

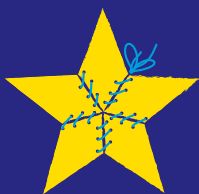
Call for Coherence

2.–3.10.2006 Helsinki



Conference on Policy Coherence for Development

FINAL REPORT



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Call for Coherence

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I. Helsinki Conference – Introduction

The European Conference on Policy Coherence for Development, held in October 2006, was also titled “Call for Coherence”. Its participants called on all decision-makers to acknowledge the mutual and long-term benefits of pursuing development objectives and to take responsibility and demonstrate leadership to shift from recommendations to implementation.

The key idea behind this global conference was to offer a forum for a multi-stakeholder dialogue on policy coherence; to identify synergies and inter-linkages of different policies, mechanisms to ensure coherence and practical ways of monitoring implementation.

Policy Coherence for Development is most importantly about ensuring that the objectives of development cooperation are not undermined and negated by other policies that have an external impact. The participants emphasized that the EU’s contribution to achieving and surpassing the Millennium Development Goals will only materialise if all EU and member state policies support and reinforce the fight against poverty.

The EU’s commitment to Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) has been expressed by several Council conclusions (2004, 2005 and 2006), including the Joint Development Policy Statement with the European Parliament and the Commission, the *European Consensus on Development*, adopted at the end of 2005. The coherence and effectiveness of EU external policies is also emphasised in more general terms by the European Council conclusions of June 2006. All in all, European commitments and the official agendas at national level provided the baseline for debates in the conference highlighting the fact that commitments need to be implemented.

In addition, policy coherence refers to three aspects and levels: coherence between development policy and all other policies having an impact on development goals, internal coherence within development policy, and coherence between policy-making and implementation.

The aim of the conference was to offer a forum to discuss current and identify new challenges, thus to create mechanisms to develop and monitor policy coherence. Both substance and institutional level were given attention. Since policy coherence is a wide concept, it was further elaborated by five working groups, on¹

- security
- trade
- migration
- environment
- HIV/AIDS

The Helsinki conference was the main event of KEHYS’ EU Presidency project, Call for Coherence, which as the title suggests promoted policy coherence for development. The Conference was organized in collaboration with the Department for Development Policy of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, CONCORD that is the European NGO

¹ The themes and sub-topics were identified as a result of a process of co-work with various NGOs in related task forces.

Confederation for Relief and Development, Finnish NGOs, the Development Policy Committee and its peer organs from other countries, and the European Commission.

Over 250 participants from national ministries and state agencies, developing countries, EU institutions, European civil society, international organizations, research institutes and media participated in the event, which was held in the Scandic Continental Hotel.

The conference featured several keynote plenary speakers. They included:

Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development of Finland, **Anders Wikjman**, Member of the European Parliament and member of the Committee on Environment, **Jari Vilén** Chair of the Grand Committee of the Parliament of Finland, **Francoise Moreau**, Head of Unit, European Commission's DG Development, Forward Looking Studies and Coherence, **Federico Cuello Camilo**, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the European Communities, **Paul Engel**, Director, European Centre for Development Policy Management, **Christian Egenhofer**, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for European Policy Studies, **Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval**, Head, OECD Policy Co-ordination Division, **Eva Christina Nilsson**, Vice-President of CONCORD and Senior Policy Adviser for Development Cooperation, Church of Sweden Aid, **Gunvor Kronman**, Chair of the Finnish Development Policy Committee, **Mikaela Gavas**, Chair of Policy Working group of CONCORD and EU Policy Adviser for BOND, **Rilli Lappalainen**, Secretary General of KEHYS, and **Aki Temisevä**, Chair of the board of KEHYS and Secretary General of World Vision Finland.

During the two days of the conference specific attention was given to political aspects on PCD, current status and future insights as well as to elaborating coherence by five working group themes, which were formed on the above noted topics.

In each working group there were three introductory speeches representing various angles of the topic (in trade and development four). In addition to specific sub-themes, the groups also discussed structural questions on day two. The groups could decide among themselves whether to divide into sub-groups for discussions after the speeches.

This report includes summaries of the speeches and discussions in the plenary sessions as well as reports from the individual working groups. The sections follow the structure of the conference programme (see annex 1), starting with opening speeches by decision-makers followed by introductions to the current status and perspectives on PCD by research institutes, NGOs, international organizations and the South, and finally portraying debates in the working groups. The conference produced concrete conclusions and working group recommendations that you can find in the annex 2.

These recommendations are addressed to all actors of society who are able and interested in further enhancing policy coherence for development. This includes EU institutions, national ministries and parliaments, international and civil society organisations, research institutes and the media.

2. Opening Remarks of the Conference



Aki Temisevä, Chair of KEHYS and the director of the World Vision Finland, welcomed the guests on behalf of the organisers. He pointed out that it is the first time ever that this number of experts, almost 260, had gathered to discuss Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). He praised the representation of various institutions, namely the European Commission, national ministries both from old as well as from new member states, acceding and candidate countries, NGOs, international organizations, networks and research institutes. He also referred to the excellent representation of high-level speakers, and noted that the occasion

is unique as all institutions present have the chance to take steps forward with tangible and actionable deliverables.

Rilli Lappalainen, Secretary General of KEHYS, explained the objectives of the two conference days: firstly to discuss the updates of PCD, secondly to identify new challenges and mechanisms to monitor PCD and thirdly to give space to the experts to discuss how PCD can be promoted at international and national levels, how it can be included in decision-making processes and what kind of tools can be created at both levels. Lappalainen urged participants to consider what they can do as representatives of various types of organizations.

Lappalainen then gave an overview of the structure of the conference, the start of the event being political in nature followed by deeper reviews on recent surveys and their outcomes on the current status of PCD in decision-making institutions. Lappalainen said that half of the conference was devoted to working groups (migration, trade, security, environment and HIV/AIDS) to allow the experts to identify practical tools to improve coherence.

Interventions

Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development of Finland, opened the conference by addressing the role of the NGOs in the Presidency agenda of Finland.

Lehtomäki took up the commitments and coherence as a means to achieve the commonly agreed goals: the UN Millennium Declaration and aid effectiveness. She also referred to the complexity of global phenomena, which require a concerted action by various players. In the context of the EU, she called for speaking with one voice when finding practical solutions to external actions and keeping in mind the development perspective in the Council's and Commission's decision-making in the various policy areas.

Lehtomäki referred to the 12 policy sectors to which the EU has committed itself to give priority attention from the point of view of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). These include trade, security, climate change, agriculture and migration. She further stressed the need to implement commitments on these.



Lehtomäki turned to the upcoming joint session of Trade and Development Ministers, the first of its kind. The Aid for Trade initiative will be its main topic. This includes the aim of reaching a strong EU endorsement of the recommendations of the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force and the commitment to start implementing them soon. With this, Lehtomäki drew the link between economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries by building trade and productive capacities. She stressed, though, that such positive links are not taken for self-granted. The challenges for poor countries are many and the current suspension of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations does not ease the situation.

She noted that the effectiveness of the EU's Trade and Development agenda cannot rely on the Aid for Trade initiative alone but also on the WTO DDA, Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations as well as on domestic trade related policy reforms started by the EU's partner countries. She addressed the need to take timely action, since trade related development challenges have been on the agenda for a long time.

Lehtomäki also took up the priority of migration and development and referred to the recent UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in September 2006. She assured that the aim is to take the work forward and continue discussion on how to strengthen the positive effects of migration and mitigate the negative. She noted that the challenges in the Mediterranean are a test case of our principles.

Lehtomäki addressed the need of the Council to adopt conclusions on practical improvements to its decision-making and to take into account development impacts based on systematic data. She further stated that the processes of interaction in the Council's system should be improved. Thus, in addition to the Council, the Commission's and member states' capacity to deal with PCD issues should be enhanced and the accountability and transparency of the EU's development policy and PCD improved.

Lehtomäki affirmed Finland's commitment to continue to improve PCD beyond the Finnish Presidency. Here, she reiterated the importance of dialogue among various actors and welcomed the continuation of NGO and private sector involvement as well as the presence of research communities, international organisations and the EU member states at the conference. Finally, she expressed her willingness to take the message of the conference to the 16-17 October meeting of the Council of Ministers in Luxembourg.

Anders Wijkman, Member of the European Parliament, started by posing the rhetorical question of whether glass is half full or half empty. He then continued stating that we need to ask if there is actual progress and what the challenges are. He noted that progress has been made in terms of reduced extreme poverty, longer life expectancy, increased education enrolment, more democracy and human rights. He reminded though that significant challenges still remain; 3 billion people live on less than \$2 per day, there are problems with education and health, in particular the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and the degradation of natural resources of which two-thirds are used unsustainably. He also reminded that climate change affects the poorest and that half of the people in developing countries live in high-risk natural disaster areas.



Wijkman pointed out that the quantifying of aid does not sufficiently create sustainable development. It is crucial to focus on the quality and effectiveness of aid. The key is PCD, which should be highlighted by the European Commission, the Council and gov-

ernments, as well as in non-development policy areas. He then proceeded to the fundamental treaties and commitments of the EU which have included PCD: the Maastricht treaty explicitly establishing the basis of it, the Commission communication of April 2005, the Council's conclusions of May 2005 identifying 12 key policy areas for coherence and eventually, and the European Consensus on Development adopted in December 2005, which emphasises aid effectiveness and coherence, and which was the first time all major EU institutions agreed upon a set of objectives and principles for both member states and Community Aid. The consensus also spells out the partner country ownership and participation, the need for greater harmonisation and coherence among donors, substantive priorities and a clear definition of the role of the European Commission. The agreement also stresses the importance of non-development policies in assisting the achievement of MDGs and emphasises the need to strengthen procedures, instruments and mechanisms to promote PCD. Wijkman listed the key policy areas for coherence as being trade, agriculture, fisheries, security, the social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, environment and climate change.

He pointed out several examples of incoherent policies: poor control of fisheries, crisis prevention, and an unfair trade regime that tends to overlook such things as spending on fossil fuels, and energy for the poor, the brain drain and vertical health interventions versus health systems. He also referred to the problems of the implementation of coherence due to the difficulties to agree on specific targets. He noted the need for a reporting system, training of staff, ownership creation and impact assessment.

Wijkman concluded by explaining the role of the European Parliament (EP) in PCD. The EP needs to function as a watchdog towards the Commission and other actors and integrate the development perspective in the work of non-development committees and law making, and thereby arrange regular debates on PCD.

Jari Vilén, Chair of the Grand Committee of the Parliament of Finland, pointed out that the Presidency is an effort of all stakeholders working together to achieve goals. He referred to the need for coherence within the EU and the governments, and between governments, thus to the role of the European Parliament and national parliaments. He stressed that the support of national parliaments is crucial and so is the engagement of civil society. Cooperation between all actors is critical. He also praised the Minister Lehtomäki's promise to take the message of the conference to the meeting of the trade and development ministers in October.



