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Development Policy and International Relations

Opportunities and Challenges for EU Development Cooperation after the Accra High-Level Forum. Niels Keijzer and Gwénaëlle Corre, ECDPM in Politorbis 46 - Efficacité de l'aide: Bilan et Perspective. Switzerland Ministry of Foreign Affairs newsletter. September 2009.

This article provides a brief overview of some of the implications of the recent Accra High Level Forum for international development cooperation, with particular emphasis on the policies and operations of the 27 European Union member states and the European Commission. Following an introductory section that situates the Accra forum in the context of recent international events aimed at improving development cooperation in the light of emerging changes, new trends and persisting problems, the article subsequently zooms in on a selection of key issues in EU development cooperation. Based on the analysis in these sections, the authors then outline the likely prospects for possible changes in EU Development Cooperation following the Accra High-Level Forum. Click [here](#) to read more.

Economic and Trade Cooperation

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

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Policy News

Development Policy and International Relations

A summary of this week's main news

Following on from my message to you above in relation to the big decisions that are taking place in the next 3 months and their inter-connectedness, failure to reach **agreement** at the **United Nations Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen from December 7 to 18 2009**, for example, **could spill into the trade arena with devastating effect** if countries seek to exclude goods from high emitters **World Trade Organisation (WTO) Secretary General** Pascal Lamy warned this week (see footnote 1 below)

In relation to migration and development, a new **European**

No. 8, 11 September 2009

Dear,

Decisions to be taken by European Union (EU) policy makers this year, some as early as in the next six weeks if the EU's Lisbon Treaty enters into force, in the areas of EU and international institutional reform and in response to current global crises will determine the framework for future EU external relations and the role of European development cooperation policy and its implementation within it. A link between global discussions to regional and national levels is necessary to support developing countries in setting up institutions and structures to inform good policy decision-making and good policy and to channel support and monitor its implementation effectively.

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So this edition of the Weekly Compass is a little longer because I'm including some information that usually I would only include in the Weekly Compass-Extended Version. Do you prefer this? Or should I keep this Weekly Compass e-mail short and trust you'll get the info from the extended version somewhere else?

All the best,

Melissa mj@ecdpm.org

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Off the track

Portfolios of the Poor. How the world's poor live on 2 dollars a day. Development Drums interview with authors. July 2009.

Forty percent of the world's population lives on less than \$2 a day. You may be surprised by the extent to which they use financial services. Daryl Collins and Jonathan Morduch discuss their book. Click [here](#) to read more.

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Commission (EC) proposal seeks to establish a **Joint EU Resettlement Programme** (see footnote 2 below) at ensuring better targeted, more coordinated and coherent EU support to the international protection of refugees through resettlement and to enhance the strategic use of resettlement by ensuring that it is properly integrated into the EU's external and humanitarian policies. A mechanism will allow the setting of common annual priorities on resettlement and more effective use of financial assistance available through the European Refugee Fund "pledging" exercise. This will be complemented by strengthened practical cooperation, enhanced effectiveness of external asylum policies and a regular evaluation of the Joint Resettlement Programme. A **European Asylum Support Office** is expected to become operational in 2010. The plan will be improved and further developed to be included in the **Stockholm Programme** to be adopted this year which will set out the **EU's objectives** for the **next five years** in the area of **Justice, Freedom and Security**.

Developing countries are being hit hard by the consequences of the global economic crisis. Many observers argue that assistance needs to go beyond available existing Official Development Assistance (ODA). This month's **United Nations Report on Bridging the Gap Between Climate Change and Development Agendas** (see footnote 3 below) argues that climate mitigation and adaptation efforts can move forward effectively only if they are part of a consistent development strategy built around a massive investment-led transformation along low-carbon, high-growth paths. Quick, up-front investments are necessary. A variety of market and non-market institutional mechanisms will also be needed. The **strategy requires the international community to come up with \$500 to \$600 billion annually, or one percent of world gross domestic product**, to help developing countries with the big investment push given the severe threat from climate change. Given the huge financing needs, **radical changes to the architecture of international financing are necessary**. Possible new features could include the creation of a global clean energy fund and a forest-related financing mechanism. The discussion on creating policies and programmes has hardly started yet through, according to the report.

