry reports on the recent meeting to discuss Mozambique's ambition to become independent of donor support and the role that DFID can play in supporting better coordination of current support. In Mozambique that commitment is being translated in to action through a well organised coordination process known as the Troika, with development agencies taking it turns to lead discussions on policy priorities on behalf of all other donors. DFID will take on this lead role in 2010.

<http://blogs.dfid.gov.uk/2009/09/progress-on-the-accra-agenda-for-action/>

Click also here for the link to a <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/41178552.pdf>

The world in 2050: Policy options to meet global challenges. German Development Institute. 23 August 2009.

Based on two studies addressing world development for the coming 50-100 years - the UN Millennium Assessment (MEA) and an analysis by the International Energy Agency (IEA) supporting the G8 Gleneagles plans (see the presentation) - a new DIE Discussion Paper provides a critical appraisal of the scenario studies and singles out factors which are important for future development policy.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/world-in-2050-policy-options-to-meet.html>

Infant mortality rates in Africa will increase by 30,000-50,000 - Girls will fare worse. World Bank End Poverty Blog. 11 August 2009.

The impact of the global financial crisis on infant mortality is a topic of great policy importance. However, estimates of the likely impacts of the crisis, cited by international institutions and in the popular press, differ wildly. This

blogpost summarizes the main conclusions.

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/infant-mortality-rates-in-africa-will-increase-by-30000-50000-girls-will-fare-worse>

Africa in our hands. African Development Support Monitor Report 2009.

This comprehensive report is an attempt to establish the extent to which people's voices are heard in the commitment and allocation of resources by donors and African governments. Five key areas are analysed as indicators of responsive practice: poverty, food security and agricultural development; resources for grassroots development; regional integration; education; health, water and sanitation. Section 3 Chapter on is more specifically on Regional Trade and Integration in Africa (pp.90-107).

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5111

EU development effectiveness

UPCOMING EVENTS: Kick off meeting to discuss formulation of new policies for Dutch development policy from 2010 onwards. MDF Training & Consultancy, the Institute of Social Studies (ISS). 1-2 October 2009.

This autumn there are a number of meetings organised by MDF Training & Consultancy, the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) and Vice Versa to contribute to the discussions for the formulation of new policies for Dutch development policy from 2010 onwards. It is a continuation of the conference 'Understanding Development Better' of last August and related to the DPRN process on the future architecture of the Dutch development cooperation. On Thursday 1 and Friday, 2 October, 2009, a public meeting, the Kick-off conference will be held in Hotel de Bosrand, Ede. On the agenda of this public meeting are discussions with experts from science, policy and practice. We will talk about what policy is actually or what should it be; on sources, foundations and axioms in the current policy, the implications of the shift from Development Cooperation to a much wider agenda and the applicability of policies in a rapidly changing complex world.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/07/debates-about-new-dutch-development.html>

South Africa-European Union Summit. Joint Statement. 11 September 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110057.pdf

European Report on Development. Process Brochure. 4 September 2009.

European Report on Development. Process Brochure. 4 September 2009. Presentation of the consolidated version of the ERD 2009. <http://erd.eui.eu/?p=1593> See also: European Report on Development. Extended Workshop Reports: erd.eui.eu/?p=1575

erd.eui.eu/?p=1593

European Report on Development. Extended Workshop Reports now available. August 2009.

Extended Workshop Reports now available: ERD – Workshop Report Cambridge March 2009 ERD – Workshop Report Florence April 2009 ERD – Workshop Report Barcelona May 2009

erd.eui.eu/?p=1575

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<http://blogs.dfid.gov.uk/2009/09/progress-on-the-accra-agenda-for-action/>

Click also here for the link to a <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/35/41178552.pdf>

European Development Cooperation from Maastricht until today: Institutional reforms are not met by political commitment. Austrian Foundation for International Development. 10 August 2009.

A new working paper by the Austrian Foundation for International Development (ÖFSE) analyses the European Development Cooperation from the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 until today. The author contrasts the institutional progress in the EU Development Cooperation Framework with the lack of political commitment to make good use of it.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/european-development-cooperation-from.html>

Financing for development

French Foreign Minister says innovative development financing necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in the global economic crisis. FT. 16 September 2009.

French Foreign Minister, Bernard Kouchner, opened the discussion on a voluntary contribution in this Financial Times piece arguing that Development financing can and must become a moral imperative. Kouchner says the time has come for the 58 Leading Group countries to discuss the feasibility of a voluntary contribution at a low, non-distorting rate of 0.005 per cent: for a €1,000 transaction, 5 euro-cents would be diverted for the common good. Such a contribution can be conceived only if, under UN auspices, the international community deems it timely. Europe could pave the way for the discussion and decisions to come. Such a tax would raise €30bn. This would finance new initiatives, particularly to help Africa. France will host a first ministerial meeting of the task force to discuss this. Its purpose will be to assess the concrete terms and conditions for implementing this project and to propose alternatives for the political debate.

www.ft.com/cms/s/0/ef5e05be-a2f7-11de-ba74-00144feabdc0.html

Tobin taxes. The wrong tool for the job. The Economist. 17 September 2009.

A global tax on financial transactions would make it harder to deal with troublesome banks.

www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=14455661

EU Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence (3Cs) and division of labour

External Evaluation of the Policy Coherence Unit of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Summary. ECDPM Discussion Paper. September 2009.

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www.ecdpm.org/dp91

Coordinated support for fragile countries. 3C Conference, Report. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. 30 July 2009.

Over 1.2 billion of the world's population live in fragile countries. How can the international community ensure a coherent, coordinated and complementary approach to the support it lends to development and peacebuilding objectives in these countries? This question was the subject of the 3C conference co-convened by Switzerland and held in Geneva in March 2009. The organisers recently published the final conference report.

www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/News/Close_up?itemID=181144

Policy Coherence for Development: the State of Play in Ireland. A Scoping Report commissioned by the Advisory Board for Irish Aid. June 2009.

With the support of the Advisory Board for Ireland Aid (ABIA), the Institute for International Integration Studies (IIIS) at Trinity College Dublin and the School of Biology and Environmental Science at University College Dublin are conducting a four year research programme (2007-2011) into the coherence of various aspects of Irish government policy with the overarching objective of Irish Aid to contribute to the reduction of poverty, inequality and exclusion in developing countries. This report is the outcome of the first project, entitled 'Scoping Report on Policy Coherence for Development' under the ABIA framework agreement. This report is the first systematic assessment of policy coherence for development (PCD) across Irish Government departments.

http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/euforichighlights/~3/bU3f_oTCy74/IIIS_Final_PCD_Report_June_2009.doc

Migration and development

European Commission proposes establishment of a Joint EU Resettlement Programme. 2 September 2009.

This programme aims to develop resettlement within the EU into a more effective instrument to give protection to refugees, providing for closer political and practical cooperation among EU Member States. This initiative concerns the resettlement of refugees from third countries to an EU Member State. Resettlement is the transfer of refugees, who have provisional protection, from the first country of asylum to another country, where they can start a new life and find permanent protection. The large majority of the refugees worldwide find themselves outside of the EU, in developing countries in Asia and Africa. Return to their country of origin is the preferred option for most of them. But for some of these refugees, particularly the vulnerable ones, this is no option. Resettlement is the only solution for them.

<http://soderkoping.org.ua/files/pages/25576/1.pdf>

See also:

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/370&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

EU to draft new immigration policy by end of October 2009. Washington Post. 23 August 2009.