He continued by giving an example of the challenges ahead. In summer 2005 in Scotland a decision was taken on debt relief for developing countries worth of 47€ billion that was a great achievement. But he questioned what has happened since. Developing countries are taking loans again, for example for the constructions of dams – he gave the examples of Ghana, Mozambique and Sudan – which has led to a situation where the proportion of loans in relation to GDP is once again increasing sharply. This is a situation where the Ministry of Finance should be working with the ministry in charge of development in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Vilén stressed that the Finnish EU Presidency will not be affected by the upcoming elections in Finland. After the Presidency though, there will be a challenge in terms of coherent policies. This also applies in terms of development aid and the time spans of the government. He stressed that it will be important to speak with one voice to achieve the set goals.

Francoise Moreau, Head of Unit of Forward Looking Studies and Coherence at the DG Development of the European Commission's (EC), began by stressing the need for a debate on the importance and problems of policy coherence. She referred to the coherence of various departments and policy areas, and between the EU institutions and members states, which will soon number 27. She summarised the most relevant commitments of the political framework as comprising:



- The MDG package, increasing aid and the quality of aid, the enhancement of the synergies of non-aid policies and development assistance, and the Africa strategy.
- The European Consensus reconfirming focus on poverty reduction and MDGs including improved dialogue between states and institutions, including all relevant EU bodies, thus the need for a broader view on development.
- The recent (May 2006) proposals to improve practical arrangements to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and visibility of EU actions. The commission emphasised that the objectives of the Constitution are still valid. The challenge at the highest political level is to have the right institutional setup to enable the EU to define the strong sense of collective purpose, and then to ascertain that the political will is backed up by relevant policy instruments.

Moreau explained the specific actions taken by the EC on policy coherence, especially in terms of the consultation with the Council and in particular on the working arrangements and institutional set up. During the last 12 months, a Rolling Work Programme has been elaborated intended to guide the work of the EC, Council and the member states. It is a continuous process to identify horizontal and thematic priorities for the implementation of the PCD commitments. An inter-service working group with a mandate to follow-up on commitments on PCD is an important step. Thus, member states have committed to information exchange on best practices on PCD. These might include institutional arrangements and internal coordination. At the level of the Council, working groups have been widely involved to consider PCD commitments and to identify work priorities.

Regarding the EC, the main tools are inter-service consultations and impact assessment, from which results are expected to be delivered by the end of the year or early next year (2007). The initiative is also taken to country programming in order to involve the country strategy papers. This includes various policy areas, such as trade, fisheries and migration. What is noteworthy is that this is a bottom-up approach. The EC's work programme includes the identification of new thematic priorities and the Council has been requested to consider to identify priorities.

To conclude, Moreau stressed the importance of the roles of various bodies: the Council's working group on development as a promoter of PCD in the Council, COREPER as the mediator, the Commission for monitoring progress and ensuring that PCD is addressed at the country level and the member states in exchanging best practices.

Questions from the audience: Judith Neyer, the Forests and the EU Resource Network (FERN), raised the issue of export credit debts and their detrimental impact on the development of developing countries. She noted that export credit debt comes from projects that are financed or partially financed or underwritten by export credit agencies, which are not subject to binding environmental development and human rights guidelines.

If a country's debt is written off by the OECD countries it is then counted as official development assistance. In this way, she argued, DAC countries are basically punishing countries twice: in the first place by financing projects that have a negative effect on the development of the country and then by crowding out actual ODA flows because they inflate their ODA figures with this accounting mechanism. And Finland is one of the countries that accounts for their ODA figures in this way, as do all OECD countries except Norway. Will Finland also address the ODA accountings of debt write offs as ODA?

Vilén admitted that the issue hasn't been touched on a lot. He agreed that it is an issue in need of coherence and coordination inside the government. Thus, he called for coherence within the EU. What would the common policy ground for this be? He also asked how the countries should be assisted with the mechanisms they use. Vilén referred to the countries that use the new loan mechanisms, for instance offer loans because of their foreign policy interests, looking for resources and influence in certain regions. Therefore, coordination inside the EU is not enough, but requires influencing the international community, the IMF and the World Bank.

Lehtomäki referred to the ODA criteria by stressing the inter-linkage between security and development and the need for an open and frank discussion facilitating security and crisis management systems' increased support through ODA eligible mechanisms. Changing ODA criteria is not agreed upon. She noted that concerning Finland, the existing export credits are always notified to the OECD and ODA accounting, where criteria is set and decided.

Wijkman affirmed that export credit is an extremely important issue. There have been attempts in the EU to try to agree on environmental and climate related criteria. These have so far failed. There is no systematic approach in the various member states. The USA has stricter rules for loans than the EU. So far the NGO community has had a very important role, and will need to continue to push for stricter rules on how loans are guaranteed.

Mick Matthews from the Global Fund pointed out that the theme is coherence, but it seems that there is not the same understanding of reality. When looking at life expectancy, it is evident that health and human rights are not improving. There cannot be coherence if there is no understanding of the reality. He said that given the number of countries within the EU that favour direct budget support, this seems to be at odds with the quality of aid. What has bilateral aid been doing all of these years if one hasn't gone on about help system strengthening? Creative ownership is an oxymoron.

Wijkman agreed that perception and reality are different for all people. The processes aim at agreeing as much as possible about the reality and to bring about better coherence. There are different opinions on such issues as HIV between the US and the EU. In his opinion one cannot say that education and health is on the decline, but in several regions of the world it is not being improved. And one of the problems is that there is a serious brain drain, because the few resources there are go to people leaving the country. One cannot prohibit people from leaving their countries but we should try to create incentives to make them stay. One could be to improve salaries and working conditions. But all this should be viewed country by country. Concerning budget support, many of the countries don't have systems in place to enable one to follow what's going on if we were to move in this direction. The time is right to give the responsibility to these governments to charge better responsibility. Rethinking over the way ODA is run is necessary, as the old days of millions of projects did not deliver.

Peter Verhaeghe from Caritas Europa asked how commitment of coherence could translate to a better balance of interests of the EU and the third world countries.

He referred to the Commission's meeting with the African Union in Addis Abeba, where discussions on a number of topics were taking place, and further argued that there is a sign of an effort to increase policy coherence between different fields, but in practice the proposition made by the Commissioner responsible for migration in the context of the Third World countries it is all about joint boarder control and restricting migration.

Lehtomäki noted that one shouldn't draw too thorough conclusions of one document. There are efforts at the EU level to have a comprehensive approach to the question of migration. A good dialogue has started between countries of origin and the EU. She argued that the aim has been to achieve a comprehensive approach, so obviously the statement of the Commission has been somewhat narrow.

Vilén responded that one couldn't just work on the preventive measures. The challenges in the EU are that most of the discussions are just on preventing illegal migration. He referred to the informal Justice and Home Affairs' Ministerial meeting in September in Tampere where one of the main discussion topics was immigration and the challenges of illegal immigrants. He said that migration would always be on the agenda of the Presidencies. Even though Germany doesn't have the question of migrants as one of their priorities, he urged everyone to address the issue to the German government. To have the issue highlighted at the level with a comprehensive political approach we will need to wait for the Presidency of Portugal when a summit on migration will be held.

3. Overviews to Coherence – Status, Goals and Measures

Chair: Ritva Koukku-Ronde, Director General at the Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs Finland

Federico Cuello Camilo, the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the European Communities, began the session with a Southern perspective titled: Towards Development – Enhancing Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). Cuello Camilo noted that the focus should be put on the integration of developing countries' need in EPAs. The countries suffer for instance from economic stagnation, pandemics and lack of human rights and the lack of access to medicines. He called for the EU to raise the amount of aid to developing countries to the same level that the new member states receive. He also pointed out that exports from ACP countries have a decreasing market share in Europe. Therefore, ACP countries must increase competitiveness and build on regional cooperation in the ACP group of states. In pursuing these tools, ownership and partnership will be crucial.



Cuello Camilo argued that the EPAs need to be development-friendly in order to make trade a means for development as well as being coherent and flexible. The asymmetrical liberalisation of trade is needed. The development-friendly trade negotiations are made up of the so-called 5 Cs model, consisting of commercial relevance, coherence in negotiations, competition including tourism and raw materials and cohesion. A sound combination and application of these elements converge as the major outcome, namely competitiveness. Thus, Cuello Camilo argued that in addition to cohesion funds, ACP countries would require funding for structural adjustment. The other component of the development dimension that developing countries wish to see built into the EPAs is a version adapted to ACP realities of the so-called 'Lisbon' Strategy for competitiveness.

Paul Engel, Director of the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), spoke on the EU mechanisms that promote policy coherence for development. He based his presentation on one of the recent studies of the 3 C's Task Force of the EU Heads of Evaluation. 3Cs consists of the concepts of coherence, coordination and complementarity.

He dealt with the focus and methods of the study, the promotion of PCD in practical terms, overview what has been achieved so far and preliminary insights to the ongoing study of the ECDPM. Engel stated that policy coherence is achieved by aligning external and internal policies with development objectives. This means resolving conflicts of interest in day-to-day practice. No one-sided solution can fit all of Europe, meaning that all relevant stakeholders need to work together. PCD requires an inclusive approach consisting of institutional, administrative assessment and advisory mechanisms. PCD requires parliamentary committees, external pressure, governments' commitment, multi-stakeholder advisory councils and research assessment.



Engel argued that at the moment, the member states differ in terms of PCD and states are at different paces, most have policies on PCD but the implementation and its effectiveness vary greatly. There will soon be 27 varying structures meaning that institutions are

very different regarding systems of governments, political administrative cultures, public interest and political pressure. The most significant factors that should be linked to one another and to be incorporated to all systems were overall policy statements, institutional and administrative knowledge and information.

He also urged the member states to exchange the practices that seem to work. Overall, coherence should cover all ministries and mechanisms irrespective whether they are internal or external. Engel pointed out that the emerging preliminary insights are that the most important are political will and civil societies' demand for coherence. He concluded that there is a strong drive for PCD, fine-tuning between different mechanisms needs to be done and that an agreement needs to be reached in the EU on the standard for measuring the effectiveness and impact of promoting PCD.

Christian Egenhofer, Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) delivered a speech on the PCD in the EU Council. He started by explaining the background of the study. It reviewed 12 policy areas and addressed seven questions by technical fiches, including the origins of the policy, the main Council bodies involved and policy-making procedures. CEPS' contribution includes six proposals for structural reform and 31 specific recommendations for improving the potential for PCD. The six proposals included increasing the accountability of ministers, strengthening existing PCD expert groups to report to the Council's Working Group on Development (CODEV), establishing an independent PCD officer, retaining reporting by the Council Secretary on PCD, expanding the capacity of the DG for Development and imposing PCD assessment.



The aim of the study is to provide an analysis and spark for further debate. The principal focus has been on the Council, but the study also includes the Commission, as it initiates and defends most of the policy proposals discussed in the Council. Empirical study has started from non-development policy-making, based on interviews and desk studies. What was left out was PCD in the member states and whether development policy undermines other policy objectives.

