

Weekly Compass Extended Version

Topics monitored

Some sections may be empty if there was no news this week.

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No. 14 – 26 October 2009

Dear Reader,

It was nice to see so many EU and ACP colleagues in Stockholm last week at the European Development Days. I've included a one-page summary of the event in this week's Editor's Pick. All the documents related to the event and position papers in relation to it, as well as the latest documents on climate change, Economic Partnership Agreements and other key issues are posted in this *Weekly Compass-Extended Version*.

As this arrives on your desk, EU ambassadors are conducting their final considerations on the EU Presidency-EC paper on the future European Union External Action Service ahead of EU Heads of Government's consideration of this on Thursday. You'll find the latest information I have on this here and please be sure to keep an eye on our RSS feeds today and the rest of this week where I'll post the latest information I pick up on this.

All the best,

Melissa

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Editor's Pick

World's great development minds call on EU leaders to take historic opportunity to put sustainable development on the right track

Some 5,000 people from around the world - students and civil society organisations to Nobel peace-prize laureates and presidents – discussed how to effectively ensure poverty eradication and sustainable development at this year's "European Development Days" event held from 22-24 October in Stockholm. A full transcript is available on the event's website, but please [click here](#) to read my one-page summary of the key points raised and the suggestions made on what's needed next, particularly from the European Union in the coming days and weeks, to put development cooperation on the right course.

Off the track

European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. 2010.

The European Union is one of the richest areas in the world, but still 17% of EU citizens have such limited resources that they cannot afford the basics. Poverty is often associated with developing countries, where a lack of food and clean water can often be a daily challenge. Europe is also affected by poverty and social exclusion. It may not be as severe, but is nonetheless unacceptable. Click [here](#) for more.

Policy News

EU Financial Regulation and its Implementing Rules – open consultation to feed into EU 2010 review and prepare new generation of programmes in 2014.

Stakeholders are requested to share practical experiences so that the EC can improve access to grants and simplify its own handling of financial files. This is especially important as the EU begins to prepare the ground for a new generation of programmes in 2014. The EC will present its reform proposals in mid-2010. A discussion paper on the scope of the current consultation is available on the consultation website available in three languages. It looks at improving the process of public calls for proposals in the award of grants and on how to simplify the Commission's own handling of financial files. The public consultation will run until 18 December 2009. The review of the financial rules should not be confused with the ongoing reform of the EU budget, the scope of which is much larger and includes spending priorities, revenue for the EU budget, etc. The Commission will present its proposals on the EU budget reform before the end of 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/budget/consultations/FRconsult2009_en.htm

ECDPM and the ACP Committee of Ambassadors discuss the implications of the EU Lisbon Treaty for ACP-EU cooperation

ECDPM's *europafrika* newsletter reports on the workshop, jointly organised by the ACP Secretariat and ECDPM on the 16th of October in the ACP House, aimed at providing ACP Ambassadors with a brief overview of the changes in the EU following from the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty as they are expected to affect EU-ACP relations. In addition the workshop offered a platform for discussion and joint thinking through the implications of a possible ratification of the Lisbon Treaty for the ACP as a Group. Click here to read the article.

<http://europafrika.net/2009/10/19/summary-of-the-workshop-for-ACP-ambassadors-on-lisbon-treaty-16-10-2009/>

Extension of in-country phase of the Mid-Term Review of the 10th European Development. Eurostep. 19 October 2009.

According to information from the European Commission, the deadline for Commission delegates in ACP countries for submitting their draft reports to Brussels has been extended to 15 November. In the original timetable Delegates were expected to send their draft reports to Brussels by 15 October. The extension is to ensure that there is some engagement with civil society (and other non-state actors) in ACP countries so that their views can be included in the reports. Read the toolkit prepared by Eurostep and the Concord Cotonou Working Group 'Influencing the discussions on Country Strategy Papers during the Mid-Term Review of the 10th European Development Fund' here. www.acp-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Toolkit-english-reviewed.doc

Democracy and Development: How can both processes mutually reinforce each other? ECDPM.

The overall theme of the 2009 European Development Days (EDD) was citizenship and development. Within this framework, a plenary session focused on the complex relationship between democracy and development and how they can reinforce each other mutually. The Swedish Presidency requested ECDPM to prepare this short background paper to frame the debate and provide food for thought. Based on a rather sobering contextual analysis, this note argues that the time seems ripe to reconsider the linkages between democracy and development. A review of key insights from both literature and practice is provided to facilitate such a re-assessment. The note then goes on to explore avenues that may help democracy to deliver better development outcomes. http://www.eudevdays.eu/docs/edd_bckgd_paper_demo_plena.pdf

Overcoming fragility in Africa – Forging a new European approach. European Report on Development.

The first ever European Report on Development (ERD) was launched at the European Development Days on 22 October 2009. A reassessment of the EU development policy towards the Sub-Saharan Africa fragile countries is in order. That is the aim of the 2009 European Report on Development. The 2009 European Report on Development analyses the costs and characteristics of fragility, the capacity of fragile countries to cope with negative shocks such as the 2008-09 financial crisis and the EU's current engagement with fragile countries as well as the potential for EU development policy to assist national stakeholders in enhancing resilience. The focus is on Sub-Saharan Africa because this region appears to be particularly lagging behind in the sphere of state consolidation. ECDPM staff attended a number of ERD events and ECDPM inputted into the ERD process by the production of a background paper on "EU policies to address fragility in sub-Saharan Africa" by Fernanda Faria and Andrew Sherriff which was significantly utilised in chapter 8 of the report. This ECDPM background paper will be officially published and available in full by the 6th of November 2009. <http://erd.eui.eu/>

First annual conference of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. The Hague. 20-21 October 2009.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) was launched at the Accra High Level Forum in September 2008 and aims to improve aid through greater transparency to accelerate the reduction of poverty.

<http://tinyurl.com/yg4r2y5>

See also an informal note from ECDPM on the conference at: <http://drop.io/melissajulian/asset/international-aid-transparency-initiative-first-annual-conference-ecdpm-informal-report-of-the-meeting-20-211009-doc>

Trade Negotiations Insights. ECDPM-ICTSD. October 2009.

Contents * The Lisbon Treaty – Implications for ACP-EU Relations * Editorial * News and publications * Services and EPA: a difficult but vital relationship * Bananas, Economic Partnership Agreements, and the WTO * Some Lessons of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA * Specialty Food Products from Southern Africa: Aid that views Africa as a Commercial Partner * WTO Roundup * EPA Update * Events * Resources [http://ictsd.net/news/tni/?](http://ictsd.net/news/tni/?volume=8&number=8)

[volume=8&number=8](http://ictsd.net/news/tni/?volume=8&number=8)

European Union to reinforce transport cooperation with Africa. EC Press Release. 22 October 2009.