The European Union will issue new immigration policy proposals by the end of October, Sweden's Foreign Minister Carl Bildt said on Sunday, responding to Italy's plea for more coordinated EU action says the Washington Post on the 23rd of August 2009.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/08/26/eu-to-draft-new-immigration-policy-by-october-2009/>

Climate change and development

Upcoming Event

[Sharing Global CO2 Emission Reductions Among One Billion High Emitters. Political Economy of Climate Change. 21 September 2009.](#)

This presentation will be based on the paper "Sharing Global CO2 Emission Reductions Among One Billion High Emitters"¹, that was published in July in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The paper has a "wedge" flavor: a simple picture that starts people thinking but is not overly directive. Might this paper be helpful in the run-up to Copenhagen? ¹ The co-authors are Robert Socolow, Massimo Tavoni, Shoibal Chakravarty, and Steve Pacala (Princeton Environmental Institute), Heleen de Coninck (Energy Research Center of the Netherlands) and Ananth Chikkatur (Harvard University). The talk will be given by Robert Socolow.

<http://www.iddri.org/Activites/Conferences/Sharing-Global-CO2-Emission-Reductions-Among-One-Billion-High-Emitters/>

[Developing countries and global warming: A bad climate for development. The Economist. 17 September 2009.](#)

www.economist.com/world/international/displaystory.cfm?story_id=14447171

[Tackling climate change could earn Africa \\$1.5bn. Reuters. 16 September 2009.](#)

Using Africa's vast agricultural resources to help tackle climate change could earn the continent \$1.5 billion a year, a World Bank head said.

af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE58F00G20090916?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews

[Q&A: "Climate Change Reinforcing Political Problems". Interview with Rob Vos, head of the UN Development Policy and Analysis Division. IPS 16 September 2009.](#)

The negative fallout from climate change, including drought, floods, melting glaciers, mass migration, and sea level rise, is being increasingly viewed as a potential security threat to nation states worldwide.

www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48466

[Largest Group Ever of World Investors Calls for Strong Global Climate Change Treaty. Investor Network on Climate Risk. 16 September 2009.](#)

Amid growing focus on upcoming international climate treaty talks and debate of climate and energy legislation, the world's largest global investors attending the Investor Forum on Climate Change issued a major policy statement calling on international policy makers to adopt a strong and binding international treaty that will reduce pollution and catalyze massive global investments in low-carbon technologies. Signed by 181 investors collectively managing more than \$13 trillion in assets, the statement is the largest of its kind on climate change in history.

<http://www.ceres.org/Page.aspx?pid=1126> See also: Investors and climate change. The Economist.

http://www.economist.com/businessfinance/displaystory.cfm?story_id=14460526

www.ceres.org/Page.aspx?pid=1126

[World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change. 15 September 2009.](#)

Developing countries can shift to lower-carbon paths while promoting development and reducing poverty, but this depends on financial and technical assistance from high-income countries, says World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change. High-income countries also need to act quickly to reduce their carbon

footprints and boost development of alternative energy sources to help tackle climate change. If they act now, a 'climate-smart' world is feasible, and the costs for getting there will be high but still manageable.

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2010/0,,menuPK:5287748%7EpagePK:64167702%7EpiPK:64167676%7EtheSitePK:5287741,00.html>

[Many climate change costs avoidable: business panel. Reuters. 14 September 2009.](#)

Climate change could cost some countries up to 19 percent of their gross domestic product by 2030, a panel including major insurance, banking and consulting companies as well as the European Commission said.

af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJJOE58D0GT20090914?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews

[South Africa won't sign emission cut targets if they hurt growth. EU- South Africa Summit. Reuters. 11 September 2009.](#)

News Agency Reuters report that South Africa, a major polluter due to its dependence on coal-fired electricity, will not agree to any emission-cutting targets if doing so hurts the country's economy, a cabinet spokesman said on Thursday.

<http://europafrika.net/2009/09/11/eu-sa-summit-south-africa-wont-sign-emission-cut-targets-if-they-hurt-growth/>

[S.African president calls for "just" climate deal. Reuters. 11 September 2009.](#)

Global climate talks aimed at reducing harmful emissions should be resolved fairly, taking into account the interests of both rich and poor countries, South African President Jacob Zuma said.

af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJJOE58A0FJ20090911?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews

See also: <http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJJOE58909220090910?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

[Stepping up international climate finance: A European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal. European Commission Communication. 10 September 2009.](#)

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0475:FIN:EN:PDF>

[Paying the climate bill. Media briefing on the European Commission's communication on climate finance and what's next in the countdown to Copenhagen. Greenpeace, Oxfam. 10 September 2009.](#)

Over coming weeks, EU member states are expected to agree on a concrete position on Europe's financial contribution to the next climate regime. European leaders meeting on 29 and 30 October in Brussels are expected to come up with concrete numbers on financing for climate action in developing countries as well as on the mechanisms and institutions to generate and manage these funds. EU leaders are also expected to discuss climate financing for developing countries at the special EU summit that will be held in Brussels on 17 September.

<http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/policy-papers-briefings/paying-climate-bill-10-09-09>

[French President calls for carbon tax on imports. FT. 10 September 2009.](#)

Nicolas Sarkozy, the French president, renewed his call for a European carbon tax on imports to the bloc on Thursday as he unveiled details of a new charge on fossil fuel products in France. Sarkozy told workers his proposal was 'vital for our industries and our jobs. This has nothing to do with protectionism'. "I will not accept a system ... that imports products from countries that don't respect the rules [on carbon emission reductions]," he said in a speech to factory workers in the eastern Ain region of France. "We need to impose a carbon tax at [Europe's] borders. I will lead that battle."

www.ft.com/cms/s/0/a5fb6084-9e32-11de-b0aa-00144feabdc0.html?nclick_check=1

EU cuts funding for post-Kyoto climate deal. Reuters via europafrika. 9 September 2009.

The 27-country EU is trying to find unity on its contribution to break the impasse. "A deal on financing will be central to achieving an agreement at Copenhagen," said a draft European Commission report obtained by Reuters on Tuesday. The bloc indicated last week that it might pay 13-24 billion euros (\$19-35 billion) annually to the developing world by 2020 to help with a total bill of around 100 billion euros. But that contribution was lowered earlier this week to 2-15 billion euros, according to the report entitled 'A European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal'. "We welcome the fact they've put concrete numbers on the table, but the figures are too low," said Greenpeace campaigner Joris den Blanken. "There's no time for such political games," he added. "We only have three weeks left of active negotiations." The numbers are not due to be finalised until Thursday.

<http://europafrika.net/2009/09/09/eu-cuts-funding-for-post-kyoto-climate-deal/>

EU Council President-in-Office (Sweden), the United Kingdom and France aim to push climate change talks forward in the face of a real chance that there may be no agreement at Climate Change Summit. BBC. 8 September 2009.

Prospects for reaching a new global deal on climate change are "in the balance", according to UK Foreign Secretary David Miliband. Miliband and his French and Swedish (current EU Presidency) counterparts, Bernard Kouchner and Carl Bildt aim to push the talks forward. There is a "real chance" that December's UN summit in Copenhagen will not reach agreement, Miliband said. Mr Miliband was briefing reporters prior to a tour of European capitals aimed at stepping up EU diplomacy on the Copenhagen process. The EU could be a "force multiplier" on the issue, he said.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/cop15_balance/cop15_balance.aspx

Japanese Prime Minister pledges to cut country's greenhouse gas emissions by 25% from 1990 levels by 2020. BBC. 7 September 2009.

Japan's incoming Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama has announced what could prove a significant move in climate circles, pledging to cut his country's greenhouse gas emissions by 25% from 1990 levels by 2020. This goes way beyond the 8% set by Taro Aso's outgoing Liberal Democratic Party government. It's already being welcomed in campaigning circles. Greenpeace described it as "the first sign of climate leadership we have seen out of any developed country for quite some time," while WWF said it would "be a big force in moving one step forward the stalled talks between developed and developing countries".

www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/richardblack/2009/09/the_power_of_prophecy.html

Less than 100 days to Copenhagen: Time to panic? The Centre for European Policy Studies. 2 September 2009.