Confirming the scale of resources necessary, **G20 finance experts** meeting earlier this month cited a World Bank study showing that the **developing world alone would need more than \$100 billion annually by 2030 to support climate change efforts**. There is a major financing 'gap' between projected needs and current sources of funding said a 6-page overview paper, according to a Reuters report (see footnote 4 below). **Resources for mitigation and adaptation will need to be scaled up urgently and substantially**. It is important that finance ministries are fully engaged with the issues around climate change finance. It will be important to leverage private investment. Particularly for mitigation, private financial flows will need to help bridge the overall gap, according to the report. Carbon offset markets are supported as a possible source of private sector funds with the G20 quoting estimates that the **developed world could spend \$80-160 billion by 2020 cutting emissions in developing countries and earning rights to pollute at home**.

How all this will work on the ground in beneficiary countries, issues relating to domestic resource mobilisation and domestic accountability are also key. Already, some **East African communities** will soon be **earning cash from the global carbon emissions trade** (see footnote 5 below). The Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute project co-ordinator, Dr James Kairo, says the net benefit of carbon emission trade using mangrove forests is close to **\$3,000 per hectare yearly, which is more than income generated from the sale of the wood products**.

But both political will and legal measures are necessary to ensure commitments are met. It is of concern then to some observers that the 10 September 2009 **EC Communication on stepping up international climate finance and setting out a European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal** (see footnote 6 below) provides less than originally anticipated funding for the post-Kyoto climate deal. The EC communication notes that the EU has set the most ambitious climate reduction targets in the world and is committed to increase these if other developed countries commit themselves to comparable reductions, and if economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities. Indeed provisional 2008 **data released at the end of August showed further EU progress towards Kyoto climate change targets** (see footnote 7 below). The EC's proposed European Blueprint seeks to unlock the current impasse in the negotiations by presenting a blueprint on climate finance. It proposes that the EU should set out the likely sources of finance, how to define a fair contribution, and how to organise the financing. Based on the Commission's



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best estimate, **finance requirements for adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries could reach roughly € 100 billion per year by 2020.** International public funding in the range of € 22 to 50 billion per year should be made available in 2020 according to the EC. From 2013, public funding contributions should be shared out on the basis of ability to pay and responsibility for emissions and include economically more advanced developing countries. On the basis of these assumptions, the EU share would be from around 10% to around 30% depending on the weight given to these two criteria. In case of an ambitious outcome in Copenhagen, **the EU's fair contribution could therefore be between € 2 to 15 billion per year in 2020** depending on the overall size of the global financing agreed and the weight given to each distribution criterion. According to **Reuters**, the **EC had indicated last week 24 billion Euros annually to the developing world by 2020.** But that contribution was lowered earlier this week to 2-15 billion Euros.

The **United Kingdom** also set out its position ahead of the Copenhagen meeting. The UK wants to see an agreement which takes action to limit global temperature increases, action to help developing countries adapt to climate change, and a deal which supports the transformation to a low-carbon economy worldwide. **A Road to Copenhagen** sets out the government's ideas, which will continue to develop over the next six months (see footnote 8 below). It was also surprising to some that the communication was published so soon after the World Conference Climate 3 (see footnote 9 below). The European Commission has declared its support for a new **Global Framework for Climate Services** aimed at obtaining more scientifically reliable data and prediction systems for climate forecasting which was discussed at the conference (see footnote 10 below).