The European Commission will be setting up an action plan with its African partners to discuss ways to improve and strengthen transport links between the two continents on an ongoing basis. The action plan has been announced during the Euro-African Transport Forum that was held in the framework of the “TEN-T days” conference taking place in Naples on 21 and 22 October. The Forum is attended by representatives of EU Member States, the Commission as well as those from African countries and regional organisations. This Forum is directly linked to the recent communication on “Partnership between the European Union and Africa Connecting. Africa and Europe: working towards strengthening transport cooperation”. Further cooperation is expected to lead to increased trade, improved safety and security as well as a transport system that is better equipped to deal with the challenges of climate change.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

[reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

Beyond Planning: Markets and Networks for Better Aid. Center for Global Development. October 2009.

According to this document, the political economy of aid agencies is driven by incomplete information and multiple competing objectives and confounded by principal-agent and collective-action problems. Policies to improve aid rely too much on a planning paradigm that tries to ignore, rather than change, the political economy of aid. A considered combination of market mechanisms, networked collaboration, and collective regulation would be more likely to lead to significant improvements. The priority should be on reforms that put pressure on the aid system to evolve in the right direction rather than on grand designs. It will be very interesting to see whether this type of diagnostics and its recommendations on how to gradually 'transform the international aid system' will be picked up, and what role a center like ECDPM can play. www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422971/

Theory, General Equilibrium, Political Economy and Empirics in Development Economics. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. October 2009.

Daron Acemoglu discusses the role of economic theory in empirical work in development economics with special emphasis on general equilibrium and political economy considerations. He argues that economic theory plays (should play) a central role in formulating models, estimates of which can be used for counterfactual and policy analysis. He emphasises why relying solely on instruments for this type of analysis may be insufficient, and discusses why, in certain instances, counterfactual analysis based on microdata that ignores general equilibrium and political economy issues may lead to misleading conclusions. He illustrates the main arguments using examples from recent work in development economics and political economy. <http://tinyurl.com/yInt6zm>

Development Policy**International external assistance****EU external assistance****Lighten the load. In a time of crisis, European aid has never been more important. ActionAid. 22 October 2009.**

As the prognosis for developed countries improves, millions of people in the developing world are still struggling to keep their heads above the water. Over €100 billion (US\$150 billion)¹ was mobilised for Northern Rock, Dexia and

Commerzbank alone, more than double the amount of EU development aid in 2009, but there has been no bail out for the world's poor. Instead EU countries have slashed their development aid budgets, with deeper cuts expected in 2010. The crisis gives the international community an opportunity to deliver financial reform and clamp down on financial outflows from developing countries, including tax evasion and avoidance. ActionAid calculates that by increasing national income tax revenue to at least 15%, developing countries could raise an extra €135 billion a year; money that would make a huge difference to the world's poor. <http://tinyurl.com/y15lq59>

Extension of in-country phase of the Mid-Term Review of the 10th European Development. Eurostep. 19 October 2009.

According to information from the European Commission, the deadline for Commission delegates in ACP countries for submitting their draft reports to Brussels has been extended to 15 November. In the original timetable Delegates were expected to send their draft reports to Brussels by 15 October. The extension is to ensure that there is some engagement with civil society (and other non-state actors) in ACP countries so that their views can be included in the reports. Read the toolkit prepared by Eurostep and the Concord Cotonou Working Group 'Influencing the discussions on Country Strategy Papers during the Mid-Term Review of the 10th European Development Fund' here.

www.acp-programming.eu/wcm/dmdocuments/Toolkit-english-reviewed.doc

Nine out of ten Europeans still strongly support development aid despite the downturn. Development Aid in Times of Economic Turmoil. Eurobarometer. 19 October 2009.

The study shows that the crisis affecting European countries did not affect public support for development aid, which still remains high. Around 90% of Europeans still believe development is important and 72% of Europeans are in favour of honouring or going beyond existing aid commitments to the developing world. EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Karel De Gucht appealed to EU Member States "to stick to their commitments to increase development aid up to € 69 billion by 2010 to meet the mid term target of the Millennium Development Goals". http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_318_en.pdf

International development and aid effectiveness

New approaches to reforming the international aid system. Live webcast. Overseas Development Institute. 23 October 2009.

Aid is not the most important determinant of how quickly a country develops, but it can contribute both to accelerating development and improving the lives of poor people. There are mounting concerns however that not enough is being done to ensure aid is used effectively for poverty reduction. Despite decades of commitment to change how aid is delivered, reform has been painfully slow. Declarations of intent have clearly not been sufficient to overcome the political and institutional incentives and constraints within which donors work. A key question, looking to the future, is this: are donors more likely to be able to change the constraints in which they have to operate, to become more effective within the existing system? This meeting will explore new thinking on institutional incentives and constraints in the aid system - the political economy of aid. Owen Barder (Development Initiatives) will present his new paper titled 'Markets, Networks and Planning for more Effective Aid'.

<http://tinyurl.com/yjyw6ch>

Beyond aid: Is our aid focus too narrow? Friends of Europe Roundtable. Complete audio transcript of the meeting. 22 October 2009.

The global economic crisis may be costing the developing world a staggering \$750bn in lost output, but for aid donors argument still rages over which types of development assistance work best; Should aid be tied or untied, in

cash or in credits, with conditionality or carte blanche? The new and more relevant debate may be over whether it is aid itself that is hindering rather than hastening economic and social development in the world's poorest countries. If the EU were to drastically revise its development assistance strategy, how much emphasis should it place on improving governance and fighting corruption through more transparency? What would be the political implications of a major policy shift by Europe to include climate change and EU market access into its aid strategy, and what might be the economic benefits for the developing world?

www.eudevdays.eu/event_coverage/mp3/22-10_Aid%20relevance_EN.mp3

Ending aid dependence: Asserting national autonomy. Yash Tandon interviewed by Pambazuka News. 22 October 2009.

In an interview with Pambazuka News, Yash Tandon discusses the problems of 'development aid', his differences with Dambisa Moyo's arguments in 'Dead Aid' (<http://www.dambisamoyo.com/>), the importance of Southern countries' right to autonomy and his own book, 'Ending Aid Dependence'.

www.pambazuka.org/en/category/features/59664

First annual conference of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. The Hague. 20-21 October 2009.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) was launched at the Accra High Level Forum in September 2008 and aims to improve aid through greater transparency to accelerate the reduction of poverty.

<http://tinyurl.com/yg4r2y5>

See also an informal note from ECDPM on the conference at: <http://drop.io/melissajulian/asset/international-aid-transparency-initiative-first-annual-conference-ecdpm-informal-report-of-the-meeting-20-211009-doc>

Donors set conditions for aid to Uganda. Reuters. 16 October 2009.