In light of the immature state of preparations for the international climate change negotiations in Copenhagen in December, CEPS Senior Research Fellow Christian Egenhofer predicts that the best outcome to be hoped for at this point is an agreement to continue negotiations in earnest. He warns the developed countries, led by the EU, not to accede too easily to the less-founded demands of developing countries, just to be able to declare a political victory.

http://shop.ceps.eu/BookDetail.php?item_id=1902

EU to push for climate finance for poor countries. European Voice. 1 September 2009.

Swedish and EU Presidency minister says world's poorest countries will need 'significant money' to adapt to climate change.

<http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/09/eu-to-push-for-climate-finance-for-poor-countries/65746.aspx>

Failure to agree a new UN climate deal in December will bring a "global health catastrophe". Politicians must heed health effects of climate change. The Lancet. September 2009.

The UCL Lancet Commission on climate change and health concludes: "Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century". In this report, the authors emphasise not only the immediacy and gravity of this threat, but also the directness: while the poorest in the world will be the first affected, none will be spared. Doctors are urged to "take a lead" on the climate issue. People in poor tropical nations will suffer the worst impacts. They argue that curbing climate change would have other benefits such as more healthy diets and cleaner air.

[www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(09\)61641-X/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(09)61641-X/fulltext)

See also: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8257766.stm>

Policy Guidance on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Co-operation. OECD. 24 August 2009.

This Policy Guidance provides essential information and advice on how to mainstream climate change adaptation into development. The objectives are to promote understanding of the implications of climate change on development, to identify appropriate approaches for integrating adaptation into development policies at national, sectoral, project levels and in urban and rural contexts and to identify practical ways for donors to support developing country partners in their efforts to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en_2649_34421_42580264_1_1_1_1,00.html

Food security / agriculture

[UN food aid hits 20-year low as hunger soars. Reuters. 16 September 2009.](#)

Food aid is at a 20-year low despite the number of critically hungry people soaring this year to its highest level ever, the head of the United Nations relief agency said.

af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE58F0J020090916?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews

International Relations

EU institutional change

Following the European Parliament's appointment this week, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso will be able to start assembling a team of commissioners.

The size of the future Commission will depend on the result of the Irish referendum on the Lisbon treaty on 2 October. If the Irish vote 'Yes' and the ratification of the treaty is completed in Poland and the Czech Republic, EU governments will take a decision to keep the size of the Commission at 27, ie. one per member state. Once Barroso has assembled his team they will have to undergo hearings at the Parliament. These are likely to be held in November. Then the Parliament will vote on whether to approve the entire Commission, including its president. This vote will require an absolute majority of MEPs – 369, if the Lisbon treaty has been ratified by then. Once the Parliament has voted, EU leaders will confirm the appointment of the entire Commission. The newly appointed Commission would then start work in 2010 once the Lisbon treaty enters in force.

[EU Council says way open for nomination of new members of the European Commission once the legal basis for the nomination procedure has become clear. 17 September 2009.](#)

The EU Council Statement says that following the European Parliament's approval of second mandate for EC President Barroso, now the way is open, once the legal basis for the nomination procedure has become clear, for the nomination of the other persons who will be appointed as members of the Commission.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/110167.pdf

[European Parliament elects Barroso to a second term as Commission President. European Parliament. 16 September 2009.](#)

The European Parliament has approved the re-appointment of José Manuel Barroso as President of the European Commission. It will be Mr Barroso's second five-year term as Commission President. In the secret ballot 382 MEPs voted for him, 219 against and 117 abstained. Leaders of the 27 member states have already backed Mr Barroso. He faced some opposition from Socialists and others on the left in the 736-seat parliament. A total of 718 MEPs took part in the vote.

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/expert/infopress_page/008-60584-257-09-38-901-20090911IPR60583-14-09-2009-2009-false/default_en.htm

[European Development Cooperation from Maastricht until today: Institutional reforms are not met by political commitment. Austrian Foundation for International Development. 10 August 2009.](#)

A new working paper by the Austrian Foundation for International Development (ÖFSE) analyses the European Development Cooperation from the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 until today. The author contrasts the institutional progress in the EU Development Cooperation Framework with the lack of political commitment to make good use of it.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/european-development-cooperation-from.html>

EU Common Foreign and Security Policy – The EU's role in the world

[EU Council adopts new Joint Action on the EU mission to provide advice and assistance for security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 15 September 2009.](#)

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/misc/110118.pdf

[How the microchip is changing the face of foreign policy. Europe's World. Summer 2009.](#)

The communications revolution is robbing governments of their age-old monopoly of foreign policymaking, says David Howell, who believe it will also challenge the CFSP's aspirations of the EU. He warns that Europe's common policies will need to be very flexible to adapt to the new conditions.

<http://www.europesworld.org/NewEnglish/Home/Article/tabid/191/ArticleType/ArticleView/ArticleID/21410/language/en-US/Howthemicrochipischangingthefaceofforeignpolicy.aspx>

Conflict, peace-building, security and development (for all conflict and peace related items that are not explicitly CFSP related)

[EU Council adopts new Joint Action on the EU mission to provide advice and assistance for security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 15 September 2009.](#)

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/misc/110118.pdf

Can you teach peace? BBC Discussion Platform. September 2009.

African education ministers are meeting in Mombasa to debate the introduction of peace education in the school curriculum. But can "peace" be taught in school? Very interesting comments received from the South.

<http://newsforums.bbc.co.uk/nol/thread.jspa?forumID=7013&edition=2&ttl=20090917091624>

Coordinated support for fragile countries. 3C Conference, Report. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. 30 July 2009.

Over 1.2 billion of the world's population live in fragile countries. How can the international community ensure a coherent, coordinated and complementary approach to the support it lends to development and peacebuilding objectives in these countries? This question was the subject of the 3C conference co-convened by Switzerland and held in Geneva in March 2009. The organisers recently published the final conference report.

www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/News/Close_up?itemID=181144

EU enlargement / neighbourhood policy**Turkey in Europe: Breaking the Vicious Circle. Independent Commission on Turkey. 7 September 2009.**

This second report of the Independent Commission on Turkey analyses the key developments in EU-Turkey relations and puts forward concrete steps necessary to revive negotiations. Despite a promising start to negotiations in 2004, the process has developed a vicious circle: continued negative comments by European political leaders, combined with growing public hesitation about further EU enlargement, have deepened resentment in Turkey and slowed the necessary reforms. The report argues that this vicious circle must urgently be broken, in the interest of both Turkey and the EU. European governments must honor their commitments and treat Turkey with fairness and the respect it deserves. On its side, Turkey has to re-engage in a dynamic, broad-based reform process, thus confirming that it is willing and serious in its ambition to join the EU.

www.independentcommissiononturkey.org/

Political dialogue – ACP-EU**Tentative thaw in EU-Zimbabwe ties. BBC. 12 September 2009.**

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe welcomed the European Union delegation to Harare. This is the first such visit by the EU in seven years - and there is much talk here of "thawing" and "icebreaking" and, in the words of one European official, "re-injecting dynamism into the relationship". But behind the optimistic talk looms a mountain of scepticism and mistrust. President Mugabe made it clear his priority was the lifting of targeted EU sanctions against him and more than 200 of his political allies and related businesses. He and his Zanu-PF party have for years loudly argued that these measures are directly responsible for Zimbabwe's economic collapse. But the EU does not buy that argument, and is not even putting the sanctions issue on the negotiating table at this stage.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8252932.stm>

SADC summit calls for end of sanctions against Zimbabwe. AfricaNews. 9 September 2009.