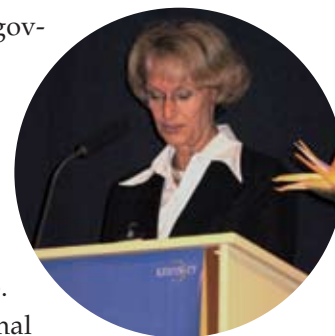
Egenhofer noted that the key observations of the study include the trade-off between the need to specialise (sectoral decision-making) and policy coherence and that significant differences emerge between policy areas in terms of Commission-led and member state-led policies. Thirdly, institutional structures matter but additional drivers are needed, notably political will, strategies, institutional capacity, awareness and organizational culture and accountability. He also argued that there is more scope to achieve policy coherence in the Commission than in the Council. In the former, the decision-making structure is based on an intra-governmental model, whereas in the latter it is based on the inter-governmental regime. He further clarified the working structures of the Council: COREPER is the 'central agent', Senior Committees tend to have a 'life of their own' and in Council working groups' (such as CODEV) decisions are made in isolation.

What can NGOs do? Egenhofer noted that they could raise awareness, contact policy makers both in the EU and in the developing countries and improve links to media.

Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval, Head of OECD Policy Co-ordination division, provided an overview of the institutional aspect of PCD. At the start she also stressed the importance of political will in promoting PCD. She then continued with the other 4 Cs of institutional approaches that are significant in forming the analytical framework for PCD: analytical ca-

capacity and co-ordinated policy-making, concrete actions and global governance architecture (coequality).

Trzeciak-Duval took up the 22 DAC Reviews from 2002 to 2006, which demonstrate that concrete practices are to be found. Among these there are the UK White Papers, Germany's Programme of Action, Sweden's Government Bill, the Dutch policy memoranda and dedicated unit and Finland's new development policy and leadership. She further called for institutional forums and referred to the Informal network in the EU where there have emerged positive spill-over effects at national level and the possibilities for alliances beyond. But she raised the question of how to fill in the gaps for information-sharing, negotiation and consensus-building.



She said that sectoral short-comings can be deflected by security, which is the key to economic growth and political stability. One third of the poorest people live in conflict areas. Other challenges include economic affairs and trade, policing, justice and migration. She argued that there is need for joint assessment, overall frameworks, political guidance and leadership, an understanding of processes and roles and the right incentive structures.

In terms of measurement and monitoring, she looked at the various available means: DAC Peer Reviews, MDG reporting and the active role of NGOs. What are needed to a greater extent are accurate indicators and periodic reports and comparisons across countries. She concluded that in addition to political will, institutional frameworks, forums of exchange and analysis will be needed in reaching out to PCD.

Eva Christina Nilsson, Vice-President of CONCORD, provided an overview of the role of NGOs in PCD. She concentrated on three topics: common sense, the gap between theory and practice, and political will. She noted that with the progress of PCD the conflict of interests is also emerging. Already in 1992 the Council requested the EU to produce a report on the issue of coherence. There have been many initiatives throughout the years. Civil society has several times experienced how issues that are politically incorrect at one moment have become part of the political agenda the next. The issue of debt cancellation is one example. Policy coherence has not only been pushed by civil society. Many government initiatives have also been taken.

Nilsson stressed that the issue is a matter of common sense. How can we allow for one political area to contradict another? There is no point in the EU or governments pursuing policies that have a particular goal, if they also pursue other policies that contradict this goal. The one hand needs to know what the other is doing, and the two have to help each other in order to work against poverty.



Better coherence is also important for an effective use of resources and good governance of public interests as well as for the credibility of the EU and national governments. When development cooperation both by governments and by civil society is undermined by other political areas, what results doesn't make sense. NGOs no longer want to play the role of taking care of the damage inflicted by other policies. And NGOs are not interested in hand-outs.

Nilsson pointed out that policy coherence is not an academic or an intellectual issue. It is not a technical or an administrative matter. It is about the possibility to work in a direction

towards a vision that poverty can be eradicated, unjust structures can be combated, people can influence their own lives and human beings have the right to a life of dignity.

She said that coherence has very much to do with values. What kinds of values dominate? If a change is going to take place, there needs to be a vision of a just society. This vision has to be based on sound and ethical values. Coherence is a strong instrument to move us in such a direction.

Nilsson also reminded that full coherence is not possible. Incoherence will always exist. There are real or perceived conflicts of interest between different groups. There can be unequal power relations between those promoting the interests of poor people and the lobby of, for instance, commercial interests or the arms industry in the EU. A lack of knowledge of the impact of EU policies might be another reason. Incoherence may also be the result of the EU's complex decision-making structure. Trade-offs between conflicting objectives are inevitable and a certain level of incoherence is unavoidable.

Nilsson argued that what makes coherence difficult in practice is that it is not always clear what should be coherent with what. In the EU context there might be many signals that development cooperation is there to support security or foreign relations. Why has the EU allocated so much development money in countries around the Mediterranean? Why has development money been used for military troops in Africa? Of course realising that a lot of areas are important for development, it is only when coherence is interpreted as non-development policies being coherent with development policies that coherence becomes a strong tool.

Nilsson noted that an open and transparent discussion about what interests and what values are at the forefront is necessary. If a hierarchy of values is not clearly spelled out, development interests are likely to lose. As citizens we get the impression that the strongest wins. Coherence has to build on clear values and conscious political decisions. Otherwise we are promoting contradictions in politics and an invisible hierarchy of values.

In its European Consensus the EU places top priority on the eradication of poverty, and stresses that "the EU shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives". Nilsson said that the wording is partly drawn from the Maastricht Treaty's Article 178 when it says "shall take account of". This is a bit tricky. The EU is not obliged to avoid a negative impact of its policies on the South. Self-interest might always be the first priority.

The European Consensus goes on to refer to coherence highlighting that "it's important that non-development policies assist developing countries' effort in achieving the MDGs". Here is another reason for using common sense. The member states of the UN have signed the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration has been converted into 8 goals. It seems like common sense to go for what you have already signed up to. 2015 is getting closer and closer and yet many people continue to die everyday due to poverty. There is a real sense of urgency in the matter, which can be difficult to feel in our blood and heart when we live a comfortable life.

Nilsson also pointed out that there are a lot of nice phrases and a lot of good documents. As a Swede she feels proud of the bill that the parliament adopted in December 2003 on

a policy for global development. The overarching goal for Sweden's policy for global development is a just and sustainable world. All political areas should contribute to that goal. Two perspectives are important: that of the poor and a rights perspective. This is a good basis for a more coherent policy.

As civil society we are eager to see how words are put into practice. Governments and the European Commission cannot continue to have a split, Jekyll and Hyde, personality. There is a strong feeling among people that there is a big gap between stated objectives and intentions and the reality. It is difficult for people to understand how it is possible to give with one hand and take with the other. As civil society we would like to see much more delivery. It is a matter of credibility. The EU, in desperate need for public support, needs to show that it can deliver. That EU has common sense. It's time to enable coherence.

Nilsson said that the Communication on Good governance published by the EC is an example of incoherence. The notion of good governance is going to be used widely in the Cotonou Agreement. Transparency, accountability, real ownership and respect and the promotion of all human rights should guide the debate on governance both within the EU and in relation to its policies towards developing countries. However, there has been lack of ownership and meaningful consultation and participation of European and ACP civil society as well as of countries that are co-signatories of the Cotonou Agreement. She noted that the Commission could never do better than its members. That means that work begins at home. The objectives of EU development cooperation policies cannot be achieved without a radical improvement in the coherence at the level of the member states.

Nilsson addressed the importance of implementation. In order to implement coherence, concrete mechanisms and procedures as well as reporting, evaluation, political will, which goes beyond policy documents, and ownership as a common goal in the EU are needed. In this, she called for civil society, governments and parliamentarians in the EU and in the South to join forces to raise more awareness, to increase political will and to make the changes necessary to ensure that the actions match the rhetoric.

Questions from the audience

Nicole Maes from the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs addressed the issue of political will by asking for concrete suggestions to ensure coherence. She said that often the problem is that departments for development are committed to it but the governments often are not.

Edward Bell from International Alert lauded Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval's (OECD) speech and in particular its handling of the issue of fragile states and vulnerability to conflict. He asked how Duval sees the trade-off between more institutional procedures and flexibility. **Androulla Kaminara** from the EuropeAid Cooperation office called for input from donors on producing indicators and addressed the question in particular to Duval.

Duval replied by citing UK and Finland as good examples of having politicians that are real leaders in the issue. She noted that pressure by NGOs and the media on politicians is particularly important. Statistics are needed for acquiring a good understanding of who benefits and who does not, and as an example she took agriculture and how the decisions on it support the small farmer, landowner or agricultural enterprise.

She also referred to the Paris Declaration (2005), which is especially related to the aim of harmonising and collaborating with more comprehensive programmes, instead of small projects, and to the need to establish indicators to measure the causality between policy and its impacts in developing countries.

Concerning institutional procedures and flexibility, Cuello Camilo noted with the procedures we have in place it is rather difficult to aim for effective cooperation to reach coherence. With the procedures we have in place this is rather difficult. Now the 10th European Development Fund will come into the pipeline and it will turn out that at least 18 months will have elapsed until we see the first euro put into development cooperation. Why? Because we need to ratify the revised Cotonou agreement, we also need to finalize the EPA negotiations. The funds from the 9th EDF can not be used beyond the end of 2007, because whatever is not committed is gone and therefore the transition we were able to make in the previous EDF will not be able to be done, which is of great concern. The EPA will take effect after ratification, but no funding is available for implementation because of this delay of 18 months, is going to create a gap. When money is there it takes at least two years for formulation, evaluation, approval and then implementation. So aid effectiveness is definitely an excellent idea that should eventually be a reality.

Nilsson noted that as civil society we will continue with public pressure and we will continue to ask for better coherence, and we will continue to build strategic alliances because we know that there are interests by many stakeholders to proceed with the policy coherence. And we will build alliances. We will continue to ask for good governance, not only in the South, which this last Communication is asking for, but also in the EU. The second thing, it is important that the different stakeholders be involved in the processes when you talk about development, both in the EU and the South.

4. Advisory Boards as Tools for Promoting Policy Coherence – What Makes the Development Policy Committee of Finland Stand Out?



Rilli Lappalainen, Françoise Moreau, Jari Vilén and Anders Wijkman

Gunvor Kronman, Chair of the Finnish Development Policy Committee (DPC), concluded the first day by looking at how the Finnish advisory body on development policy, the Development Policy Committee, can act as a model for enhancing PCD. She reiterated the idea taken up many times during the day on the importance of political will. She also noted that what is important is that various stakeholders are active in promoting development in the political sphere.

She continued by stating that Finland's development policy is guided by the government's White Paper on Development issued in February 2004 which lays down the principal of including PCD in all political sectors. She noted that the DPC is one of the most important tools to promote PCD. It is a multi-stakeholder platform established by the Finnish government in 2003. The committee's term is the same as the government's, lasting until May 2007. The main task is to steer the development policy work, evaluate the quality and effectiveness of development work and promote PCD. Notably, it has also pushed for increased public funding for development aid in Finland. She stressed that the core of the committee's work has been to promote PCD in relation to all relevant policy processes. It has encompassed white papers on defence and security, migration and farm subsidies. The committee has held monthly thematic plenary sessions where the links of specific topics have been discussed in the context of development policy, leading to statements on a consensus basis. The final policy decisions are addressed in the annual statement, which provides wider scale recommendations to the government. There are 20 members and their deputies representing political parties, trade unions, the private sector, NGOs and academia. There are 13 expert members from the ministries on the committee.