Uganda's donors have set minimum conditions, including eliminating corruption, that will determine their continued financial support to the government over the next three years, the World Bank said. The funds are given mainly by the European Union and multilateral donors. Other conditions include macroeconomic and fiscal policies that will create the right environment for a balanced economic growth, a transparent process of preparing and implementing the government's budget and a commitment to end poverty. Annual assessments of the government's effectiveness in use of donor funds will be carried out every November. <http://tinyurl.com/yj49puw>

Diarrhoea: why children are still dying and what can be done. The Lancet. 14 October 2009.

The World Health Organization and UNICEF said urgent action was needed to combat a condition which kills an estimated 1.5m children a year. They have drawn up a seven-point plan to tackle the problem. It includes zinc treatment, promotion of breastfeeding and vaccinations. It is estimated that one in every five child deaths worldwide is due to diarrhoea - more than the child death toll from Aids, malaria and measles combined. It is estimated that 88% of diarrhoeal diseases worldwide are attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene. As of 2006, an estimated 2.5bn people had no access to sanitary facilities, and nearly one in four people in developing countries was practicing open defecation.

[www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(09\)61798-0/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(09)61798-0/fulltext)

Tectonic shifts tie BRIC and Africa's economic destinies. Standard Bank (South Africa). 14 October 2009.

The relative scope and scale of BRIC engagements with Africa are all too often lost. This paper aims to address this caveat, taking trade as a central tenet of BRIC-Africa engagement and seeking to quantify where each of the BRICs stands in relation to each other, and indeed to more traditional trading partners, with regard to the mutually held desire to increase their African commercial and diplomatic presence. In providing the numbers behind BRIC-Africa ties, this paper seeks to assess which countries and regions in Africa are benefiting most from burgeoning relations, and to back up assertions on the strategic priorities of BRIC forays into Africa, with an analysis of trade,

diplomatic initiatives and FDI. In essence, the paper takes the commonly held assumptions of BRIC in Africa and places them firmly under the quantitative spotlight, and in doing so dispels some and reinforces others.

<http://ws9.standardbank.co.za/sbrp/DocumentDownloader?docId=3081>

African Governments Urged to Recommit to People-Centred Development. African Union-United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Joint Press Release. 13 October 2009.

With the deadline of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) close at hand, African governments need to recommit to pushing forward policies that address population and other critical social development issues, especially the health and rights of African women, a review report from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) states.

[http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2009/october/African Governments Urged to Recommit to People.doc](http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/2009/october/African_Governments_Urged_to_Recommit_to_People.doc)

World Bank Annual Report 2009

<http://tinyurl.com/yjemkjp>

Beyond Planning: Markets and Networks for Better Aid. Center for Global Development. October 2009.

According to this document, the political economy of aid agencies is driven by incomplete information and multiple competing objectives and confounded by principal-agent and collective-action problems. Policies to improve aid rely too much on a planning paradigm that tries to ignore, rather than change, the political economy of aid. A considered combination of market mechanisms, networked collaboration, and collective regulation would be more likely to lead to significant improvements. The priority should be on reforms that put pressure on the aid system to evolve in the right direction rather than on grand designs. It will be very interesting to see whether this type of diagnostics and its recommendations on how to gradually 'transform the international aid system' will be picked up, and what role a center like ECDPM can play. www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422971/

EU development effectiveness

Other News

Beyond the MDGs: European Development Co-operation after 2015. EDC2020 Panel at the European Development Days in Stockholm. Full audio transcript of the meeting. 22 October 2009.

www.eudevdays.eu/event_coverage/mp3/22-10_Development_beyond_2015_EN.mp3

Aid Effectiveness: benefits of a European Approach. European approach to development aid could bring at least €3 to 6 billion a year in gains. EC Press Release. 22 October 2009.

The study attempts to quantify for the EU the costs of ineffective aid and shows that the EU could be saving at least €3-6 billion on a yearly basis if it works more effectively together. By fully implementing international commitments taken in Paris (2005) and Accra (2008) and using tools agreed at EU level, the EU could make development work better for the developing countries and trigger similar undertakings by other donors ahead of the next global forum on aid effectiveness in Seoul in 2011. Further discussions at the highest level are to follow.

<http://tinyurl.com/ykvx7dg>

Democracy building in external relations. Debate on oral question in European Parliament. 20 October 2009.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/plenary/home.do?
date=20091019&tab=CURRENT&subTab=20091020&language=EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/plenary/home.do?date=20091019&tab=CURRENT&subTab=20091020&language=EN)

See webcast at:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/live/live-video?eventId=20091020-0900-
PLENARY_SESSION&language=en](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/live/live-video?eventId=20091020-0900-PLenary_SESSION&language=en)

Financing for development

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

Food security and policy coherence. EU Council Conclusions. EU Press Release. 19 October 2009.

[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?
id=363&lang=EN&directory=en/agricult/&fileName=110606.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=363&lang=EN&directory=en/agricult/&fileName=110606.pdf)

Migration and development

EU migration policy 'on the wrong track'. EurActiv.com. 21 October 2009.

Europe's migration policy is failing to capitalise on the creative potential that comes with cultural diversity, according to a leading expert on urban planning, who warned that the EU's Blue Card scheme treats people as "economic units". www.euractiv.com/en/innovation/eu-migration-policy-wrong-track/article-186609

Climate change and development

EU position for the Copenhagen Climate Conference. EU Environment Council Conclusions. 21 October 2009.

EU Finance Ministers also discussed financing of climate policies

www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/fr/article_9129_fr.htm

see: [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?
id=350&lang=EN&directory=en/ecofin/&fileName=110622.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=350&lang=EN&directory=en/ecofin/&fileName=110622.pdf)

The Copenhagen Climate Conference will be held from 7-18 December 2009.

Preparation of the 29-30 October 2009 European Council. EU Council and Commission statements made to the European Parliament. Podcast. 21 October 2009.

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/player/streaming.cfm?type=ebsplus&language=en&sid=149146>

Climate change and developing countries in the context of the UN Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen. European Parliament web-stream. 20 October 2009.

Statements from the European Commission and Council and debate with the European Parliament.

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/live/live-video?eventId=20091020-0900-
PLENARY_SESSION&language=en](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/live/live-video?eventId=20091020-0900-PLenary_SESSION&language=en)

Climate change and developing countries in the context of the UN Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen. Statements by the EU Council and the Commission in the European Parliament. Podcast. 20 October 2009.

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/player/streaming.cfm?type=ebsplus&language=en&sid=149144>

EU leaders must commit new money or risk climate deal collapse. Joint European Development NGOs response to EU Council position for Copenhagen Climate Conference. 20 October 2009.