Southern African leaders have urged the international community to end sanctions on Zimbabwe. The call came after a regional summit meeting on 8 September 2009. SADC said Zimbabwe had made enough progress in putting together a unity government hence the need to end all forms of sanctions against that country.

www.africanews.com/site/End_sanctions_against_ZimbabweSADC/list_messages/26838

Joint Africa-EU Strategy

UPCOMING EVENTS: Mobilising Stakeholders: Citizenship in the AU-EU Partnership. European Development Days side seminar. 23-24 October 2009.

During the European Development Days 2009, the event “Citizens at the heart of the Africa-EU Partnership – mobilising stakeholders” will take place from 23-24 October 2009. This event will consider ways of mobilising stakeholders in order to deliver on the commitment to deliver a ‘people-centred’ Africa-EU Partnership.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/08/05/mobilizing-stakeholders-citizenship-in-the-au-eu-partnership/>

Summary of the Second South Africa-European Union Summit. EC Press Release. 14 September 2009.

Leaders of South Africa (SA) and the European Union (EU) have met on the 11th of September 2009 in Kleinmond, reaffirm their commitment to the strategic partnership based on shared values and interests, including the promotion of peace and security, human rights, democracy, the rule of law and sustainable development regionally and globally.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/14/summary-of-the-second-south-africa-european-union-summit/>

Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership. ECDPM. 14 September 2009.

The September issue of the Trade Negotiations Insights (Volume 8 • Number 7) has published a new article on the Joint Africa EU Strategy – Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership written by Veronika Tywuschik and Stéphanie Colin.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/14/shortfalls-and-opportunities-the-implementation-of-the-africa-eu-trade-regional-integration-and-infrastructure-partnership/>

Beyond Market Access for Economic Development: EU-Africa relations in transition. Routledge Studies in the European Economy. September 2009.

The Economic Partnership Agreements have drastically restructured Europe's trade architecture towards the third world. This volume examines the consequences of EPAs for development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Starting from the observation that the establishment of free trade as such will substantially impact upon economic development, the different contributions focus on the potential contribution of non-traditional aspects of EPAs. More specifically, the authors analyze the role of Aid for Trade schemes, regulatory integration issues and broader foreign policy considerations. How can these non-market access aspects stimulate development in Africa, and how have they been addressed in the EPAs? In short, this brings us to the question whether the 'light version EPAs' as they currently stand are a missed chance or a blessing in disguise?

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5109

See also: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t912269592>

African Union / NEPAD

South Africa-European Union Summit. Joint Statement. 11 September 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110057.pdf

Gaddafi could be just what AU, NEPAD have been missing. An African perspective. 11 September 2009.

Africa is in dire need of a benevolent dictator. Democracy as we know it cannot take us anywhere. When hunger strikes, we cannot feed our people on democracy alone. Good governance means that there are laws that every citizen, including the head of state must obey says Jerry Okungu in the New Vision.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/11/gaddafi-could-be-just-what-au-nepad-have-been-missing-an-african-perspective/>

African Group coordinator on WTO Issues reports on developments in the Doha Development Round. 22-23- July 2009.

The report is divided into two main parts: 1. Progress on the DDA process since January 2009. 2. State of play on the DDA key negotiating tracks.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5095

Economic and Trade Cooperation**Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiations****[Evaluer et gérer les effets des accords de partenariat économique sur les marchés du travail-Afrique de l'Ouest. Quotidien Le Soleil, Senegal. 15-17 September 2009.](http://www.lesoleil.sn/article.php3?id_article=50818)**

www.lesoleil.sn/article.php3?id_article=50818

[Accord de partenariat économique : Le Cnp exprime les priorités africaines à l'Europe. Walf Fadiri. 15 September 2009.](http://www.walf.sn/economique/suite.php?rub=3&id_art=58383)

Le chef de la délégation européenne en mission au Sénégal a pris bonne note des priorités de l'Afrique de l'Ouest dans le cadre d'un Ape. Lesquelles ont été soulevées par le Cnp.

www.walf.sn/economique/suite.php?rub=3&id_art=58383

[Fiji: The Way it Was, Is and Can Be. The Folly of Canberra's Stand Against Fiji 15 September 2009.](http://crosbiew.blogspot.com/2009/09/o-folly-of-canberras-stand-against-fiji_15.html)

crosbiew.blogspot.com/2009/09/o-folly-of-canberras-stand-against-fiji_15.html

[Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership. ECDPM. 14 September 2009.](http://europafrica.net/2009/09/14/shortfalls-and-opportunities-the-implementation-of-the-africa-eu-trade-regional-integration-and-infrastructure-partnership/)

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<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/14/shortfalls-and-opportunities-the-implementation-of-the-africa-eu-trade-regional-integration-and-infrastructure-partnership/>

[Africa desperately needs trade links: a pictorial essay. William Easterly's Aid Watch. 10 September 2009.](#)

Africa does not have much in the way of trade links – shipping routes, air connections, Internet connections (for both communication and moving goods) – with the global economy. This is best seen in a series of pictures. In short, Africa is disconnected from the global economy, which is very bad news for a continent that desperately needs international trade (the disconnection is both symptom and cause of the lack of trade). Lack of international trade = poverty for small economies. This lack of trade links reflects many factors: rich country protectionism, domestic policies on customs & tariffs & foreign investment, poor port and road infrastructure, thus very high land transport costs within Africa, barriers crossing borders within Africa, Africa stereotypes that discourage foreign

investors and out-sourcers, and so on. There is some hope on the horizon for the Internet and communications issues, at least.

http://blogs.nyu.edu/fas/dri/aidwatch/2009/09/africa_desperately_needs_trade.html

[First meeting of the CTA Trade Advisory Group and Partnership Network. Reports. 9-11 September 2009.](#)

The first meeting of the CTA Trade Advisory Group and Partnership Network has been held from 9-11th September 2009 in Brussels, Belgium. This meeting gathered around 50 ACP-EU stakeholders working on agricultural trade issues in order to advise CTA on its programme of activities for the coming period 2010-2012.

<http://tinyurl.com/nw9w9m>

[ACP Secretariat-CTA Seminar on Geographical Indications: Tools for Development? Reports. 9 September 2009.](#)

The ACP Secretariat and CTA organised on the 9th of September a half day seminar on Geographical Indications. ACP embassies as well as ACP-EU stakeholders working on agricultural trade issues attended the event.

<http://tinyurl.com/nhurge>

[EAC Begins Consulting on Region's Monetary Union. allAfrica.com. 9 September 2009.](#)

The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat is launching a series of consultations in partner states from September 7 to 25 on the establishment of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU). The EAC Secretariat, in collaboration with the European Central Bank (ECB), is undertaking a comprehensive study on the proposed EAC monetary union. Consultation meetings in the five partner states (including at the EAC headquarters) will be held to discuss the preliminary findings of the on-going Monetary Union Study and to finalise the assessment of the preparedness of the EAC Partner States for the Monetary Union. The consultations will target a broad spectrum of stakeholders among others; the National Central Banks, ministries of finance, EAC affairs, planning, trade, industry; Capital Markets Authorities; bureaus of statistics; bankers associations; academia; parliamentarians; the private sector and the civil society.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200909090344.html>

[The interim SADC EPA will result in five separate trade relations with the EU within the Southern African Development Community \(SADC\), which will make it extremely difficult to achieve policy and tariff harmonisation. Tralac. 8 September 2009.](#)

Trade and Industry Chief Director Mzukisi Qobo told Parliament's international relations committee last week that South Africa wants SACU to be a vehicle for deepening regional integration and will pursue this agenda. However, this will not be possible if the EPAs are not changed to take account of SA's objections. According to South African Trade and Industry Deputy Director-General for International Trade Xavier Carim, the next step will be to convene a meeting with the EU over the next few months in an effort to resolve the issues in dispute.

www.tralac.org/cgi-bin/giga.cgi?cmd=cause_dir_news_item&news_id=73518&cause_id=1694

[Beyond Market Access for Economic Development: EU-Africa relations in transition. Routledge Studies in the European Economy. September 2009.](#)

The Economic Partnership Agreements have drastically restructured Europe's trade architecture towards the third world. This volume examines the consequences of EPAs for development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Starting from the observation that the establishment of free trade as such will substantially impact upon economic development, the different contributions focus on the potential contribution of non-traditional aspects of EPAs. More specifically, the authors analyze the role of Aid for Trade schemes, regulatory integration issues and broader foreign policy considerations. How can these non-market access aspects stimulate development in Africa, and how have they been addressed in the EPAs? In short, this brings us to the question whether the 'light version

EPAs' as they currently stand are a missed chance or a blessing in disguise?