Consensus building is characteristic of the Finnish society. The committee attempts to solve conflicts of interest and provide the various stakeholders with a 'third way'. The striving for PCD does not always lead to better solutions in the end, though political processes have become more concrete and transparent. There is also a strong educational aspect in the DPC, it incorporates opposing views to the decisions and calls for political decision to be made on the matter, it analyses the consequences of proposed national policies from the point of view of developing countries which are stated in the annual report, titled 'the state of Finland's development policy', submitted to the government. It evaluates the implementation of the white paper issued in 2004 and gives recommendations. Kronman said that the government's efforts for improving PCD were insufficient. Particularly, this was the case when turning policies into action. The approach has been that innovative and creative solutions to trade and poverty are much more prominent at the multilateral level than in the EU, where protection of national interests takes place.

Kronman referred to the annual statement by observing that it is difficult to find a 'home' for development matters in the government's decision-making system. She proposed setting up an interministerial forum to evaluate the impacts of decisions in light of develop-

ment. She also suggested adopting the model applied in Sweden of including parliamentary debates.

The EU plays a crucial role, said Kronman, and therefore there is a need for priority scope towards the EU. The EU's central role in promoting global PCD and providing the policy sphere was highlighted in the second annual statement of the Finnish DPC. She noted that PCD has been acknowledged in external and internal policies. But the mechanisms to ensure implementation are still absent within the state administration. 2006 was named by the DPC as the year of development policy, in light of the EU Presidency of Finland and the pending WTO process. The standstill of the Doha negotiations has turned the DPC's attention to the EU. The strengthening of EU's international role was set up as the goal of the Finnish EU Presidency. The DPC was also put on the agenda. The DPC's scope has also shifted more to the EU from national and multilateral approaches.

She pointed out that a number of OECD DAC member countries have similar advisory bodies to the DPC, though the structures and the means of action and political environments vary considerably. There is no formal cooperation between the bodies and therefore, European networks should be established.

The work of the Finnish DPC is being evaluated. New stakeholders have committed themselves to work on the DPC. Kronman concluded that PCD requires strong political cross-sectoral approaches, which requires a considerable amount of work at national and EU level. She also referred to the new White Paper on development being drafted. As a critical question with regard to the DPC she raised the issue of a broad consensus-based structure and whether it acts as a hindrance to real results. Development policy should be put high on the agenda and combine the PCD with the overall targets of improving development for poor.

Day 2

Wrap up of the day I

Mikaela Gavas, the Chair of the Policy Working Group of the CONCORD, declared that the aim of the day is to have a foundation for policy coherence for development. She summarised the four key messages from the inputs from the previous day: ownership, partnership, dialogue and cooperation are needed with the developing countries; there is need for analysis and reporting, analytical approaches should be emphasized, and political will should be the prerequisite. She said that the EU member states are incoherent in their rhetoric, while NGOs have been working to gain coherence for over ten years and yet there has been very little progress. She said that in addition to these efforts, decision-makers should start acting.

Summaries of the working groups starting from page 20

Rilli Lappalainen delivered the final conclusions (annex 2) of the conference on behalf of the drafting committee, which comprised Ester Asin from CONCORD, Mikaela Gavas from BOND, Eeva Rask from the Development Policy Committee, Suvi Virkkunen from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and Rilli Lappalainen from KEHYS. Lappal-

ainen started by stressing the issue raised by many stakeholders: increasing political will both at the EU and national levels that should be linked to the Millennium Development Goals, the European Consensus on Development and the European Council's conclusions of June 2006 emphasising PCD and effective external policies of the EU. Lappalainen also reviewed the overall aims of the conference as focusing on the current and future challenges in terms of PCD and providing space for discussion on possible mechanism and practical measures to monitor implementation.

Lappalainen then reminded participants that Paula Lehtomäki will deliver the outcomes to the GAERC meeting in October 2006.

Risto Volanen, the Finnish State Secretary, thanked the conference participants for their contributions. He promised that the conclusions would be brought further to the Finnish Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen.

He pointed out that fragmentation and contradictory policies caused by bureaucracies are a problem encountered at all levels and all policy sectors. In this regard, he highlighted the importance of participatory democracy, which means assessing the results of politics. Hence, it is important to listen to the actual needs of the citizens of the developing countries.

He noted there are two ways by which the issue has been approached in Finland: through policy programmes that are cross-sectoral and cross-cutting. Certain ministries are then responsible to oversee that the cross-cutting programmes are realized in the government. He urged the EU to adopt a similar approach. Thus, the EU should take the matters to multilateral forums to stress worldwide responsibility.

Volanen also noted that globalization is extending Western modernity worldwide and that the European countries should humbly cooperate with developing countries in relying on their experiences of modernisation. He pointed out that globalization is a question not only of economic but also ecological and social aspects. He concluded that the multi-sectoral approach leads to sustainability.

5. Working Groups

The five working groups met on both days of the conference with about 40 participants in each. Three or four resource persons delivered introductory speeches on each theme. The speakers represented various stakeholders. The last of the introductory presentations in each group was inter-sectoral, linking two of the five themes.

In addition to thematic debate, the aim of the working groups was to offer a forum for discussions on specific questions, including mechanisms to monitor implementation of coherence, improving decision-making and coordination practices of the working groups of the Council, questions on accountability and transparency as well as proactive and holistic approaches.

The following sections provide summaries of the discussions and specific, practical recommendations from each working group.

You can find the concept notes on the working group sub-topics in the annexes.

5.1. Trade and development



Facilitator: **Tytti Nahi**, Advocacy Officer, Finnish Service Centre for Development Cooperation, Finland

Sub-topics and Speakers:

Aid for Trade: **Kent Wilska**, Commercial Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs):

Jacques Wunenburger, Head of Unit on EPAs (East and South Africa, Southern Africa and Pacific), DG External Trade, European Commission

NGO Statement on EPAs: **Karin Ulmer**, Policy and Gender Officer, APRODEV, Belgium

Trade and Migration: **Jeff Dayton-Johnson**, Senior Economist, OECD Development Centre, France

Summary

Aid for Trade initiative is complementary but not a rapid reform. It should aim at boosting export competitiveness across the board and it should improve developing countries effective market access as well as strengthen their trade-related infrastructure, governance of trade and investment issues as well as domestic productivity. It must be assured that the initiative supports developing countries' national development plans and is in accordance with a pro-poor focus. The main challenge is how it can ensure coherence and how it will be more effective.

Are the **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** the only way to integrate Africa to the world markets? The Commission was encouraged to undertake a comprehensive approach to the undergoing EPA-review and commit to extensive, inclusive discussions on

the results of the review. Strengthening of the capacity of relevant ACP institutions is important. Ownership in practice and flexible pace of the process should be assured.

Linkages between **trade and migration** are not clear. Global trade liberalisation, in the long run, leads poor countries (who have relatively larger populations of unskilled workers and relatively smaller capital stocks than large countries) to specialise in sectors that use unskilled labour relatively intensively. However, specialisation takes time and in the meantime emigration flows might continue to be large. Also, it does not address the reality of surplus labour in the sending countries. Thirdly, the under-utilisation of skilled workers is ignored.

Recommendations

Aid for Trade and EPAs

- 1) Confirm that aid for trade is not a substitute for development friendlier trade rules and trade liberalisation in OECD;
- 2) Confirm that aid for trade must be allocated so as to support developing countries' national development plans and in accordance with a pro-poor focus. This may often mean supporting the involvement of poor people in domestic trade;
- 3) Encourage the Commission to undertake a comprehensive approach to the undergoing EPA-review and commit to extensive, inclusive discussions on the results of the review;
- 4) Acknowledge that in EPA negotiations PCD objectives oblige the EU to allow extensive asymmetry in market coverage between the EU and ACP countries as well as long transition periods and flexibility in sequencing for ACP countries;
- 5) Strengthen the capacity of relevant ACP institutions to monitor PCD in general and PCD of EPAs in particular;

PCD institutions/mechanisms

- 6) Strengthen the accountability of member governments and the EU institutions through more extensive reporting on PCD of different policies and real dialogue/consultations with civil society;
- 7) Adopt tailor-made solutions, such as inclusive national advisory bodies or Ombudsmen with powers for proactive investigations, in member states to involve stakeholders in monitoring PCD;
- 8) Based on national best practices, establish an advisory body, an Ombudsman or other institution also at EU level to monitor PCD;
- 9) Support the monitoring of the EU PCD work programme by Commission, the member states and other stakeholders including the civil society;
- 10) Involve developing countries that are suffering the consequences of incoherence, in EU/OECD discussions on PCD;
- 11) Adopt more transparent practices with regards to reporting on the allocation of subsidies and vested interests.

5.2. Security and Development



Facilitator: Pauliina Arola, Executive Director, Crisis Management Initiative, Finland

Sub-topics and Speakers:

Arms Trade: Mansoob Murshed, Professor of the Economics of Conflict and Peace, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands

Conflict Sensitivity: Edward Bell, Senior Policy Advisor, International Alert, Great Britain

Security and Environment: Liisa Laakso, Professor, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Summary

The risk of conflict is greater when there is greater poverty. Most wars today are civil wars and they occur especially in poor countries with low technology. Many illegal small arms are acquired through the black market and most of the casualties in these wars are civilians.

Military expenditure crowds out other forms of expenditure, which has negative effects on investment, growth and poverty reduction. This also affects expenditure on public health and education.

Conflict sensitivity is important for national aid frameworks, but is also needed internationally. The EU could improve political dialogue, incentives, external assistance and international partnerships. There are 46 fragile states in the world. Some of these have the capacity and will to make a change while this can be more complicated for others. These societies are filled with inequities and this can accelerate when giving aid. Context-specificity is necessary at every level.

Environmental problems combined with weak states often lead to conflicts, which seldom get international attention. It is also important to remember that security problems cause environmental ones. These combined with poverty easily lead to migration. Developing countries could try to cooperate within the field of the environment, such as by co-managing water resources and restoring critical resources. Environmental problems do not stop at the borders.