The amount of climate financing that will be made available in December is a key issue. Earlier this month, Africa's new climate leader, Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, put forward the **first ever joint African position in international climate negotiations** saying the **continent is "prepared to walk out of any negotiations** that threatens another rape of our continent" (see footnote 11 below). Although Africa needs financial help from developed countries to adapt to the effects of climate change and limit its own contributions to the phenomenon, it does not come to the negotiating table empty-handed, Zenawi said. He pointed out Africa's potential as a market for clean development technologies and the creation of a potential carbon sink. "By partnering with us on green development, the developed world could create a more robust market and overall environment for the mitigation efforts that it alone must shoulder," Zenawi said. "We will use our numbers to delegitimise any agreement that is not consistent with our minimal position," Zenawi told a conference of climate change experts. Some experts have said the continent should ask for up to \$200 billion a year.

Footnotes

1 Doha talks at risk if climate talks fail warns WTO Secretary General. Financial Times, New Delhi. 7 September 2009. Click [here](#).

2 European Commission proposes establishment of a Joint EU Resettlement Programme. 2 September 2009. Click [here](#).

See also Questions and Answers on the proposal. Click [here](#).

3 Bridging the gap between climate change and development agendas. World Economic and Social Survey 2009: Promoting Development, Saving the Planet. United Nations. September 2009. Click [here](#).

Also click [here](#).

4 Substantial climate change funds needed urgently. Draft document to G20 Finance experts group meeting. Reuters. 4 September 2009. Click [here](#).

5 East Africa Taps Into Carbon Trading. Mangrove Assessment, Restoration and Evaluation in East Africa. allAfrica.com. 8 September 2009. Click [here](#).

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

See also EU cuts funding for post-Kyoto climate deal. Reuters via europafrika. 9 September 2009. Click [here](#).

7 European Commission welcomes provisional 2008 data showing further EU progress towards Kyoto climate change targets. 31 August 2009. Click [here](#).

8 The Road to Copenhagen. UK calls for countries to press for an ambitious deal at international climate meeting in December. UK DFID. 1 September 2009. Click [here](#).

9 World Conference Climate 3. Better climate information for a better future. UN. Geneva. Declaration. 31 August - 4 September 2009. Click [here](#).

10 European Commission supports UN World Climate Conference. Realising a Global Framework for Climate Services. EC Press Release. 3 September 2009. Click [here](#).

Also click [here](#).

11 Africa's new climate leader puts forward first ever joint position in international climate negotiations. EU welcomes Africa/G77 separation. SciDev.Net. 4 September 2009. Click [here](#).
See also: Africa may veto climate change deal. Reuters. 3 September 2009. Click [here](#).

Other specific EU activities this week in relation to these issues include:

Gross Domestic Product and beyond. Measuring progress in a changing world. EC Action Plan Communication. 8 September 2009.

The actions proposed by the EC aim to improve the measurement of a nation's progress by complementing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure of economic activity. As a part of efforts to make the shift towards a low carbon, resource-efficient economy, the EC plans to present a pilot version of a comprehensive environmental index in 2010. The European Statistical System will implement Environmental Accounting as a standard in Macroeconomic statistics. Click [here](#) to read more.
Also click [here](#).

Biodiversity: EU High-Level meeting. Strömstad. 7-9 September 2009.

The objective of the meeting is to prepare for the revision of the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity and, in particular, the development of new biodiversity visions and targets following the evaluation of the 2010 Biodiversity Target. The Convention on Biological Diversity stems from the Conference on Environment and Development, which took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 - the Rio 'Earth Summit'. It seeks to protect genetic diversity, slow the rate of species extinction and conserve habitats and ecosystems. The Strategic Plan was adopted in The Hague in 2002 and aims to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. Environment ministers and senior EU officials are expected to attend. Click [here](#) to read more.

Time to tap climate change-combating potential of the world's ecosystems. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Climate Issues Update. 2 September 2009.

Investing in restoration and maintenance of the Earth's multi-trillion dollar ecosystems can have a key role in countering climate change and climate-proofing vulnerable economies. This is among the central findings of a new climate issues update by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), a project launched by Germany and the European Commission in response to a proposal by the G8+5 Environment Ministers (Potsdam, Germany 2007) to develop a global study on the economics of biodiversity loss. The study is hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme. It says the planet's biological diversity and 'ecological infrastructure' are increasingly being put at risk from the impact of climbing greenhouse gases. Nations have natural assets worth trillions of dollars which could help fight global warming and save investment in industrial schemes for carbon capture. Click [here](#) to read more.