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5109

See also: <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db=all~content=t912269592>

Trade Negotiations Insights. Vol.8, No.7, September 2009. ECDPM/ICTSD.

Contents: -Launching the COMESA Customs Union: The Secretary General Talks (Interview with TNI) -Editorial & News and publications In brief -They Want to Silence Us: The Impact of Governance on Trade and Rural Development in Cameroon (Jacob Kotcho) -The ACP Advantage: Interpreting GATT Article XXIV and Market Access Implications for EPAs (El Hadji A. Diouf) -After the Sugar Protocol (Patricia Garcia-Duran, Elisa Casanova and Montserrat Millet) -Shortfalls and Opportunities: The Implementation of the Africa-EU Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure Partnership (Veronika Tywuschik and Stéphanie Colin) -WTO Roundup -EPA Negotiations Update -Calendar and resources

www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/files/TNI_EN__8-7.pdf

EPA Negotiations Coordination Meeting. Gaborone, Botswana. Recommendations of the Meeting. 22-23 July 2009.

In terms of strategies: i. Regions should be better engaged with each other within the continental framework. ii. Involve the highest political level to highlight to EC the adverse consequences of EPAs on the already difficult regional integration. To intensify AU efforts to resolve regional integration challenges. iii. Mobilise more capacity for engaging in the negotiations and to work closely with regional and other partners with capacity to undertake relevant analysis which can be of benefit to the entire continent.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5094

The Caribbean EPA Affair: Lessons For The Progressive Movement. Norman Girvan. 3-4 April 2009.

This paper is particularly concerned with issues of ideology, power, governance and politics. It argues that the EPA institutionalises a relationship of asymmetrical power with the European Union based on the principles of neoliberal globalisation; that it was secured through the manipulation of a highly asymmetrical power relationship and the use of neoliberal thinking to provide theoretical cover for commercial motives; and that the affair threw into sharp relief certain deficiencies in Caricom governance as well as the political weakness of the regional progressive movement. The paper highlights three techniques which were employed to great effect to bring about the desired result. Sweetification describes the process by agreement is presented to decision-makers and the general public as one likely to generate substantial economic benefits. Treatyfication refers to incorporation of the agreement into a legally binding international treaty with muscular enforcement machinery.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5108

The Reform of the EU Sugar Trade Preferences toward Developing Countries in Light of the Economic Partnership Agreements. The Estey Centre Journal of International Law and Trade Policy, Volume 10 Number 2 2009.

This article provides a general overview of the evolution of the European Union² trade preferences with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries, giving due attention to the reform of the Sugar Protocol (SP) in light of the anticipated Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The EU sugar trade relationship with the ACP, as captured in both a reformed SP for ACP non-least developed countries and in the Everything-but-Arms initiative for the world's least developed countries, is analysed and contextualized within the ongoing negotiations toward achieving EPAs, which will substitute the Lomé Convention and give a new order to EU-ACP relationships.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5098

Aid for Trade / EPA development support

UPCOMING EVENT: Opportunities and challenges for SMEs in agriculture in ACP countries. 23rd September 2009.

The next CTA Brussels Development Briefing will be held in Brussels on 23rd September 2009 from 8h30 to 13h00 on “Upgrading to compete in a globalised world: What opportunities and challenges for SMEs in agriculture in ACP countries?” (Venue: European Commission, Centre Borschette, Rue Froissart 36, Room 1D). This Briefing will discuss the effects of the financial and food crisis on enterprises in developing countries and also the opportunities this can provide to link local SMEs to global economies. Experts will also discuss investment programmes needed to support SMEs in order to promote growth and investments, upgrade and upscale SMEs to reach regional and exports markets. This session will also share concrete examples of SMEs being successful by boosting innovation and technology, processing, value-addition, infrastructure upgrading.

http://brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=3565:23rd-september-opportunities-and-challenges-for-smes-in-agriculture-in-acp-countries&view=item&Itemid=54

East African Region attend 10th EDF Intra-ACP Strategy. CTA. 15 September 2009.

The 10th European Development Fund (EDF) Intra-ACP Strategy and Multi-annual Indicative Programme (2008-2013) workshop for the East African Region was held in Brussels recently and attended by ambassadors and representatives of the region, the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat. The Coordinator of the East African Region and the Ambassador of Seychelles, H.E Mr. Barry Faure, said the purpose of the workshop was to give his region an opportunity to discuss with the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission the status of programming and implementation of the Intra-ACP Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme signed on 13 March 2009. He said that the information would help the East African Region to better position itself to have access to the funds.

http://brussels.cta.int/index.php?option=com_k2&id=3556:east-african-region-attend-10th-edf-intra-acp-strategy&view=item&Itemid=54

Doing Business 2010: Reforming through Difficult Times. World Bank. 8 September 2009.

<http://psdblog.worldbank.org/psdblog/2009/09/doing-business-2010-reforming-through-difficult-times-1.html>

EU Council agrees to discuss European Common Agricultural Policy simplification and adopts action plan on Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry. EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council Conclusions. 7 September 2009.

The Council took note of the views expressed by the German delegation, supported by a large number of EU delegations (The Belgian, Czech, Danish, Estonian, Irish, Cypriot, Spanish, French, Latvian, Lithuanian, Netherlands, Austrian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovenian, Slovak and United Kingdom delegations), regarding the issue of simplification of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), to which the Swedish Presidency intends to return in November. The Council noted the earlier paper tabled by EU Member States including a gross list with proposals regarding simplification of the CAP. The Council also took note of the outcome of the work of the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry presented by the Commission and adopted its action plan.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/agricult/109973.pdf

Alleviating Poverty Through Business Strategy. Development in Practice. 7 September 2009.

Article by Martin Kalungu-Banda, a Consultant in organisation development and leadership with the Presenting Institute and the Commonwealth Business School.

www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a914136735~db=all~jumptype=rss

Unlocking Global Opportunities: The Aid for Trade Program of the World Bank Group. September 2009.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5112

Africa: Largest ever growth finance fund. European Investment Bank. 20 August 2009.

GroFin announce final close of the GroFin Africa Fund at \$170 million. This growth finance fund targets start-up and growth opportunities in small and medium enterprises in Africa. The GroFin Africa Fund will be invested in roughly 500 companies over a period of five years, making it the largest growth finance fund to date globally, which is a remarkable achievement for Africa.

<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2009/2009-166-africa-largest-ever-growth-finance-fund-an-achievement.htm>

Aid for Trade - Matching Potential Demand and Supply. Policy Research Working Paper. July 2009.