Recommendations

- 1) Security building needs a long-term approach starting from short-term peace building efforts such as peace negotiations to long-term reconciliation and sustainable peace process – this should be acknowledged in the instruments of the EU;
- 2) EU should have a holistic approach, for example, acknowledge the interdependency of the environment and security issues and develop an integrated approach of environmental protection and conflict prevention (for example, www.envirosecurity.org and www.envsec.org);

- 3) Coherence is needed at policy as well as action level – NGOs, for example, have several roles in ensuring coherence through their own action and should hold the EU accountable, voice the concerns and the needs of the Southern civil society, and to focus on empowering civil society and supporting NGOs;
- 4) The outcomes of EU policies should contribute positively to the security and development of the people in the South, particularly, the poor. The overarching goal needs to be human security (rights, security, development) paying attention to participatory democracy, transparency and accountability;
- 5) Drafting of the first Policy Coherence for Development report next year should include all DGs and all the 12 themes of the rolling work programme. Good practices in involving various actors, such as the EU process around children in armed conflict or the Swedish example of coherence reporting could be studied. The PCD should have appropriate mechanisms of monitoring, policy review and implementation;
- 6) The approach to mainstreaming should be strengthened in the European consensus and in the European security strategy. Systems dynamics of the EU needs to be further studied and worked on;
- 7) Strategic collaboration between all actors should be strengthened;
- 8) Inter-linkages of policy sectors and implications should be acknowledged openly;
- 9) Political will to stress the global challenges is needed to lead the way at international fora.

For more information:

www.controlarms.org

Center for Defense Information (CDI) website: <http://www.cdi.org/program/index.cfm?programid=73>

International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) website: <http://www.iansa.org/>

UN Programme of action: <http://disarmament.un.org/cab/poa.html>

Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue paper: <http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/PuttingGunsInTheirPlace.pdf>

UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, UNICEF, REC joint programme: <http://www.envsec.org/>

Pacific Institute website: http://www.pacinst.org/topics/environment_and_security/

5.3. HIV/AIDS and development



Facilitator: Jane Backhurst, Director, World Vision EU Liaison Office, Belgium

Sub-topics and Speakers:

Brain Drain and its Effects on Health Service Sector Jones Ofose, Deputy Director, Ministry of Health, Ghana

Implementing Commitments and Mainstreaming: Ondrej Simek, Programme for Action on HIV/AIDS, Human and Social Development Unit, DG Development, European Commission

TRIPS and Access to Medicines: Ellen 't Hoen, Coordinator, Médecins Sans Frontières, France

Summary

HIV/AIDS is the greatest development challenge of modern times. Due to professionals migrating to rich countries, patients do not get the treatment they need. 750,000 health workers in Africa serve 682 million people and the health sector is the worst to suffer from the brain drain. Strengthening health systems such as working conditions, workplace environment and salaries is the key solution.

Analysis of reasons for non-implementation is needed as well as mapping the HIV/AIDS related policies and practices. The need to see HIV/AIDS and the response to it as a cross-sectoral issue was emphasized.

The least developed countries' (LDC) access to medicines to combat HIV and AIDS must not be subordinated to the trade interests of EU member states. Policy coherence between European Commission's DG Research, DG Development, DG Sanco and DG Trade must be supported.

Recommendations

Brain drain and HIV/AIDS

- 1) Health should be seen as a prerequisite for development (an investment rather than a cost) to attract adequate, qualified personnel to work in decent working conditions in developing countries;
- 2) Strengthen health systems (such as working conditions, workplace environment and salaries) in developing countries and link health directly to poverty eradication (health as a priority in the PRSPs and CSPs), for instance through ten-year health plans;
- 3) Undertake a review of effects of IMF and WB conditionalities (budget ceilings);
- 4) Increase support of and invest in communities (non-medical service providers) as crucial actors in health system strengthening;
- 5) Support community health workers in training and recognizing their qualifications. ODA to fund quality education of medical staff in developing countries in excess of national demand and periodic staff exchange schemes and intensive training as a means to human resource development;
- 6) Implement the EC's Human Resources Strategy and Action Plan with meaningful participation of civil society;
- 7) EC support implementation of WHO HIV-related health worker shortages plan;

Trade and HIV/AIDS

- 8) Joint DGs (Development, Trade, SANCO) undertake immediately an assessment of the current EC actions:
 - CL for export (August 30 2003)
 - Affordable medicines (Tiered price regulation)
 - R&D neglected diseases;
- 9) Provide technical support to developing countries:
 - Push for using TRIPS flexibilities (CL)
 - Non patent medicines implementation
 - Ensure efficient procurement policy for medicines (Generic competition, Funding such as Global fund);
- 10) Implement CIPIH Recommendations (April 2006 Report)
 - WHO Intergovernmental working group: Health must take over Trade: Public health issue
 - Policy coherence: DG Research, DG DEVE, DG Sanco, DG Trade;

Coherence and mainstreaming:

- 11) A working definition of mainstreaming is needed: there are many different notions of this concept;
- 12) 'Mainstreaming' can be dangerous: HIV/AIDS might lose the exceptional response that it needs;
- 13) An integrated approach to HIV/AIDS, related diseases, SRHR, and gender is needed, and this should be translated in transparent and balanced budget-allocations;
- 14) The appointment of a EU Special Representative on HIV/AIDS to ensure coherence with regard to HIV/AIDS in all EU policies;
- 15) We call on the EU to promote the participation of people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of responses to poverty diseases at all levels;

General recommendations

- 16) Stop making new policies, but start implementing what is already there;
- 17) National ownership and direct budgetary support is important but should be monitored and evaluated to ensure positive health outcomes;
- 18) Improve transparency on the dialogue between all DGs of the EC with regard to policy coherence. Suggestion: create an independent EC 'cross-cutting taskforce on coherence', preferably under the leadership of the President's cabinet, that involves civil society;
- 19) Map the HIV/AIDS related policies and practices of all EC DG's;
- 20) EC should support coherence work of civil society;
- 21) We call on the EU to promote the participation of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of responses to poverty diseases;
- 22) Implement UN Security Council resolution on HIV/AIDS and security.

For more information:

Brain drain in Africa: <http://www.africanprogress.net/brain-drain-gain.htm>

General information: <http://www.unaids.org/en/>

International Aids Vaccine Initiative website: <http://www.iavi.org/>

Mainstreaming: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/hivaids/mainstreaming.htm

UNDP paper on mainstreaming: <http://www.undp.org/hiv/publications/issues/english/issue33e.htm>

Other sites: http://hivaidsclearinghouse.unesco.org/ev_en.php?ID=1985_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

Médecins Sans Frontières : www.msf.org

TRIPS on WTO website: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm

5.4 Migration and development



Facilitator: Thomas Lothar Weiss, Regional Representative, International Organization for Migration (IOM), **Regional Office for the Nordic and Baltic States, and the European Neighbourhood countries (East)**

Sub-topics and Speakers:

Brain Circulation and Remittances: Jeff Crisp, Head of Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Switzerland

Human Trafficking: Ola Florin, Advisor on strategic management, Save the Children Sweden

Migration and trade: Haleh Bridi, Special representative to the EU, World Bank, Belgium

Summary

International migration is a global policy issue linked with others such as trade. **Migrant remittances** can have good impacts at a local level by reducing poverty, improving education and stimulating local economies. They could be used more effectively by decreasing transaction costs. Remittances are not only about money; they can also come in the form of new ideas and technology.

The migration of skilled workers gives migrants advantages, such as better salaries and living conditions, but their country of origin loses tax revenues and skilled working forces. When educated people move abroad, it affects the health services, governance and the democratic process. Encouraging people to stay and encouraging return and circular migration are the needed responses. It is also important to promote refugee protection and welfare, secure refugee livelihoods and local development and to pay attention to return, reintegration and peacebuilding.

The motives for people to leave their countries vary greatly, but they often have different degrees of security and choice. The total number of victims of human trafficking is unknown. The focus could be on protecting all people from exploitation, promoting rights, expanding opportunities in the countries of origin as well as creating venues for safe migration. One of the key solutions is raising awareness.

Recommendations

Policy coherence at national level (I)

- 1) Acknowledge labour market needs and adopt migration policy accordingly. Adequate labour migration policy;
- 2) Increase coordination between all actors;
- 3) Improve communication with the public (public perception) in shared responsibility to demystify migration;
- 4) More efforts for integration/social inclusion with special attention for vulnerable groups;

Policy coherence at national level (II)

- 5) More coherent policies between home affairs and foreign affairs/development departments;
- 6) Ratify the International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant

workers and members of their families;

7) Support good governance in CoO – promotion of human rights;

Policy Coherence at EU level

- 8) Acknowledging that EU competence on migration policy is fragmented, we recommend:
- To increase coordination between migration and development experts, such as combined Council working groups;
 - More coherence and impact assessment of policy measures between member states such as regularisation of undocumented migrants;
 - To promote facts-based migration policy development, more research of impact of migration (brain drain, circular migration, remittances, etc), particularly on sending countries, is needed;
- 9) More participatory policy making process, in consultation with all stakeholders, including migrants;
- 10) Better structured exchange and use of good practices;
- 11) Development of benchmarks for effective monitoring impact of migration relevant policies on development;

Policy coherence at international level (I):

- 12) Policy decisions should acknowledge the worldwide interdependence – migration dynamics are influenced by policies of CoO, CoT and CoD;
- 13) We recommend to continue HLD on M&D in the Global Forum on Migration, with the active involvement of all stakeholders, including civil society;
- 14) Develop creative and innovative approaches to migration policies, which comply with international obligations;

Policy coherence at international level (II):

- 15) ODA needs to be targeted for third country development concerns, not for migration management;
- 16) Development aid should target the root causes of migration, rather than migration itself;
- 17) The costs of transferring remittances should be kept as low as possible: this can be done by provision of information (such as the DFID website) and by promoting competition in the banking and transfer service sector.

For more information:

The UNHCR: www.unhcr.org

General information: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org>

Save the Children: www.savethechildren.org

www.separated-children-europe-programme.org

General information: <http://www.humantrafficking.org/>

UN programme: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_human_beings.html

5.5 Environment and development



Facilitator: Hanna Matinpuro, Director, Siemenpuu Foundation

Sub-topics and Speakers:

Climate Change: Etienne Coyette, Policy Officer Environment in Development Cooperation, DG Environment, European Commission

Climate, development policy and development cooperation: Fulai Sheng, Economic Affairs Officer, UNEP, Switzerland

Environment and trade: Judith Neyer, Coordinator on Trade and Investment and Export Credit Agencies, The Forests and the EU Resource Network (FERN), Switzerland

Summary

The impacts of climate change and the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of different countries and regions vary tremendously. The developing countries are classified many times as high-risk areas, where climate change is forecast to have the most impact on nature and people. Mainstreaming climate change is important and the strategic priorities include raising the policy profile of climate change, support for adaptation to climate change, support for mitigation and low greenhouse gas (GHG) development paths and capacity building.

Only revolution in thinking and a change in people's habits of consuming can help to prevent the negative impacts of climate change. In addition, dialogue between the developing countries and the industrialized countries as well as between the EU institutions themselves should be strengthened. Systematised coordination between DGs would facilitate more coherent development and climate change policies.

European Commission's DG Environment and DG Trade have different discourses. The lack of coherence is not just an administrative problem. If an environmentally sensible solution makes economic and political sense, it will be implemented. If it does not, it is unlikely to be implemented. A serious obstacle to policy coherence is the decision-making structure of the EU: the European Parliament has a significant say in development and environment issues under co-decision but no say in trade matters.