Reviewing Community innovation policy in a changing world. Future EU Innovation Policy. EC Communication. 2 September 2009.

The re-launched Lisbon Partnership for growth and jobs has put innovation and entrepreneurship at the centre and called for decisive and more coherent action by the Community and the Member States in view of mastering the shift towards knowledge based low carbon economy. On this basis, an ambitious European innovation policy has been launched in 2006 and the Small Business Act (SBA) has been agreed. Thanks to the partnership approach between the EU and its Member States progress can today be reported. Almost all Member States have improved their innovation performance. The innovation gap between the EU and its key competitors, the US and Japan, has narrowed. However, the Communication also recognises policy gaps and indicates areas where further improvements both at European and at Member States level are necessary. This analysis will feed into the preparation of the new European reform agenda beyond 2010. Click [here](#) to read more.

EU Commissioner for Science and Research in Africa to boost Science Partnership between African Union and the European Union. 7-9 September 2009.

For the first time, EU Commissioner for Science and Research Janez Potočnik will pay an official visit to the African Union and Kenya. From 7 to 9 September, he will hold high-level political meetings and will visit EU-supported research centres in Nairobi and Addis-Ababa. This visit takes place in the framework of the Science & Technology Partnership established between the African Union and the European Union in December 2007. This unique partnership between two continents aims to strengthen African research capacity in the area of science and technology, enabling Africa to produce and to use its own scientific knowledge to address its development challenges and emerge on the global scientific

scene. Click [here](#) to read more.

Africa seeks reparations for climate change. Meeting of the Representatives of the Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and Lead Experts on Climate Change. Addis. 24 August 2009.

Click [here](#) to read more.

Economic and Trade Cooperation

Competitiveness of the European Union Agro-Food Industry Roadmap. EU Council notes European Commission High Level Group on the Competitiveness of the Agro-Food Industry report. EU Council Press Release. 7 September 2009.

The HLG was tasked to define recommendations for promoting the sustainable development and competitiveness of the European agro-food sector. Their report contains thirty recommendations and a roadmap of key initiatives to implement them. EU member states generally welcomed the recommendations to: - make better use of instruments available to support the competitiveness of SMEs; - facilitate innovation and the development of new food processing technologies; - establish a European forum that will address the relationships among the players in the food chain, and in particular between producers/processors/distributors; - promote best practices and avoid anti-competitive activities by drawing up an EU wide code of conduct; and - rebalance the asymmetry of the bargaining power in the food supply chain. Click [here](#) to read more.

Africa's chief development banker urges regional cooperation on the impact of the financial crisis on developing countries. 8 September 2009.

"We are 53 diverse countries differently affected by the crisis, 1 billion people that cannot be ignored". That was the stark message to Members of Parliament's Development Committee from Donald Kaberuka, the head of Africa's Development Bank at a hearing on 3 September in Brussels. The economic crisis has hit the continent hard with falling commodity prices leading to reduced incomes. Click [here](#) to read more.

Governance

Neither Consolidating Nor Fully Democratic: The Evolution of African Political Regimes, 1999-2008. Briefing Paper No.67.

The 20 African countries included in the Afrobarometer include many of the most politically liberal countries on the continent, including 7 countries ranked by Freedom House in 2008 as "Free." However, when we assess the quality of these regimes based on popular attitudes and perceptions, we do not find any consolidated democracies among them (although Botswana comes close). In fact, we find some consolidating as autocracies, but most countries are best understood as unconsolidated, hybrid regimes. They exhibit some key elements of democracy, such as regular elections and protection of core individual freedoms. But either the popular demand for democracy, or the perceived supply of democracy, or, in most cases, both, fall short of the standards of full democracy. But the trajectories of individual countries are extremely diverse, with some exhibiting sharp declines away from democratic consolidation, while others are steadily advancing. Click [here](#) to read more.

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