European NGOs warn the proposals could scupper a deal on climate change and set back the fight against poverty unless European Heads of State and Government step up with new money when they meet at the end of the month. The proposals, which will be discussed at the Heads of State Summit on 29 and 30 October, failed to make a clear commitment that money put forward to help poor countries adapt to a changing climate and reduce emissions would be additional existing aid commitments. Aid agencies warn that if climate finance is not additional to the 0.7 per cent of GDP promised in aid the fight against poverty would go into reverse. The Finance Ministers' proposal refers only to the European Commission's low estimate that poor countries should receive between Euro 22 billion and 50 billion in public climate finance - however it leaves Heads of State and Government to decide how much of this money the European Union should be responsible for.

http://www.concordeurope.org/Files/media/internetdocumentsENG/5_Press/1_Press_releases/00pressreleases2009/ECOFIN-release-10-2009-EN.doc

Climate talks fail to agree on how rich countries could provide financial assistance to poor nations to adapt to the effects of climate change, FT. 19 October 2009.

While negotiators for the developed nations cleared one of the biggest hurdles in the way of an agreement on climate change at Copenhagen by relenting on the need for developing countries to sign up to a 2050 emissions target, on Monday night there was still deadlock on another critical issue. The two-day talks in London, among the governments of 17 of the world's biggest emitters, focused on how rich countries could provide financial assistance to poor nations to adapt to the effects of climate change, and help them to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. www.ft.com/cms/s/0/b83363aa-bcf0-11de-a7ec-00144feab49a.html

UN climate negotiator knocks full treaty hopes. FT. 19 October 2009.

The Copenhagen climate change conference will not produce a new treaty, Yvo de Boer has said, but the meeting will set out the framework for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

www.ft.com/cms/s/0/0c6555b8-bcde-11de-a7ec-00144feab49a.html

Concession raises hopes for climate deal. FT. 19 October 2009.

Rich countries are preparing to relent on their demand that developing countries agree to long-term cuts in greenhouse gas emissions ahead of Copenhagen summit.

www.ft.com/cms/s/0/45450bde-bcd5-11de-a7ec-00144feab49a.html

Developing countries drop demands for access to technology to cut greenhouse gas emissions. FT. 15 October 2009.

The demand has been a sticking point in negotiations before this December's climate change summit in Copenhagen with rich countries, arguing that any such move could force private sector companies to give away their intellectual property. The softening of the developing countries' position comes close to resolving one of the five key elements that the UN said was necessary for a deal on climate change at Copenhagen this December. The other elements are: binding targets for mid-term emissions reductions from developed countries; a long-term global emissions target; actions by developing countries to curb their emissions; and financing for developing countries to adapt to the effects of global warming. But on financial assistance from the rich to developing nations

to help them cut emissions and cope with climate change, agreement will not come until the very end of the negotiations. www.ft.com/cms/s/0/8d956108-b9c5-11de-a747-00144feab49a.html

Climate and Trade Policies in a Post-2012 World. Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies: Supporting European Climate Policy. ADAM/UNDP. September 2009.

EU-funded ADAM project (“Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies: Supporting European Climate Policy”) and UNEP, Collection of articles by leading experts mostly based on the presentations made at the “International Workshop on Post-2012 Climate and Trade Policies” (September 2008). The groundbreaking dialogue among Trade Ministers in December 2007 during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations in Bali, Indonesia stimulated intense research and discussions on potential areas of synergy and conflict between the trade and climate change regimes. [...] The Ministers focused their discussions on how international trade can best support climate change objectives and called on more analysis and evidence on the linkages between international trade, development and climate change. The aim of this publication is to respond to this call by providing a collection of short articles that examine the future interplay between climate and trade policies and institutions.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5159

Food security / agriculture

Some (Possibly Heretical) Thoughts on Agriculture. Shanta Devarajan, Chief World Bank Economist, Africa on Africa Can End Poverty World Bank blog. 21 October 2009.

Since the publication of the 2008 World Development Report, there has been a vigorous discussion in the development community about agriculture; today’s publication of the World Bank’s Agriculture Action Plan is a milestone in that process. I am puzzled by the rule-of-thumb that, in Africa, at least 10 percent of public expenditure should be for agriculture. My agriculturalist friends tell me that there are huge problems with the productivity of public spending in agriculture. So why should we advocate an increase in this spending? Perhaps the best way to ensure that interventions are productive is to make sure that voters are better informed about their benefits and costs. And how can we do that? We can start by a discussion on blogs like this one!

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/some-possibly-heretical-thoughts-on-agriculture?cid=EXTAFR1>

Food security and policy coherence. EU Council Conclusions. EU Press Release. 19 October 2009.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=363&lang=EN&directory=en/agricult/&fileName=110606.pdf>

World Food Day 2009: EU leading the global fight against hunger. 16 October 2009.

The 2009 World Food Day on 16 October is marked by an EU stronger than ever in its commitment to improve access to food around the world. With the commitment made at the G8 meeting in Aquila for more than € 2 billion, in addition to the ‘EU €1 billion Food Facility’, the EU is the world’s biggest contributor to global food security.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1524&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

Who’s Really Fighting Hunger? Scorecard report. ActionAid. 16 October 2009.

Over one billion people – a sixth of humanity - don’t have enough to eat. Almost a third of the world’s children are growing up malnourished. However, ActionAid reports that hunger is a choice that we make, not a force of nature. Hunger begins with inequality. It grows because of perverse policies that treat food purely as a commodity, not a right. It is because of these policies that most developing countries no longer grow enough to feed themselves,

and that their farmers are amongst the hungriest and poorest people in the world. But policies can be changed. In this scorecard, ActionAid tracks the dramatic progress that has been made when countries translate the right to food into concrete actions.

www.actionaid.org/docs/hungerfree_scorecards.pdf

International Relations

EU institutional change

The Lisbon Treaty – Implications for ACP-EU Relations. Trade Negotiations Insights. ECDPM-ICTSD. October 2009.

ECDPM's Eleonora Koeb writes that following the positive result of the referendum in Ireland on 2 October 2009 – but pending ratification by one EU member state, the Czech Republic – the Lisbon Treaty is widely expected to enter into force before the end of the year. Despite a great deal of uncertainty on the interpretation and implementation of some of the new provisions under Lisbon, ACP-EU relations in general and ACP-EU trade relations in particular are expected to be affected in a number of areas. This article looks at a selected number of key issues, in particular the stronger profile the EU is expected to play on the world scene, the more politically driven yet more consistent EU external action under the guidance of the new High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (EUHR), as well as more unified EU external commercial and migration policies. <http://ictsd.net/ii/news/tni/57537/>

EU High Representative for the CFSP outline challenges EU will face after ratification of EU Lisbon Treaty. EU Institute for Security Studies Annual Conference. Paris. 22-23 October 2009

The meeting will discuss the implications of the current global economic crisis for the international order, in particular the added strain it places on effective multilateralism. The conference will be structured along four subsets of topics dealing with the emergence of new opportunities for global governance (1), the evolution of peace-building (2), the challenges on development policies (3), and the future of the European policy of democracy and peace “by inclusion” (4). The EU High Representative for the CFSP's opening speech will primarily focus on the main developments and achievements of the European Union in the field of Foreign and Security Policy. The HR will also outline the current and future challenges that the EU will face after the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty. www.iss.europa.eu/fileadmin/fichiers/pdf/seminars/annual_2009/wgreport.pdf

EU Ambassadors continue discussions on the EU External Action Service. European Voice. 22 October 2009.