Recommendations

Policy level:

- 1) Promote an integrated policy approach via an international working group, building on existing integrated impact assessment models (including for example gender issues) and operating at all stages of the policy-making process, and promote regional centres of excellence to build capacity in developing countries;
- 2) Strengthen involve of EU, member state and southern Parliaments in decision-making processes. Better links between northern and southern NGOs, and between European Parliament and southern parliaments;

Structural questions:

- 3) Systematise co-ordination between DGs prior to formal inter-service consultations;

- 4) Increase NGO interaction with EU bodies at relevant stages of the decision-making process, eg with Cabinet, with national ministries when discussions are Council level, and with MEPs for co-decision issues, and more co-ordination between CONCORD and environmental NGOs and at international level (WB, WTO, UN);
- 5) Ensure that all stakeholders are involved in monitoring mechanisms, including local NGOs;

Political level

- 6) Increase support to NGOs in carrying out educational campaigns on impacts of climate change on developing world in particular, and highlight helpful data such as Commitment to Development Index, and NGOs to campaign with focus on examples of incoherence;
- 7) Publish policy documents more widely, and ensure that discussions on coherence issues include wider consultation of stakeholders at an early stage in the process, such as civil society;

Measures to combat climate change in developing countries

- 8) Promote investments in sustainable energy projects and eco-efficient production systems;
- 9) Ensure that Clean Development Mechanism is subject to the same standards as development projects;
- 10) Provide adaptation funding to assist developing countries to cope with the effects of climate change, including infrastructure;
- 11) CONCORD and KEHYS to follow up on implementation of recommendations in October 2007!

For more information

CDM as in UNFCCC: <http://cdm.unfccc.int>

EU Action Plan on Climate Change and Development <http://www.climnet.org/EUenergy/development/200411%20Action%20Plan%20CC+DevC.pdf>

About Commission's proposition on GEEREF <http://europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&type=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>

Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the EU area

<http://www.climnet.org/EUenergy/implementation2.htm>

DG Environment on EIA <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/home.htm>

DG Environment's news alert on new scientific evidence on environmental matters

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/newsalert/themes_en.html

BAT in Finnish <http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=185&lan=fi>

The French Development Agency in China <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/plaquettes/plaquette-chine-en.pdf#search=%22the%20french%20development%20agency%20in%20china%22>

AFD and climate change http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/plaquettes/AFDclimat_GB.pdf#search=%22afd%20and%20climate%20change%22

Article 133 Committee

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showpage.asp?id=1131&lang=en&mode=g

http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/newround/index_en.htm

Ilisu Dam Project <http://www.ilisu.org.uk>

Forest governance in the DRC

http://www.fern.org/media/documents/document_3663_3664.pdf

Annex I

Programme
'Call for Coherence' 2-3 October 2006
Helsinki, Scandic Continental Hotel
Mannerheimintie 46

Day I Monday 2 October 2006

Interventions of:

Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Finland
Anders Wijkman, Member of the European Parliament
Jari Vilén, Chair of Grand Committee of the Finnish Parliament
Francoise Moreau, Head of Unit on Forward Looking Studies and Coherence,
DG Development, European Commission
Chair: Aki Temisevä, Chair of KEHYS
Rilli Lappalainen, Secretary General of KEHYS

Overviews to coherence – status, goals and measures

Federico Cuello Camilo, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to the European Communities: Southern perspective: How should the needs of developing countries be integrated to the development of coherence?

Paul Engel, Director, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM): EU Mechanisms that promote policy coherence for development

Christian Egenhofer, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS): Policy coherence for Development in the EU Council: Strategies for the way forward

Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval, Head, OECD Policy Co-ordination Division: Institutional Mechanisms to Promote Policy Coherence

Eva Christina Nilsson, Vice-President of CONCORD: Role of NGOs in policy coherence development

Chair: Ritva Koukku-Ronde, Director General at the Department for Development Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs Finland

Thematic approaches to coherence: working groups

- development and security
- development and HIV/AIDS
- development and migration
- development and trade
- development and environment

Advisory boards as tools for promoting policy coherence – what makes the Development Policy Committee of Finland stand out?

Gunvor Kronman, Chair of the Finnish Development Policy Committee

Day 2 Tuesday 3 October 2006

Wrap-up

Mikaela Gavas, Chair of Policy Working group of CONCORD

Thematic approaches to coherence: working groups

- development and security
- development and HIV/AIDS
- development and migration
- development and trade
- development and environment

Plenary session: results of the working groups

Chair: Duncan Campbell, Director of the Policy Integration Department of the International Labour Office

Presentation of conference recommendations by drafting committee

Conclusions by Risto Volanen, State Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office
Chair: Aki Temisevä, Chair of KEHYS

16.30 Campaign promotion, Kamppi Centre, Salomonkatu

- football match between FC Europe and FC South: demonstrating trade negotiations with a match with unfair circumstances;
- handing over the EPA cards to Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Finland.

The campaign is organized by the Changemaker in collaboration with the Finnish Service Centre for Development Cooperation and the KEHYS, Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU.

Annex 2

European Conference on Policy Coherence for Development

2nd – 3rd October 2006 Helsinki

Final Recommendations

There is growing political commitment to Policy Coherence for Development at global, European and national level. In particular, this has been reflected in the Millennium Declaration and the European Consensus on Development. Additionally, the European Council Conclusions of June 2006 emphasised the need for coherent and effective EU external policies.

Coherence is about ensuring that the objectives of development cooperation are not undermined and negated by other policies that have an external impact. The EU's contribution to achieving and surpassing the Millennium Development Goals will only materialise if all EU and Member State policies support and reinforce the fight against poverty.

Over 250 participants from national ministries, parliaments and development agencies world-wide, EU institutions, European civil society organisations, international organisations and research institutes, participated in the European Conference on Policy Coherence for Development on 2-3 October 2006 in Helsinki. The conference was organized by KEHYS (the Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU), in cooperation with CONCORD, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the Finnish Development Policy Committee and the European Commission.

The conference focused on the current situation and future challenges regarding Policy Coherence for Development, which were elaborated further through five thematic dimensions of development in workshops:

- security and development
- trade and development
- migration and development
- environment and development
- HIV/aids and development

The specific objective was to provide the space for discussion to identify synergies and inter-linkages of policies, mechanisms to ensure coherence and practical ways of monitoring implementation.

We call on decision-makers to acknowledge the mutual and long-term benefits of pursuing development objectives and to take responsibility and demonstrate strategic leadership to deliver on promises. Action should echo policy.

1. Political will and commitment to Policy Coherence for Development should be taken a step further through policy change and concrete action. Change needs to be brought about at the highest level of decision-making and implemented consistently across all

policy-making. Creative and innovative approaches in translating the commitments into actions should be developed.

2. A pre-requisite for coherent decision-making is sufficient and systematic analyses of policies to identify economic, social and environmental impacts on developing countries. This should result in conscious political choices for the benefit of the poor.
3. Institutional structures should facilitate Policy Coherence for Development. Effort should be made to improve existing mechanisms and policy fora in order to enhance the integration of development objectives into policy-making.
4. Development cooperation itself should be implemented in a coherent fashion. In addition, we need to move beyond the traditional development circles in order to broaden the understanding of the links and the interdependency of the various interests of different stakeholders.
5. Emphasis should be placed on the actual needs and aspirations of developing countries and their citizens in the debate on Policy Coherence for Development. Joint responsibility and ownership of development strategies should be at the forefront of policy-making.
6. Decision-makers need to be held accountable to European citizens and the international community for the commitments they have made on Policy Coherence for Development. Accountable policy-making requires transparency in the Council, the Commission as well as the national level. Regular reporting on the progress made by the EU together with external monitoring by the European parliament and civil society are essential.
7. Participative democracy is an integral part of effective and long-term development. Civil society has a crucial role to play in holding governments to account, influencing and scrutinising the implementation of policy decisions as well as raising awareness of the impacts of incoherent policies on development.

The EU is a key global actor. The need for Policy Coherence for Development does not end at the EU level but should be strategically taken forward into multilateral fora.

Call for Coherence

2.–3.10.2006 Helsinki



Conference on Policy Coherence for Development

European Conference on Policy Coherence for Development

2nd – 3rd October 2006 Helsinki

Final Recommendations of the Thematic Working Groups

Security and Development

- 1) Security building needs a long-term approach starting from short-term peace building efforts such as peace negotiations to long-term reconciliation and sustainable peace process – this should be acknowledged in the instruments of the EU;
- 2) EU should have a holistic approach, for example, acknowledge the interdependency of the environment and security issues and develop an integrated approach of environmental protection and conflict prevention (for example, www.envirosecurity.org and www.envsec.org);
- 3) Coherence is needed at policy as well as action level – NGOs, for example, have several roles in ensuring coherence through their own action and should hold the EU accountable, voice the concerns and the needs of the Southern civil society, and to focus on empowering civil society and supporting NGOs;
- 4) The outcomes of EU policies should contribute positively to the security and development of the people in the South, particularly, the poor. The overarching goal needs to be human security (rights, security, development) paying attention to participatory democracy, transparency and accountability;
- 5) Drafting of the first Policy Coherence for Development report next year should include all DGs and all the 12 themes of the rolling work programme. Good practices in involving various actors, such as the EU process around children in armed conflict or the Swedish example of coherence reporting could be studied. The PCD should have appropriate mechanisms of monitoring, policy review and implementation;
- 6) The approach to mainstreaming should be strengthened in the European consensus and in the European security strategy. Systems dynamics of the EU needs to be further studied and worked on;
- 7) Strategic collaboration between all actors should be strengthened;
- 8) Inter-linkages of policy sectors and implications should be acknowledged openly;
- 9) Political will to stress the global challenges is needed to lead the way at international fora.

Trade and Development

Aid for Trade and EPAs

- 1) Confirm that aid for trade is not a substitute for development friendlier trade rules and trade liberalisation in OECD;
- 2) Confirm that aid for trade must be allocated so as to support developing countries' national development plans and in accordance with a pro-poor focus. This may often mean supporting the involvement of poor people in domestic trade;
- 3) Encourage the Commission to undertake a comprehensive approach to the undergoing EPA-review and commit to extensive, inclusive discussions on the results of the review;
- 4) Acknowledge that in EPA negotiations PCD objectives oblige the EU to allow extensive asymmetry in market coverage between the EU and ACP countries as well as long transition periods and flexibility in sequencing for ACP countries;
- 5) Strengthen the capacity of relevant ACP institutions to monitor PCD in general and PCD of EPAs in particular;

PCD institutions/mechanisms

- 6) Strengthen the accountability of member governments and the EU institutions through more extensive reporting on PCD of different policies and real dialogue/consultations with civil society;
- 7) Adopt tailor-made solutions, such as inclusive national advisory bodies or Ombudsmen with powers for proactive investigations, in member states to involve stakeholders in monitoring PCD;
- 8) Based on national best practices, establish an advisory body, an Ombudsman or other institution also at EU level to monitor PCD;
- 9) Support the monitoring of the EU PCD work programme by Commission, the member states and other stakeholders including the civil society;
- 10) Involve developing countries that are suffering the consequences of incoherence, in EU/OECD discussions on PCD;
- 11) Adopt more transparent practices with regards to reporting on the allocation of subsidies and vested interests.