This paper is designed to help both the beneficiary governments and donors of aid-for-trade identify countries that are under-performing in trade and which are receiving less aid for trade than their global performance might otherwise suggest is necessary. The authors develop ten measures of trade performance and capacity (including trade-related infrastructure, institutions, and incentives) to assess potential demand, and then look at country allocations of aid for trade to see which are receiving below-average amounts in the supply of aid for trade—relative to their potential demand.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5090

Monitoring EPA implementation**European Commission-ESA-IO to Deepen Regional Integration. allAfrica.com. 16 September 2009.**

The European Commission (EC) and the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) have signed a declaration which bears an acknowledgement by all the key players of their commitment to deepen regional integration. The Lusaka declaration also outlines the way forward to enhance delivery of the ESA-IO regional integration process. The declaration urges the international community for a reaffirmation of maintaining levels of aid including Aid for Trade commitment in the face of the global economic and financial, food and energy crises. It also states that there was need for the international community to reaffirm commitments taken for Official Development Assistance (ODA). "The African Development Bank is also urged to support the regional economic communities (RECs) in fulfilling their role in developing a regionally coordinated response on the global economic and financial, food and energy crises and climate change".

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200909160276.html>

South Africa-EU Summit Lifts Hopes for Economic Partnership Agreement. allAfrica.com. 15 September 2009.

Positive signs emerged from last week's summit between South Africa and the European Union (EU) that they could be closer to resolving their differences about an economic partnership agreement (EPA) between the EU and the southern African regional community. The EPA is expected to improve the terms of trade between southern African countries and the EU and strengthen regional integration, in line with the formation of other regional trading blocs.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/200909150074.html>

Summary of the Second South Africa-European Union Summit. EC Press Release. 14 September 2009.

Leaders of South Africa (SA) and the European Union (EU) have met on the 11th of September 2009 in Kleinmond, reaffirm their commitment to the strategic partnership based on shared values and interests, including the promotion of peace and security, human rights, democracy, the rule of law and sustainable development

regionally and globally.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/14/summary-of-the-second-south-africa-european-union-summit/>

Possibility European Commission will take away Namibia's preferential market access and replace it with Generalised System of Preferences. bilaterals.org. 12 September 2009.

Juergen Hoffmann, trade adviser to the Agricultural Trade Forum of Namibia, believes that if Namibia does not sign the interim agreement, the possibility exists that the European Commission will take away the country's preferential market access and trade will revert to the stricter Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). The tariff facing Namibian grape exporters when entering the EU market under GSP is 11.3 per cent – representing a substantial increase in marketing costs to Namibian grape exporters. Namibia could then lose its preferential market access for grape exports, worth €2 million (£1.75m) annually. Grape exporters are looking at options in channelling fruit to markets other than the EU and considerable volumes of grapes have been approved for export to the US.

www.bilaterals.org/article.php3?id_article=15902

South Africa-European Union Summit. Joint Statement. 11 September 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110057.pdf

South Africa to state objections to SADC EPA. bilaterals.org. 9 September 2009.

South Africa is expected to reiterate its objections to the economic partnership agreements signed between the European Union (EU) and three members of the Southern African Customs Union (Sacu), which it believes will have disruptive effects, at a summit in Kleinmond on 11 September 2009. The agreements will not be the main issue for discussion. The summit will focus on the global financial crisis, international political developments, SA's broad relationship with the EU on a wide range of issues, and climate change.

www.bilaterals.org/article.php3?id_article=15875

General economic and trade issues

[UPCOMING EVENT: Whither EU-China Trade and Investment Integration: Crisis, Recovery, Future? ECIPE Conference. 21 September 2009.](#)

Venue: Conference centre, Rue Montoyer 47. Participants: Roderick Abbott is a Senior Trade Adviser at ECIPE and a former Deputy Director General of the European Commission (DG Trade) and the World Trade Organisation., Fredrik Erixon is Director and co-founder of ECIPE., Patrick Horgan is Managing Director of EMEA-Asia business at worldwide consultancy APCO and a former Chairman of British Chamber of Commerce in China., Guy de Jonquières is Senior Fellow at ECIPE and a former Chief Asia Columnist at the Financial Times., Joerg Wuttke is the President of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China and the General Manager of BASF China., Yin Zonghua is Commercial Counsellor at the Chinese Mission to the EU

<http://www.ecipe.org/whither-eu-china-trade-and-investment-integration-crisis-recovery-future>

[EU Summit agrees language for the Pittsburgh G20 Summit. 17 September 2009.](#)

<http://tinyurl.com/nbatyl>

See also the statement by the Heads of State or Government.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=347&lang=EN&directory=en/ec/&filename=110167.pdf>

[EU, US push for next week's G20 Summit focus to be on reducing global economic imbalances to ensure sustainable economic recovery. China pushing for focus on monitoring financial risks and avoiding protectionism. FT. 17 September 2009.](#)

China expressed scepticism about a US and European push to launch an effort to tackle global economic imbalances at next week's G20 summit in Pittsburgh. Zhou Wenzhong, China's ambassador in Washington, said: "People should not focus on only one thing, that is balancing the economy." The International Monetary Fund should concentrate on doing a better job of monitoring the build-up of financial risks. He said China – which reacted angrily to US moves to slap countervailing duties on tyre imports this week – wants the G20 to make a strong commitment to avoiding protectionism. China wanted to see moves to improve global financial supervision, strengthen bank capital and create global early warning systems to identify threats.

<http://tinyurl.com/nccrqr>

[The International Monetary Fund. Back from the dead. The Economist. 17 September 2009.](#)

www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=14455617

[Foreign direct investment forecast to fall. FT. 17 September 2009.](#)

FDI is likely to drop around the world this year as the global financial crisis causes companies to draw in their horns, according to data from the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

<http://tinyurl.com/mdrmoj>

[From London to Pittsburgh: Assessing the G20's Development Pledges. Eurodad. 16 September 2009.](#)

Eurodad's analysis - based on official documents from the World Bank, IMF, European Union and other sources, plus interviews with key officials finds that the G20 is behind on its pledges. It has not yet provided the finance that it agreed to, the finance that is on offer is on disadvantageous terms for developing countries, and the regulation of commodity price speculation and tax havens is slow and insufficient. The G20 has made faster progress than many previous international summits and should agree further measures at its summit this month.

www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3820

[EU position for G20 summit reveals limited ambitions. 16 September 2009.](#)

Eurodad has obtained the joint EU position document for the G20 summit. The 13 page document covers the whole G20 agenda. This short piece gives selected highlights and quick responses. A more detailed assessment of the G20 agenda and its implementation status is in our accompanying briefing From London to Pittsburgh: assessing G20 action for developing countries released today.

www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3823

[Senior Officials Discuss Doha 'Road-Map'. ICTSD. 16 September 2009.](#)

Senior negotiators from major trading nations met in Geneva this week to try to agree on next steps for the troubled Doha Round of trade talks, following a ministerial meeting in Delhi where governments agreed to re-energise negotiations with the aim of concluding the round in 2010. However, several delegates expressed scepticism about the prospects for progress in the absence of any movement in countries' actual negotiating positions.

ictsd.net/i/news/bridgesweekly/55284/

[Poor face long recovery from recession according to World Bank. Reuters. 16 September 2009.](#)

More than 40 poor countries are still mired in an economic downturn and are struggling to finance key needs like health and education despite signs of economic recovery in other industrial and emerging nations, the World Bank said in a report.

af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJJOE58F0MH20090916?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews

See also: <http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJJOE58G01S20090917?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

[World Bank, NGOs Exhort G20 Not to Forget the Poorest. IPS. 16 September 2009.](#)

The World Bank and major non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are calling on leaders who will gather for next week's Group of 20 (G20) Summit in Pittsburgh not to forget the needs of the world's poorest countries, which have been severely affected by the last year's financial crisis.

www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48465

[OECD warns 25m jobs at risk from crisis. FT. 16 September 2009.](#)

Up to 25m people in high-income countries will have lost their jobs by the end of next year as the recession pushes the unemployment rate towards a record 10 per cent, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development forecast. The Paris-based OECD said that, while recent signs of economic recovery might mean unemployment peaked earlier and at a slightly lower level than its forecast, governments must intervene "quickly and decisively" to prevent the sharp rise turning into long-term joblessness. The OECD said 15m jobs were lost between the end of 2007 and July this year and 10m more could go by the end of next year in the 30-nation area if the recovery failed to gain momentum. A total increase of that magnitude would be equivalent to the population of a country larger than Australia. In 2007 the unemployment rate in the OECD hit a 25-year low of 5.6 per cent, but it rose to a postwar high of 8.5 per cent this July.