Their conclusions are supposed to be adopted by European affairs ministers on 26 October 2009 and endorsed by EU leaders at a summit on 29-30 October. Member states want the EEAS to be established by April. The ambassadors and the Commission are still debating what parts of the Commission would be absorbed into the EEAS. There is general agreement that the geographic and thematic desks of the Commission's directorate-general for external relations will become part of the new service. The geographic desks currently in the Commission's directorate-general for development are also to be integrated into the EEAS, though whether development programming should fall under the new service is still being argued over, while development policy and implementation would remain with the Commission. Trade and humanitarian aid – which are currently considered to be part of the external relations ‘family’ – will remain within the Commission.

<http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/diplomatic-service-prompts-commission-staff-job-fears/66188.aspx>

Lessons from EU enlargement for its future foreign policy. EU Commissioner for Enlargement speech to European Policy Centre Brussels. 22 October 2009.

The main points made by the Commissioner include: It is reasonable to assume that DG Enlargement will not become a part of the External Action Service, but the EEAS should have responsibilities in the field of common foreign and security policy for the Western Balkans and Turkey; we must strive for maximal synergy by effectively pooling our respective political leverages and using to the full the wide range of instruments of our disposal; the EEAS should be made the engine of our "smart power", a foreign policy driven by diplomacy and using our substantial toolbox of legal, political, economic, cultural and military instruments; steering policy-making in the Council and doing it with all EU member states is a major challenge for the new High Representative/Vice President, which will require a strategic mind, persuasive and managerial skills and a capacity to build compromises; personal chemistry between the three post-Lisbon leaders is essential.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/492&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

[reference=SPEECH/09/492&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/492&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

Redesigning foreign policy. The Lisbon treaty will change the way the EU conducts its foreign policy, both on the top level and on the ground. European Voice. 22 October 2009.

Coverage of the discussions that have taken place last and this week: - No minutes and formal agendas are being used for the talks; - Sweden will present a paper on EEAS to the Foreign Affairs ministers on Monday, which it produced with the Commission; - The proposal suggests to move all geographical desks of DG DEV into the EEAS. - There's debate on whether or not to split development cooperation implementation from programming (since part of that could fall under EEAS)...this would mean even more separation than before, and would mean an even lower political profile for a Commissioner for Development. - It is unclear whether Commission officials whose jobs become part of EEAS will be moved automatically, or whether they have to re-apply for those posts. - As per the current ratios, the EEAS might consist mostly of Commission officials, followed by delegated national diplomats and finally Council people (since fewer people work there).

www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/redesigning-foreign-policy/66221.aspx

European Parliament resolution on the institutional aspects of setting up the European External Action Service. 22 October 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2009-0057+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>

European external action service. Joint debate - European Parliament, Commission, Council. Live web-stream. 21 October 2009.

Plans for the EU summit of 29-30 October will also be debated with the Swedish presidency and the Commission on 21 October 2009. www.europarl.europa.eu/sed/video.do

European Service on external action. Joint EU debate held in the European Parliament. Podcast. 21 October 2009.

- Report Elmar BROK, MEP, (EPP, DE) - The institutional aspects of the creation of an European Service on external action - Creation of an European Service of external action, state of negotiations with the Member states - Council and Commission statements

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/player/streaming.cfm?type=ebsplus&language=en&sid=149147>

Preparation of the 29-30 October 2009 European Council. EU Council and Commission statements made to the European Parliament. Podcast. 21 October 2009.

<http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/player/streaming.cfm?type=ebsplus&language=en&sid=149146>

EU Soft power? Hard work ahead. The European Council on Foreign Relations. 19 October 2009.

The European Union prides itself on being able to deal with security challenges outside its borders, from Kosovo to Kabul, because of what it believes to be its unique combination of "hard" and "soft" power: the ability to persuade through trade, diplomacy, aid and the spread of values. This comprehensive approach is meant to give the 27-country Union its foreign policy strength. http://ecfr.eu/content/entry/commentary_esharp_korski_civilian_crisis/

EU Common Foreign and Security Policy – The EU's role in the world**EU High Representative for the CFSP outline challenges EU will face after ratification of EU Lisbon Treaty. EU Institute for Security Studies Annual Conference. Paris. 22-23 October 2009**

The meeting will discuss the implications of the current global economic crisis for the international order, in particular the added strain it places on effective multilateralism. The conference will be structured along four subsets of topics dealing with the emergence of new opportunities for global governance (1), the evolution of peace-building (2), the challenges on development policies (3), and the future of the European policy of democracy and peace "by inclusion" (4). The EU High Representative for the CFSP's opening speech will primarily focus on the main developments and achievements of the European Union in the field of Foreign and Security Policy. The HR will also outline the current and future challenges that the EU will face after the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/fr/discours/110652.pdf#page=3

Click here for the meeting's programme:

www.iss.europa.eu/fileadmin/fichiers/pdf/seminars/annual_2009/wgreport.pdf

EU Council two decisions- i) EU police mission to reform security sector in Democratic Republic of Congo-and ii) regulation laying down common rules for exports. 20 October 2009.

The Council adopted a joint action with a view to reinforcing existing measures in order to better combat sexual violence and impunity in the Democratic Republic of Congo to implement guidelines on violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them. The Council also adopted a codified version of regulation 2603/69 laying down common rules for exports in order to supersede the various acts previously incorporated and to render it more clear.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=363&lang=EN&directory=en/agricult/&fileName=110614.pdf>

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The EU and failing states. The European Council on Foreign Relations. 15 October 2009.

A disturbing lack of capacity in EU state building projects risks becoming a key security challenge, while many fragile states threaten to turn into failed states. If Yemen descends into full blown civil-war, al Qaeda gains new basis in Africa, or large-scale civilian deployments are required in the Palestinian territories, the EU will be ill-equipped to offer the strategic and development assistance likely to be needed.

http://ecfr.eu/content/entry/commentary_korksi_gowan_civilian_crisis/

Can the EU rebuild failing states? A review of Europe's civilian capacities. The European Council on Foreign Relations. 15 October 2009.