Migration and Development

Policy coherence at national level (I)

- 1) Acknowledge labour market needs and adopt migration policy accordingly. Adequate labour migration policy;
- 2) Increase coordination between all actors;
- 3) Improve communication with the public (public perception) in shared responsibility to demystify migration;
- 4) More efforts for integration/social inclusion with special attention for vulnerable groups;

Policy coherence at national level (II)

- 5) More coherent policies between home affairs and foreign affairs/development departments;
- 6) Ratify the International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families;
- 7) Support good governance in CoO – promotion of human rights;

Policy Coherence at EU level

- 8) Acknowledging that EU competence on migration policy is fragmented, we recommend:
 - To increase coordination between migration and development experts, such as combined Council working groups;
 - More coherence and impact assessment of policy measures between member states such as regularisation of undocumented migrants;
 - To promote facts-based migration policy development, more research of impact of migration (brain drain, circular migration, remittances, etc), particularly on sending countries, is needed;
- 9) More participatory policy making process, in consultation with all stakeholders, including migrants;
- 10) Better structured exchange and use of good practices;
- 11) Development of benchmarks for effective monitoring impact of migration relevant policies on development;

Policy coherence at international level (I):

- 12) Policy decisions should acknowledge the worldwide interdependence – migration dynamics are influenced by policies of CoO, CoT and CoD;
- 13) We recommend to continue HLD on M&D in the Global Forum on Migration, with the active involvement of all stakeholders, including civil society;
- 14) Develop creative and innovative approaches to migration policies, which comply with international obligations;

Policy coherence at international level (II):

- 15) ODA needs to be targeted for third country development concerns, not for migration management;
- 16) Development aid should target the root causes of migration, rather than migration itself;
- 17) The costs of transferring remittances should be kept as low as possible: this can be done by provision of information (such as the DFID website) and by promoting competition in the banking and transfer service sector.

Environment and Development

Policy level:

- 1) Promote an integrated policy approach via an international working group, building on existing integrated impact assessment models (including for example gender issues) and operating at all stages of the policy-making process, and promote regional centres of excellence to build capacity in developing countries;
- 2) Strengthen involve of EU, member state and southern Parliaments in decision-making processes. Better links between northern and southern NGOs, and between European Parliament and southern parliaments;

Structural questions:

- 3) Systematise co-ordination between DGs prior to formal inter-service consultations;
- 4) Increase NGO interaction with EU bodies at relevant stages of the decision-making process, eg with Cabinet, with national ministries when discussions are Council level, and with MEPs for co-decision issues, and more co-ordination between CONCORD and environmental NGOs and at international level (WB, WTO, UN);
- 5) Ensure that all stakeholders are involved in monitoring mechanisms, including local NGOs;

Political level

- 6) Increase support to NGOs in carrying out educational campaigns on impacts of climate change on developing world in particular, and highlight helpful data such as Commitment to Development Index, and NGOs to campaign with focus on examples of incoherence;
- 7) Publish policy documents more widely, and ensure that discussions on coherence issues include wider consultation of stakeholders at an early stage in the process, such as civil society;

Measures to combat climate change in developing countries

- 8) Promote investments in sustainable energy projects and eco-efficient production systems;
- 9) Ensure that Clean Development Mechanism is subject to the same standards as development projects;
- 10) Provide adaptation funding to assist developing countries to cope with the effects of climate change, including infrastructure;
- 11) CONCORD and KEHYS to follow up on implementation of recommendations in October 2007!

HIV/AIDS and Development

Brain drain and HIV/AIDS

- 1) Health should be seen as a prerequisite for development (an investment rather than a cost) to attract adequate, qualified personnel to work in decent working conditions in developing countries;
- 2) Strengthen health systems (such as working conditions, workplace environment and salaries) in developing countries and link health directly to poverty eradication (health as a priority in the PRSPs and CSPs), for instance through ten-year health plans;
- 3) Undertake a review of effects of IMF and WB conditionalities (budget ceilings);
- 4) Increase support of and invest in communities (non-medical service providers) as crucial actors in health system strengthening;
- 5) Support community health workers in training and recognizing their qualifications. ODA to fund quality education of medical staff in developing countries in excess of national demand and periodic staff exchange schemes and intensive training as a means to human resource development;
- 6) Implement the EC's Human Resources Strategy and Action Plan with meaningful participation of civil society;
- 7) EC support implementation of WHO HIV-related health worker shortages plan;

Trade and HIV/AIDS

- 8) Joint DGs (Development, Trade, SANCO) undertake immediately an assessment of the current EC actions:
 - CL for export (August 30 2003)
 - Affordable medicines (Tiered price regulation)
 - R&D neglected diseases;
- 9) Provide technical support to developing countries:
 - Push for using TRIPS flexibilities (CL)
 - Non patent medicines implementation
 - Ensure efficient procurement policy for medicines (Generic competition, Funding such as Global fund);
- 10) Implement CIPIH Recommendations (April 2006 Report)
 - WHO Intergovernmental working group: Health must take over Trade: Public health issue
 - Policy coherence: DG Research, DG DEVE, DG Sanco, DG Trade;

Coherence and mainstreaming:

- 11) A working definition of mainstreaming is needed: there are many different notions of this concept;
- 12) 'Mainstreaming' can be dangerous: HIV/AIDS might lose the exceptional response that it needs;
- 13) An integrated approach to HIV/AIDS, related diseases, SRHR, and gender is needed, and this should be translated in transparent and balanced budget-allocations;
- 14) The appointment of a EU Special Representative on HIV/AIDS to ensure coherence with regard to HIV/AIDS in all EU policies;
- 15) We call on the EU to promote the participation of people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of responses to poverty diseases at all levels;

General recommendations

- 16) Stop making new policies, but start implementing what is already there;
- 17) National ownership and direct budgetary support is important but should be monitored and evaluated to ensure positive health outcomes;
- 18) Improve transparency on the dialogue between all DGs of the EC with regard to policy coherence. Suggestion: create an independent EC 'cross-cutting taskforce on coherence', preferably under the leadership of the President's cabinet, that involves civil society;
- 19) Map the HIV/AIDS related policies and practices of all EC DG's;
- 20) EC should support coherence work of civil society;
- 21) We call on the EU to promote the participation of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of responses to poverty diseases;
- 22) Implement UN Security Council resolution on HIV/AIDS and security.

Kent Wilska **Aid for trade**

Trade can serve as a strong catalyst for growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. But these positive linkages are not established automatically. A telling fact is that the share of the poorest developing countries in world trade has remained marginal. There is ample evidence that the poorest countries successful integration into the world trade requires not only easier market access but also increased support for trade and productive capacities together with domestic reforms and more effective international trade rules.

For many developing countries, competitiveness in global, regional and bilateral trade is a major problem. Aid for Trade should aim at boosting their export competitiveness across the board. It should improve developing countries effective market access as well as to strengthen their trade-related infrastructure, governance of trade and investment issues as well as domestic productivity. The Aid for Trade initiative constitutes one of the efforts to increase economic growth in general and, is therefore, closely related to the international debate on pro-poor growth. It must be seen as an endeavour to increasingly strengthen developing countries' trade and productive capacities and as an element of the broader Official Development Assistance (ODA) policies and objectives to support, for example, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is important since the proportion of ODA allocated to productive sectors and economic infrastructure in least developed countries (LDCs) has been on the decrease during the past decade.

The international community has recognised the existence of these trade-related challenges for some time already. The United Nations Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey in 2002 highlighted these issues and later in 2005 the UN World Summit also reaffirmed that the UN membership is committed to supporting and promoting increased aid to build productive and trade capacities for developing countries.

But the year 2005 was decisive for the Aid for Trade initiative. It was launched at the December WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference with a view to helping developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build their supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure.

In light of the temporary suspension of the DDA negotiations, the Aid for Trade Task Force emphasised in its recommendations in July 2006 the fact that Aid for Trade is important in its own right. According to the Task Force there was a clear consensus that Aid for Trade should be implemented as soon as possible despite the current impasse of the DDA negotiations. The Task Force also affirmed that Aid for Trade is not a substitute but a complement to a successful conclusion of the DDA. It should be remembered that despite the fact that the negotiations have been temporarily suspended, the competitiveness problems of developing countries still remain. The message of the international community has therefore been clear: enhanced aid is necessary to build stronger trade and productive capacities in developing countries, particularly in the poorest ones.

The 2005 European Consensus and its primary and overarching objective of eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development gives the policy context for EU Aid for Trade. The European Consensus also anchors EU to the objectives set in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The EU vision is that developing countries should decide and reform trade policy in line with their broader national development plans. In this context, the EU commits itself to providing additional assistance to help poor countries build their trade capacity, with particular attention to the LDCs and most vulnerable countries.

It is now time for the EU to deliver on Aid for Trade commitments as part of its development policies in all regions. Since the EU is the largest donor in the world, the way how the EU as a whole implements and operationalises general Aid for Trade principles in practice is of key importance to the entire initiative. The EU Council Conclusion on Aid for Trade are now under negotiation in different Council working groups and they are foreseen to be adopted in the Joint Trade and Development Ministers' Session, which is part of October General Affairs and External Relations Council.



Contribution by CONCORD Cotonou Working Group on Trade to the
**Conference on Policy Coherence for Development,
Helsinki, 2-3.10. 2006**

EPA DISCUSSION PAPER

EPAs - Coherent with EU trade policies or CPA development objectives?

A trade supported strategy for sustainable development should aim at the "quality of growth, not just its quantity that is crucial for human well-being. Growth can be jobless, rather than job creating; ruthless, rather than poverty reducing; voiceless, rather than participatory; rootless, rather than culturally enshrined; and futureless, rather than environmentally friendly. Growth that is jobless, ruthless, voiceless, rootless and futureless is not conducive to human development." (see Jahan,1995)

We acknowledge the merits of a privileged relationship between the EU and the ACP countries and the benefits a number of ACP countries have derived from unilateral trade preferences under the Lomé Convention. Trade liberalisation is but one of the current fashions but cannot substitute for economic and political reforms necessary in many of the ACP countries.

We acknowledge that ACP countries' appreciate the privileged EU ACP relationship, which is a major reason for negotiating EPAs. Yet, many questions remain open: How will EPAs accommodate the great diversity of ACP countries: LDC and non-LDC countries; island micro states, land locked large economies; democratic governments and failed states? What will EPAs do that Lomé did not do? How much will the EU put into EPAs that is not already in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement?

EPAs must serve ACP countries own development interests, combining both a clear commitment to domestic reform from ACP countries and sustained and effective EU support in addressing supply side constraints on competitiveness. In this context, EPA must have substantial and binding development components in the negotiation texts to effectively address supply side constraints, get to grips with new EPA related adjustment needs and where necessary, support internal processes of economic and political reform. The least we have to do is to ensure that EPAs will not do any harm to ACP economies.