<http://tinyurl.com/lv2ves>

[WTO Director-General urges G20 leaders to throw their weight behind a Doha deal. WTO. 16 September 2009.](#)

World Trade Organisation (WTO) Director-General Pascal Lamy said that "what is outstanding in the DDA negotiations is doable and a deal is within reach, but to get there, we still need a translation of the current global political support into tangible negotiating moves". He said that following up on a successful ministerial gathering in India, senior trade officials are in Geneva consulting on "a compass to guide the negotiations over the coming months, so we can wrap them up in 2010". "Evolution of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective: Impact of the crisis"

www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl134_e.htm

[Stiglitz warns of double-dip recession. FT. 14 September 2009.](#)

The world has not tackled the problems at the heart of the economic downturn and is likely to slip back into recession, according to one of the few mainstream economists who predicted the financial crisis.

<http://tinyurl.com/nh4qwp>

[Trade Still Alive, but Competition at Risk: Report on G20 Trade and Investment Measures. WTO, OECD, UNCTAD. 14 September 2009.](#)

Despite some 'slippage', the world's leading economies have largely stuck to pledges to refrain from creating new obstacles to trade and investment amidst the worst financial crisis in decades, the heads of the WTO, the OECD, and UNCTAD said.

<http://tinyurl.com/muwrqm>

Africa desperately needs trade links: a pictorial essay. William Easterly's Aid Watch. 10 September 2009.

Africa does not have much in the way of trade links – shipping routes, air connections, Internet connections (for both communication and moving goods) – with the global economy. This is best seen in a series of pictures. In short, Africa is disconnected from the global economy, which is very bad news for a continent that desperately needs international trade (the disconnection is both symptom and cause of the lack of trade). Lack of international trade = poverty for small economies. This lack of trade links reflects many factors: rich country protectionism, domestic policies on customs & tariffs & foreign investment, poor port and road infrastructure, thus very high land transport costs within Africa, barriers crossing borders within Africa, Africa stereotypes that discourage foreign investors and out-sourcers, and so on. There is some hope on the horizon for the Internet and communications issues, at least.

http://blogs.nyu.edu/fas/dri/aidwatch/2009/09/africa_desperately_needs_trade.html

Doing Business 2010: Reforming through Difficult Times. World Bank. 8 September 2009.

<http://psdblog.worldbank.org/psdblog/2009/09/doing-business-2010-reforming-through-difficult-times-1.html>

Development coherence in trade governance: Key to the rebuilding of the global economy. University of the Philippines. bilaterals.org. 7 September 2009.

Abridged version of a paper presented in the UNDP Regional Stakeholders Consultation on Cross-Border Governance Issues in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand. Author is a co-convenor (NGOs and academe) of the Fair Trade Alliance. UNDP should not miss the opportunity to use the global crisis as an opportunity to help build up rules and institutions supportive of a more balanced approach to trade governance, one that is truly dedicated to human development, not just profits for a few global corporates.

www.bilaterals.org/article.php?id_article=15857

EU Council agrees to discuss European Common Agricultural Policy simplification and adopts action plan on Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry. EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council Conclusions. 7 September 2009.

The Council took note of the views expressed by the German delegation, supported by a large number of EU delegations (The Belgian, Czech, Danish, Estonian, Irish, Cypriot, Spanish, French, Latvian, Lithuanian, Netherlands, Austrian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovenian, Slovak and United Kingdom delegations), regarding the issue of simplification of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), to which the Swedish Presidency intends to return in November. The Council noted the earlier paper tabled by EU Member States including a gross list with proposals regarding simplification of the CAP. The Council also took note of the outcome of the work of the High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry presented by the Commission and adopted its action plan.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/agricult/109973.pdf

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www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/agricult/109973.pdf

Significant chance of "double-dip" recession according to Joseph Stiglitz. BBC. 7 September 2009.

Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz has cast doubt on the strength of any US economic recovery, warning it may be hit by a "double-dip" recession. More positive economic data has convinced many analysts that the US is starting to improve. But Mr Stiglitz, a former World Bank chief economist, said "the prospects of a robust recovery are very, very weak". He said there was a "significant chance" that the economy could contract again after a period of growth. This is what economists refer to as a "double-dip" recession.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8243019.stm>

G20 agrees regulatory framework. FT. 5 September 2009.

The G20 finance leaders agreed the broad outlines of a tough new regulatory framework for financial institutions that stops short of setting caps on bankers' bonuses but leaves open the possibility that regulators will have a say on pay

<http://tinyurl.com/nbzw38>

WTO Director General says job losses will hit free trade. 1 September 2009.

Organisation sticking to its forecast of a 10 per cent drop in merchandise trade volumes for 2009.

<http://tinyurl.com/lt6y7v>

In a time of crisis, EU aid has never been more important. Concord. 1 September 2009.

This European NGO network report reports that some of the countries deliver aid based on their own priorities and not those of the poor while addressing the symptoms and not the causes - and yet they deliver the majority of the global aid flows. It adds that evidence shows that when aid is delivered well, it has been crucial in improving living conditions of the poor in developing countries. The report recommends that European governments should show development leadership through meeting European aid quantity targets and by agreeing to annual timetables showing how those commitments will be met; Implementing the Accra agenda for Action and Paris Declaration in consultation with developing countries; Ensuring progress on aid commitments together with systemic reform of flaws in the international financial and economic system which heavily affect the poor countries; Demonstrating policy coherence with development objectives in trade, climate change, migration and food security.

http://www.concordeurope.org/Files/media/internetdocumentsENG/3_Topics/Topics/Aidwatch/AidWatch-report-2009_light.pdf

Fourth report on potentially trade restrictive measures in the context of the global economic crisis. EC report to the EU Council's 133 Trade Committee. September 2009.

This fourth report on trade restrictive measures and trade distorting tendencies covers the period between 1 June and 1 September 2009 and aims at monitoring compliance with the G-20 standstill commitments with regard to the imposition of new trade restrictive measures in the context of the global economic recession. It continues to provide input for the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) own surveillance mechanism of new trade and trade-related measures, conducted on a quarterly basis. This surveillance mechanism continues to prove its importance against the background of commitments undertaken by the G-20 economies. The EC Delegations/Market Access Teams in G-20 countries and beyond have provided the key input for this report through the local monitoring exercise. The information gathered serves not only the purpose of this report but is analysed in the framework of the Market Access Strategy.

trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/144778.htm

The world in 2050: Policy options to meet global challenges. German Development Institute. 23 August 2009.

Based on two studies addressing world development for the coming 50-100 years - the UN Millennium Assessment (MEA) and an analysis by the International Energy Agency (IEA) supporting the G8 Gleneagles plans (see the presentation) - a new DIE Discussion Paper provides a critical appraisal of the scenario studies and singles out factors which are important for future development policy.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/world-in-2050-policy-options-to-meet.html>

Infant mortality rates in Africa will increase by 30,000-50,000 - Girls will fare worse. World Bank End Poverty Blog. 11 August 2009.