The report finds that broken promises and treating Afghanistan, DR Congo and Iraq like Bosnia has left the EU without the capacity to prevent fragile states from becoming failing states. According to the report: EU member states break promises and significantly under-staff key international missions; Crisis missions still rely on the 'Bosnia-template', ignoring reality on the ground; Turf wars between the European Commission and the European Council weaken missions. www.ecfr.eu/content/entry/civilian_capacities_report_page

European Security and Defence Policy: The first 10 years (1999-2009). EUISS. October 2009.

This EUISS book examines the first ten years of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) from 1999 to 2009. Benefiting from the analysis of 19 contributors, the book breaks new ground by providing the first comprehensive review of every ESDP operation to date, some 23 missions in total, assessing their achievements and shortcomings. It explains how the EU institutions responsible for international crisis management have developed and function, reviews the civil and military resources available to ESDP and analyses the key relationships between the EU and the United Nations, NATO, the OSCE and the African Union - partnerships which are fundamental in today's changing world. It also contains data on Member State contributions (both civil and military) to EU operations, and compares the combined military resources of the 27 EU governments in 1999 with 2009.

<http://www.iss.europa.eu/nc/actualites/analysisbooks/news/back/article/european-security-and-defence-policybrthe-first-10-years-1999-2009/>

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

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'Bosnia-template', ignoring reality on the ground; Turf wars between the European Commission and the European Council weaken missions. www.ecfr.eu/content/entry/civilian_capacities_report_page

EU Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability. Parliamentary Update. ISIS Europe. 30 September - 1 October 2009.

This update includes coverage of the exchange of views with Kees Klompenhouwer, Director of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) and EU Civilian Operations Commander as well as an exchange of views with Jamie Shea, Director of Policy Planning, Private Office of the Secretary General, NATO. The meeting on 1 October focused on non-proliferation issues with an exchange of views with Ambassador Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO). www.isis-europe.org/pdf/2009_artrel_333_esr46-ep-sede-30sept.pdf

EU enlargement / neighbourhood policy

Effective Support for Enlargement. EU Conference. 19 October 2009.

On 19 October the Commission and the Swedish Presidency will hold a joint conference on "Effective Support for Enlargement". The joint event will build on the conclusions of the previous conferences and examine broader aspects of the aid effectiveness agenda. Particular attention will be given to the EU's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) and its articulation with assistance provided by other donors and financial institutions given its decisive role in preparing the countries for their future EU membership.

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/projects-in-focus/donor-coordination/meetings_events_conf_coord_aid/19_oct09/background_paper_en.pdf

EU Enlargement Strategy and Progress Reports 2009. EC Press Release. 14 October 2009.

On 14 October the Commission adopted its annual strategy on EU enlargement. The communication highlights the progress the Western Balkans and Turkey made towards European integration during the past year and spells out the main challenges facing them in the months and years to come. In the light of the progress achieved, the Commission decided to recommend the opening of negotiations with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In a major step forward for the region, visa liberalisation for the Western Balkans will progress substantially in 2010. Further information is available at the special page dedicated to the "2009 Enlargement package".

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/press_corner/key-documents/reports_oct_2009_en.htm

Political dialogue – ACP-EU

Joint Africa-EU Strategy

Joint Africa-EU Strategy Mid Term Review. Summing up progress. EC DG Development web page. 15 October 2009.

A full Mid Term Review of the implementation of the Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES) and its First Action Plan was undertaken during the 13th EU-AU Ministerial Troika meeting in Addis Ababa on 14th October 2009. The Mid Term Review report highlights the achievements of the Joint Strategy over the past two years and reaffirms the long-term commitment to building a relationship based on partnership rather than donorship.

See also: http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/files/europa_only/eu-au_troika.pdf . Ministers agreed to hold the 14th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting on 27 April 2010 in Luxembourg.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_en.cfm

Africa-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting. Detailed joint agreement. EC DG External Relations. 14 October 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110576.pdf

Finland's Development Policy Framework Programme for Africa. Speech by Under-Secretary of State Ritva Koukku-Ronde. 13 October 2009.

The main goal of Finland's development policy is to eradicate poverty and to promote sustainable development in accordance with the UN Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of these goals requires broad-based partnership and deepening of our cooperation with Africa. The aim of this framework programme is also to complement and bring added value to the activities carried out within the EU-Africa Partnership. As an EU member state, Finland is committed to providing focused support for the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The strategy acts as a central framework for the cooperation. Concerning concrete actions, Finland supports for instance the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and the conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) between the EU and ACP countries. Finland also plans to allocate EPA support to the ACP countries by participating in the EPA support funds that are currently under preparation.

<http://formin.finland.fi/Public/Print.aspx?contentid=178651&nodeid=15145&culture=en-US&contentlan=2>

Making Regional Integration Work in Africa: A Reflection on Strategies and Institutional Requirements. ACBF. October 2009.

It has been barely six years since the African Union (AU) was launched. Now, the continent's leadership is engaged in discussions in respect of the creation of a United States of Africa. However, what is it that Africans have achieved at the level of the AU that already gives us the assurance that we are ready to embark on the journey towards the United States of Africa? At present, national considerations over ride our march towards integration. Sovereign interests prevail over regional or continental interests. These are things that we hold on to too guardedly and jealously. The leadership may subscribe to certain decisions taken at continental meetings while not being fully convinced of their judiciousness, may be to avoid the risk of being accused of breaking ranks. But when it comes to implementation there is a concern that the decisions taken collectively will impinge on sovereignty.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5157

African Union / NEPAD

Economic and Trade Cooperation

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiations

Regional Updates

West Africa

ECOWAS Commissioner for Trade and Industry maintains region willing to open markets up to 70 percent in return for EU EPA related support, but Ghana may sign. Business News (Ghana), 20 October 2009

ECOWAS Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Alhaji Mohammed Daramy has maintained that based on the commission's technical analysis, ECOWAS can afford only up to 65 per cent market access, but would be willing to go up to 70 per cent "at most" in return for a firm commitment by the EU to support EPA-related projects, mainly processing of primary products for value addition. A statement by Hannah Tetteh, Ghana's trade minister in that past week that government could go ahead to sign the EPAs since the consequences of failing to enter into an agreement could be disastrous for several Ghanaian businesses in the export sector has made civil society conclude that Ghana might finally succumb to EU pressure ahead of a regional agreement.

www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/artikel.php?ID=170537

APE-Négociations sans fin? Les raisons d'un nouveau report de la signature. Lequotidien (Sénégal). 16 octobre 2009.

Faisant le point de l'évolution des négociations sur les Accords de partenariat économique (Ape), le directeur du commerce extérieur, Cheikh Saadbouh Seck a souligné que les deux parties ne sont pas prêtes pour signer fin octobre, malgré les quelques avancées enregistrées. Parmi les points d'achoppement - le programme relatif à l'Accord de partenariat économique pour le développement (Paped). M. Seck explique qu'alors que la partie africaine estime ce programme à 9 milliards d'euros, l'Ue maintient sa position de ne pouvoir contribuer que pour 600 millions d'euros, à partir de fonds prévus pour le 10e Fonds européen pour le développement (Fed). L'autre raison c'est la finalisation des listes des produits sensibles, qui ne sont pas encore bouclées. C'est de ne pas aller au-delà de 60% d'ouverture de marchés. Les experts sont en train de travailler sur la liste parce que toute liste est évolutive.

www.lequotidien.sn/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=10290&Itemid=10

Central Africa

Sommet des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la CEEAC. Kinshasa. Afrique Avenir. 24 octobre 2009.

Les experts des pays membres de la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique centrale (CEEAC) sont réunis de préparer le 14ème sommet ordinaire des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement prévue samedi 24 octobre. Les experts préparent le sommet de Kinshasa qui s'articulera autour des questions de l'intégration humaine, de la paix et de la sécurité, de l'intégration physique, économique et monétaire, des questions relatives au programme, au budget, à l'administration et aux ressources humaines de l'organisation. La rencontre de Kinshasa devra également conduire à des propositions concrètes sur des questions d'intérêt communautaire telles que les répercussions de la crise financière et économique mondiale en Afrique centrale, les changements climatiques, l'accord de partenariat économique, la rationalisation des communautés économiques régionales et l'adoption du budget 2009.

<http://www.afriqueavenir.org/2009/10/18/sommet-des-chefs-detat-et-de-gouvernement-de-la-ceeac-le-24-octobre-a-kinshasa/>

Southern African Development Community

SADC/ESA urged to safeguard markets under EPA. Zimbabwe's Industry and International Trade permanent secretary. Southern Times. 21 October 2009.

Zimbabwe's Industry and International Trade permanent secretary, Christian Katsande, said this in a speech read on his behalf at a two day Regional Conference on SADC and ESA Experiences in the EPAs Negotiations with EU on Thursday. He said as the EU interests in this round of negotiations centred on Market Access and Trade in Services, there was need to protect the region's markets. "As you craft our region's positions in your National Development Trade Policy Forums, it is imperative that you work tirelessly to defend our market," said Katsande, adding that an ideal EPA was one where losses were minimised and gains were maximised.

[http://www.southerntimesafrica.com/article.php?title=SADC/ESA urged to safeguard markets under EPAs&id=2761](http://www.southerntimesafrica.com/article.php?title=SADC/ESA+urged+to+safeguard+markets+under+EPAs&id=2761)

East African Community

EAC-EU EPA negotiations update. EC Delegate interview. Business Daily (Kenya). 20 October 2009.

The EAC secretariat informed the European Commission about the positive outcome of the recent EAC ministerial meeting where EAC ministers agreed that working toward signing the FEPA was a top priority. Technical and senior level officials from both parties are due to meet in the coming weeks to iron out the last remaining issues and to agree on a signing date. The ministerial level signing ceremony is likely to also pin down a jointly agreed agenda and timetable to conclude the full EPA negotiations between the EAC and the EU in the not too distant future. The next joint meeting is expected not only pave way for signing of the FEPA but also result in a the drawing up of a road map towards concluding the full EPA negotiations. The EC is optimistic that the interim agreement can be signed before the end of the year.

www.businessdailyafrica.com/-/539552/672808/-/item/0/-/184qp4/-/index.html

Other News

New European Commission DG Trade website on EPAs.

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/wider-agenda/development/economic-partnerships/negotiations/>

Fiscal Revenue Losses and Trade Diversion from the Economic Partnership Agreements. Are the Concerns Justified? SciencesPo. October 2009.

In contrast to existing published literature that assumed the EPAs tariff cuts, this preliminary version of the paper by Jean-Jacques Hallaert uses the tariff cuts actually agreed by some African countries to quantify fiscal revenue losses from the EPAs. It finds that the profile in the tariff cuts vary significantly across countries. Revenue losses are limited and spread over long transition periods. Using taxable imports instead of total imports (a standard method of the literature), in order to take into account tax breaks and preferences granted to other partners in regional groups, increases the estimated revenue losses but they remain limited. Trade diversion, a source of additional indirect revenue loss, could be significant. The final version of the paper should be made available in January/February 2010, <http://tinyurl.com/yjdbub3>

Development Aspects of Economic Partnership Agreements. DG Trade-Civil Society Dialogue meeting. Minutes. EC DG Trade. 12 October 2009.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/145129.htm>

Updated overview of existing EC regional trade agreements. EC DG Trade document. 14 October 2009.

Tables I and II list all preferential trade agreements that the EC has notified under either Article XXIV of the GATT or Article V of the GATS and where the GATT/WTO notification has not been overtaken by later notifications of

successor agreements. Table III lists EPAs under preparation.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/111588.htm>

Aid for Trade / EPA development support

European Union to reinforce transport cooperation with Africa. EC Press Release. 22 October 2009.

The European Commission will be setting up an action plan with its African partners to discuss ways to improve and strengthen transport links between the two continents on an ongoing basis. The action plan has been announced during the Euro-African Transport Forum that was held in the framework of the “TEN-T days” conference taking place in Naples on 21 and 22 October. The Forum is attended by representatives of EU Member States, the Commission as well as those from African countries and regional organisations. This Forum is directly linked to the recent communication on “Partnership between the European Union and Africa Connecting. Africa and Europe: working towards strengthening transport cooperation”. Further cooperation is expected to lead to increased trade, improved safety and security as well as a transport system that is better equipped to deal with the challenges of climate change.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

[reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1560&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en)

Trade and Private Sector Roundtable discussion at the European Development Days. Full audio transcript of the meeting. 22 October 2009.

www.eudevdays.eu/event_coverage/mp3/22-10_Trade_and_the_private_sector_EN.mp3

Fiji awaits return to EU fish list. Islands Business. 20 October 2009.

The European Union’s introduction of a Catch Documentation scheme will not affect Fiji until it is back on the EU list, says the Solander (Pacific) Ltd managing director David Lucas. Speaking on the challenges and constraints experienced by Fiji’s longline fishing industry at the Food Summit, Mr Lucas said the EU scheme would complicate exports into the EU and could prove problematic in implementation.

http://www.islandsbusiness.com/news/index_dynamic/containerNameToReplace=MiddleMiddle/focusModuleID=130/focusContentID=17058/tableName=mediaRelease/overrideSkinName=newsArticle-full.tpl

Monitoring EPA implementation

General economic and trade issues

Preparations for the WTO ministerial conference. Report from the General Council Chair. WTO. 21 October 2009.

<http://tinyurl.com/yzpn3zx>

See also the document he refers to in his report about “Strengthening the WTO”:

<http://www.tradeobservatory.org/library.cfm?refID=106889>

Theory, General Equilibrium, Political Economy and Empirics in Development Economics. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. October 2009.