The impact of the global financial crisis on infant mortality is a topic of great policy importance. However, estimates of the likely impacts of the crisis, cited by international institutions and in the popular press, differ wildly. This blogpost summarizes the main conclusions.

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/infant-mortality-rates-in-africa-will-increase-by-30000-50000-girls-will-fare-worse>

Global Perspectives - Whither G8 and G5? Global Perspectives. 5 August 2009.

The July issue of Global Perspectives sums up the results of the G8 summit in L'Aquila and looks at the future of the global governance summit architecture.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/global-perspectives-whither-g8-and-g5.html>

African Group coordinator on WTO Issues reports on developments in the Doha Development Round. 22-23- July 2009.

The report is divided into two main parts: 1. Progress on the DDA process since January 2009. 2. State of play on the DDA key negotiating tracks.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5095

Governance**ACP governance initiatives****Kenyan Parliament rejects government proposal to reappoint much-criticised anti-corruption chief. BBC. 17 September 2009.**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8260385.stm>

Mo Ibrahim on governance in Africa. Economist video interview. 15 September 2009.

The telecoms mogul on drunken map makers, rewarding good leaders and the challenges facing Africa

http://downloads.economist.feedroom.com/podcast/t_assets/20090915/20090913_ibrahim_433C.mp4?_kip_ipx=1607995374-

1253188890site=economist&cid=8c9fb7cb6ccca6fb5c1058e006b34355a6ec141c&sid=e4a448588b428f485090a8087976a65cc890739d&pid=88a634bf76b24084596895aa3858dd2f5e198fef

Gaddafi could be just what AU, NEPAD have been missing. An African perspective. 11 September 2009.

Africa is in dire need of a benevolent dictator. Democracy as we know it cannot take us anywhere. When hunger strikes, we cannot feed our people on democracy alone. Good governance means that there are laws that every citizen, including the head of state must obey says Jerry Okungu in the New Vision.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/09/11/gaddafi-could-be-just-what-au-nepad-have-been-missing-an-african-perspective/>

SADC summit calls for end of sanctions against Zimbabwe. AfricaNews. 9 September 2009.

Southern African leaders have urged the international community to end sanctions on Zimbabwe. The call came after a regional summit meeting on 8 September 2009. SADC said Zimbabwe had made enough progress in putting together a unity government hence the need to end all forms of sanctions against that country.

www.africanews.com/site/End_sanctions_against_ZimbabweSADC/list_messages/26838

Zambian president launches new anti-corruption plan. AFP. 27 August 2009.

Zambia's President Rupiah Banda launched a new national anti-corruption policy, hoping to erase doubts over his government's anti-graft credentials after former leader Frederick Chiluba was cleared of embezzlement. After the verdict the head of Zambia's Task Force on Corruption, Max Nkole was sacked. The resulting controversy has raised doubts about whether Banda would continue the anti-corruption crackdown launched by the late president Levy Mwanawasa, which had won Zambia praise overseas. Opposition parties have accused Banda of interfering in the courts to win Chiluba's acquittal on charges that he embezzled 500,000 US dollars of public money.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hYk00AUDz57tmKRAMFs8C8dfJtQ>

Africa in our hands. African Development Support Monitor Report 2009.

This comprehensive report is an attempt to establish the extent to which people's voices are heard in the commitment and allocation of resources by donors and African governments. Five key areas are analysed as indicators of responsive practice: poverty, food security and agricultural development; resources for grassroots development; regional integration; education ; health, water and sanitation. Section 3 Chapter on is more specifically on Regional Trade and Integration in Africa (pp.90-107).

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5111

Governance and development partners**Context matters. Capacity.org. September 2009.**

A spectre is haunting donors – the spectre of insignificance. Once the world seemed to be on a rather straight path towards universal well-being: donors could provide investments to boost the economy (1960 and 1970s), or pay attention to basic needs (1980s) or press for market and fiscal policy reforms (1990s). Today, donors herald the virtues of target-driven comprehensive planning with a focus on social sectors, embodied in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). These efforts throughout the decades have been accompanied by mountains of training and technical assistance aimed at developing capacity.

www.capacity.org/en/journal/guest_column/context_matters

Development coherence in trade governance: Key to the rebuilding of the global economy. University of the Philippines. bilaterals.org. 7 September 2009.

Abridged version of a paper presented in the UNDP Regional Stakeholders Consultation on Cross-Border Governance Issues in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand. Author is a co-convenor (NGOs and academe) of the Fair Trade Alliance. UNDP should not miss the opportunity to use the global crisis as an opportunity to help build up rules and institutions supportive of a more balanced approach to trade governance, one that is truly dedicated to human development, not just profits for a few global corporates.

www.bilaterals.org/article.php3?id_article=15857

French President congratulates Bongo victory in Gabon's election. BBC. 7 September 2009.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy has sent a letter of congratulations to Ali Ben Bongo on his victory in Gabon's controversial presidential election. Opponents of Mr Bongo, whose father, Omar, ruled the nation for four decades,

have called for a recount and say the election was rigged. Clashes broke out at the announcement of the election result last week, with French property targeted. Some activists say France, the former colonial power, helped rig the vote.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8243476.stm>

EU to draft new immigration policy by end of October 2009. Washington Post. 23 August 2009.

The European Union will issue new immigration policy proposals by the end of October, Sweden's Foreign Minister Carl Bildt said on Sunday, responding to Italy's plea for more coordinated EU action says the Washington Post on the 23rd of August 2009.

<http://europafrica.net/2009/08/26/eu-to-draft-new-immigration-policy-by-october-2009/>

Global Perspectives - Whither G8 and G5? Global Perspectives. 5 August 2009.

The July issue of Global Perspectives sums up the results of the G8 summit in L'Aquila and looks at the future of the global governance summit architecture.

<http://euforic.blogspot.com/2009/08/global-perspectives-whither-g8-and-g5.html>

EU-Africa governance dialogue

Civil society

Decentralisation and local governance

Knowledge Management and Communication

Capacity development

Knowledge management

Knowledge Sharing: Local and global. Community Content Workshops. Brussels. 8-9 October 2009.

The Local Content workshop in Brussels is planned for 8th and 9th October 2009. Our overall aim is identify and publicise Local Content work that is going on, to raise awareness about its importance and to try and re-energise the interest of the mainstream development community, including the larger international NGOs and donors.

<http://communitycontent.maneno.org/eng/articles/qyp1248968879/>

Research for development

Monitoring, evaluation and learning in international cooperation

Communication for development

New high-speed undersea cable connecting East Africa with the rest of the world poised to go live. BBC. 16 September 2009.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/8257038.stm>

South African pigeon 'faster than broadband'. BBC. 10 September 2009.

Reality of Internet accessibility in Africa. Maybe this is what we should use to disseminate our publications in ACP countries....

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8248056.stm>

How the microchip is changing the face of foreign policy. Europe's World. Summer 2009.

The communications revolution is robbing governments of their age-old monopoly of foreign policymaking, says David Howell, who believe it will also challenge the CFSP's aspirations of the EU. He warns that Europe's common policies will need to be very flexible to adapt to the new conditions.

<http://www.europesworld.org/NewEnglish/Home/Article/tabid/191/ArticleType/ArticleView/ArticleID/21410/language/en-US/Howthemicrochipischangingthefaceofforeignpolicy.aspx>

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Editor Melissa Julian, e-mail: mj@ecdpm.org Call or SMS on mobile +32 (0)47 328 11 65 - Fax +32 (0)2 380 31 55
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