Daron Acemoglu discusses the role of economic theory in empirical work in development economics with special emphasis on general equilibrium and political economy considerations. He argues that economic theory plays (should play) a central role in formulating models, estimates of which can be used for counterfactual and policy analysis. He emphasises why relying solely on instruments for this type of analysis may be insufficient, and discusses why, in certain instances, counterfactual analysis based on microdata that ignores general equilibrium and political economy issues may lead to misleading conclusions. He illustrates the main arguments using examples from recent work in development economics and political economy. <http://tinyurl.com/yInt6zm>

Opening Markets for Poor Countries: Are We There Yet? Center for Global Development. October 2009.

Despite six decades of trade liberalisation, trade policies in rich countries still discriminate against the exports of the world's poorest countries. Preferential market access programmes were designed to spur larger and more diversified exports from developing countries, but product exclusions and burdensome rules undermined their usefulness, especially for the poorer countries. Most rich countries have made reforms since the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 called for duty-free, quota-free market access for the least-developed countries. After the World Trade Organization ministerial communiqué called upon developing countries "in a position to do so" to also provide such access, key countries have moved toward that goal. But much remains to be done to achieve the goal of meaningful market access for the poorest countries, including reformed rules of origin that facilitate rather than inhibit trade. <http://cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422923>

EU Council regulation laying down common rules for exports. 20 October 2009.

The Council adopted a codified version of regulation 2603/69 laying down common rules for exports in order to supersede the various acts previously incorporated and to render it more clear.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/App/NewsRoom/loadDocument.aspx?id=363&lang=EN&directory=en/agricult/&fileName=110614.pdf>

Acceleration of trade negotiations necessary to reach WTO agreement by 2010 deadline. WTO Director-General's report to General Council. WTO. 20 October 2009.

World Trade Organisation Director-General Pascal Lamy, in his report to the General Council, said "it will be difficult to get to 2010 without a serious acceleration of pace. We need to see real negotiations emerge, not only informal consultations and discussions, but real exchanges among Members". He said he would be holding consultations on the key issues with negotiating chairs and meet with senior trade officials during the week.

www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/tnc_chair_report_20oct09_e.htm

European Union likely to suspend Generalised System of Preferences Plus (GSP+) trade incentive scheme in Sri Lanka because of breach of human rights commitments. EC Statement. 19 October 2009.

Following the adoption of a report on Sri Lanka and GSP+ treatment, the European Commission spokesperson for Trade, Lutz Güllner, issued the following statement : "The Commission has completed a thorough investigation into the human rights situation in Sri Lanka and in particular whether Sri Lanka is living up to the commitments it made to respect international human rights standards when it became a beneficiary of the European Union's GSP+ trade incentive scheme which provides for additional trade benefits. The report comes to the conclusion that there are significant shortcomings in this area and that Sri Lanka is in breach of its GSP+ commitments. We will now consult with Member States on whether to prepare a proposal with a view to temporarily suspending these additional trade benefits. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=466>

Updated overview of existing EC regional trade agreements. EC DG Trade document. 14 October 2009.

Tables I and II list all preferential trade agreements that the EC has notified under either Article XXIV of the GATT or Article V of the GATS and where the GATT/WTO notification has not been overtaken by later notifications of successor agreements. Table III lists EPAs under preparation. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/html/111588.htm>

Climate and Trade Policies in a Post-2012 World. Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies: Supporting European Climate Policy. ADAM/UNDP. September 2009.

EU-funded ADAM project (“Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies: Supporting European Climate Policy”) and UNEP, Collection of articles by leading experts mostly based on the presentations made at the “International Workshop on Post-2012 Climate and Trade Policies” (September 2008). The groundbreaking dialogue among Trade Ministers in December 2007 during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations in Bali, Indonesia stimulated intense research and discussions on potential areas of synergy and conflict between the trade and climate change regimes. [...] The Ministers focused their discussions on how international trade can best support climate change objectives and called on more analysis and evidence on the linkages between international trade, development and climate change. The aim of this publication is to respond to this call by providing a collection of short articles that examine the future interplay between climate and trade policies and institutions.

http://www.acp-eu-trade.org/library/library_detail.php?doc_language=en&library_detail_id=5159

Governance

ACP governance initiatives**ECOWAS suspends Niger from membership. BBC. 20 October 2009.**

West African regional grouping ECOWAS has suspended Niger after President Mamadou Tandja went ahead with a controversial parliamentary election. Ecowas had called on Mr Tandja to postpone the vote indefinitely to allow talks with opposition politicians - who have boycotted Tuesday's election. They are angry at the president's attempts to extend his time in power.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8316866.stm>

West African leaders impose arms embargo on Guinea. Reuters. 18 October 2009.

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE59H03720091018?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

Governance and development partners**European Parliament resolution on democracy building in the EU's external relations. 22 October 2009.**

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2009-0056+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>

Democracy building in external relations. Debate on oral question in European Parliament. 20 October 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/plenary/home.do?date=20091019&tab=CURRENT&subTab=20091020&language=EN>

Will also be live web-streamed at:

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/wps-europarl-internet/frd/live/live-video?eventId=20091020-0900-PLenary_SESSION&language=en

Africa governance prize finds no winners. FT. 19 October 2009.

The decision not to award the \$5m prize, given to heads of state who rule wisely and hand over power to elected successors, was seen as a rebuke to several former presidents.

www.ft.com/cms/s/0/d71a7660-bd08-11de-a7ec-00144feab49a.html

Donors set conditions for aid to Uganda. Reuters. 16 October 2009.

Uganda's donors have set minimum conditions, including eliminating corruption, that will determine their continued financial support to the government over the next three years, the World Bank said. The funds are given mainly by the European Union and multilateral donors. Other conditions include macroeconomic and fiscal policies that will create the right environment for a balanced economic growth, a transparent process of preparing and implementing the government's budget and a commitment to end poverty. Annual assessments of the government's effectiveness in use of donor funds will be carried out every November.

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFJOE59F0BU20091016?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>

Political Economy Analysis. How To Note. DFID. July 2009.

Political economy analysis is a powerful tool for improving the effectiveness of aid. Bridging the traditional concerns of politics and economics, it focuses on how power and resources are distributed and contested in different contexts, and the implications for development outcomes. There are an increasing number of political economy tools available to development agencies for a range of analytical and operational purposes. This note brings together this material with a view to explaining the relevance and uses of political economy analysis. The majority of the tools and approaches included in this How To Note can be found Political Economy Analysis Topic Guide of the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/political-economy-analysis). <http://tinyurl.com/ylqu8v3>

EU-Africa governance dialogue

Civil society

Decentralisation and local governance

Knowledge Management and Communication

Capacity development

Knowledge management

Research for development
Monitoring, evaluation and learning in international cooperation

Communication for development

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