We call for coherence with:

- 1. Sustainable Development Objectives:** EPAs must be tools for development. EPAs must contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, to social, gender and economic justice, to the transformation of ACP economies, to the sustainable management of natural resources.

2. **Respect of the Principle of Ownership:** Development needs and interests must be defined and articulated by the ACP countries themselves. Nobody can substitute for this. Any imposed solutions by the EC will simply not work.
3. **Commitment to NSA participation:** Trade negotiations are about power and interests. EPA negotiations take place in the context of unequal power relations that favours the stronger party. Only public scrutiny in EU and ACP countries can ensure an open and transparent negotiation process that identifies diverging interests and unequal power dynamics. For a level playing field, power and voice to interpret negotiation outcomes need to be given to ACP stakeholders.

What are substantive development components?

4. **A substantial development dimension of EPAs must include both an appropriate structuring of the basic agreement** with regard to: product coverage of tariff elimination commitments; timeframe for implementation; the special treatment to be accorded sensitive products; the approach to trade in services and trade related areas and additional financial resources to address additional EPA related adjustment needs, delivered through “time sensitive” aid instruments. There must be a direct and clear link between trade provisions and development finance of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.
5. **Sustainable development cannot be equated with negotiations on trade disciplines** such as competition policies, government procurement, trade facilitation, investment agreements and intellectual property rights, given the absence of national and regional policies, legislation and institutional capacities to implement policies in these areas in a development friendly manner. Pushing for new trade disciplines and rules prior to the establishment of national and regional policies, legislation and institutional capacity is simply inappropriate and incoherent. Pushing these policy issues in the absence of effective programmes to address supply side constraints is incoherent.
6. **A range of alternatives to EPAs should be examined:** It must be appreciated that the Cotonou Agreement, in Article 37.6, considers that non-LDC ACP countries may ‘decide that they are not in a position to enter into economic partnership agreements’. In such cases, the EU ‘will examine all alternative possibilities, in order to provide these countries with a new framework for trade which is equivalent to their existing situation and in conformity with WTO rules.’ In the spirit of this commitment, a range of alternatives to EPAs should be examined, including arrangements without reciprocal market liberalisation. The expected impacts of the different arrangements must be assessed, so that all parties can judge what arrangement would best contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in the ACP countries.

A set of guidelines or development objectives/benchmarks must guide the negotiations:

7. **Building of regional markets:** ACP markets should be built on robust domestic and regional markets: Upgrading of domestic productive capacities into value-added activities – not being bound to primary production. Investment in infrastructure that serves consolidating local and sub-regional markets and supports local and rural agricultural and food processing development as the backbone for food security. Investment must prioritise domestic and sub-regional SME, actors in the informal economy and women’s enterprises, and must nurture and consolidate infant industries.
8. **Provide policy space and flexible trade rules:** ACP must have the right to a policy mix that best serves their development objectives. They should not be restricted in their policy options (space) to pursue independent policies to promote trade, investment promotion, industrial and technology development suited to their individual conditions and which favour the consolidation of national and regional markets.

9. **New ways of ACP revenue collection need to be in place before reducing tariffs levels to zero.** Revenue losses of ACP governments must be addressed prior to the implementation of tariff elimination commitments. ACP countries are afraid of the loss of government revenue that will impact on government service delivery in key areas of health and education, areas of immediate relevance to the majority of poor men and women.
10. **ACP countries must have the right to decide upon the pace and sequencing of market opening** based on informed choices on their defensive and offensive interests. ACP countries are afraid of dumping and import surges on their fragile markets. Being predominantly agricultural economies, many ACP governments fear unfair competition and the loss of value of traditional trade preferences. These concerns need to be acknowledged and addressed. The EU needs to refrain from imposing an approach to tariff negotiations based on the lowest tariff level within an EPA grouping. The EU needs to accept the inclusion of defensive trade tools such as pre-emptive safeguard mechanisms that can be effectively evoked by weaker parties. There must be real and additional duty free access to the EU market, supported by trade support instruments, which helps address the challenge of preference erosion.
11. **EC must refrain from aggressively pursuing a comprehensive trade agenda** that is prioritising and conditioning development outcomes on negotiation of trade disciplines. The initiative to discuss or negotiate Singapore Issues can only be followed at the explicit request of ACP countries. Any discussion on those issues needs to be based on balanced and independent analysis of the merits and pros and cons of the action.

To ensure coherence we call for a political review of the EPA negotiations:

The EPA review cannot be left to EU and ACP trade negotiators writing joint reports in a closed room as part of the ongoing negotiations. The EU Council must take its responsibility and ensure public scrutiny and NSA consultation as laid down in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement.

The EPA review should provide for exposing existing divergences rather than continuing to mask them in bland statements on minimal levels of agreement. Trade negotiations are about power and interest. The EPA review should reveal those divergent interests and unequal power dynamics and provide for political guidance and review of the negotiation mandate to ensure coherence and the effective elaboration of the development dimension in any future agreements.

Jeff Dayton-Johnsson Trade and Migration Policies

How are the movements of goods and people related?

Basic economics tells us that when trade flows increase, economic restructuring occurs, wages in poor countries rise, and workers stay home rather than migrating. Trade theory suggests that providing developing countries with greater opportunities for exporting their goods will eventually reduce out-migration pressures as a consequence of economic convergence. Indeed, at the time of ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) treaty, the US President suggested Mexicans who would otherwise migrate to the US would instead stay at home and work in new export industries. Economists call this process of adjustment “factor price equalisation.” Global trade liberalisation, in the long run, leads poor countries (who have relatively larger populations of unskilled workers and relatively smaller capital stocks than large countries) to specialise in sectors that use unskilled labour relatively intensively. That is their comparative advantage. When developing countries specialise, this increases employment or wages, or both, so that fewer unskilled workers decide to migrate; they can earn a better livelihood at home than before the liberalisation.

But the “long run” over which this adjustment occurs might last a long time indeed (three or more decades), during which time many people will continue to migrate. There are shortcomings in the application of this economic logic. First, the “long run” might be a matter of three or more decades, according to some studies, and in the meantime emigration flows might continue to be large. A second problem is that it does not address the reality of surplus labour in sending countries: even if trade links foster specialisation, substantial unemployment might endure in the developing country. A third problem is that the theory of factor price equalisation has nothing to say about the under-utilisation of skilled workers in developing countries or the lack of sufficient incentives provided to them to stay and work in their countries. For example, it was arguably an oversupply -- relative to domestic demand -- supply of software engineers in India that led to their dramatic out-migration, even as India pursued more open trade.

Finally, liberalisation of trade in services implies greater mobility of people. This may be a movement of high-skilled people, as was the case in East Asia’s development, or of lower-skilled workers, as is the case of Poland and other recent members of the European Union today.

If the deepening of trade links raises incomes, this might in turn increase migration as well. Some would-be migrants are dissuaded by the high costs of migrating. These may be transport costs or other transaction costs, such as the costs of securing the services of migration specialists of dubious legality such as the coyotes of the US-Mexican border. If trade integration serves to raise the incomes of natives who are potential migrants-- say a household member is employed in a dynamic export industry -- they may use increased incomes to finance their migration. Economic integration may also reduce information costs about employment opportunities, thus encouraging migration even as trade expands. Over time the economic logic above takes over and migration subsides.

Finally, it's important to note that migration itself might promote trade. Migrants can be trade intermediaries and facilitators because of their knowledge of opportunities, potential markets, their access to distribution channels, contacts and language. Diaspora networks may also play an important part in contract enforcement given the importance of reputation. Moreover migrants' preferences for home produced goods can also increase imports of these products from their home country. Thus migrants often create trading networks that increase trade flows between their host countries and their countries of origin.

Annex 6

Task Force on Security and Development Arms Transfers and Impact on Development

Proliferation and availability of conventional arms – in particular small arms and light weapons (SALW) – fuel conflicts and create an unsafe and insecure environment, where sustainable development is impossible to be achieved.

Although arms transfers may be essential in supporting a state's security needs, they can have a negative impact on sustainable development in developing countries. The most visible impact arises from the cost of the transfer. Developing countries spend a greater proportion of the gross national product on arms than developed countries do. According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2003), seven developing countries spent more on military than on health and education combined, and fourteen countries spent more on military than on both health and education taken individually.

In developing countries, spending on arms transfers can distort the economies, diverting scarce financial resources from projects that could create wealth among the poor. A survey on military expenditures in 125 countries between 1972 and 1988 showed that increased military spending resulted in a lower rate of economic growth. Military spending may also increase a state's foreign debt. It has been estimated that by 1994, one-fifth of the developing world's debt was caused by arms imports. (Guns or Growth, 2004.)

Furthermore, the misuse of arms in developing countries can have immediate impacts on personal, economic, social and civil rights, having long-term effects that prevent sustainable development.

The military expenditure, arms production and international arms transfers are on the rise. In 2005, the world military expenditure was estimated to have reached USD 1118 billion (1,118,000,000) in current dollars corresponding to an increase of 3.4 per cent since 2004, and of 34 per cent over the 10-year period 1996–2005 (SIPRI Yearbook 2006). Of that amount, USD 44-53 billion was estimated to have spent to arms transfers. About 67 per cent of that value is constituted by arms deliveries to Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

At the same time, the value of Official Development Assistance (ODA) reached USD 78 billion.

The European Union is the third biggest arms exporter in the world, and it represents 55 per cent of the global ODA equal to USD 43 billion in 2004. The EU Member States have a politically agreed set of criteria (Code of Conduct) for military exports. The criterion 8 of the Code states that an arms exporting Member State must take into account whether arms exports would hamper the sustainable development of the importing country.

Arms transfers contribute to instability in developing countries when SALW flow across permeable national borders from one conflict to another. Instability slows down development for example by hindering investments and jeopardising the fight against corruption. It also reduces agricultural production and other economic activities, weakens schooling and health sector services and compromises respect for human rights. SALW also breed

crime as gangs acquire cheap weapons available by armed groups. Moreover, according to some estimates, an increased number of SALW in post-conflict situations may contribute to more domestic violence.

Transfers of weapons could be stopped e.g. by developing legislation, with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process and in general by eradicating poverty. In some cases, e.g. in South Sudan, Darfur, Oromo-Ethiopia and Turkana-Kenya, environmental protection and development of sustainable livelihoods play a crucial role.

However, approaches to assessing the impact of arms transfers on sustainable development are generally weak and ad hoc. The “Guns or Growth” report (2004) produced by leading human rights and development organisations shows that most governments do not consult the Ministry in charge of development cooperation when permitting arms licences even if, in many cases, the arms are to be exported to the same country that the government allocates development aid to.

Thus, more coherence is needed within the EU policies and between the Member States’ policies. There are several questions to be addressed. What is the role of the EU in assessing the impact of arms transfers of its Member States? What will be the role of the EU in negotiations for global principles of arms transfers after the UN Programme of Action Review Conference? Furthermore, how could EU DDR missions be linked to long-term EC development programmes?

Task Force on Security and Development Conflict Sensitivity on the agenda

The European Union is the world's largest provider of humanitarian aid and development assistance. At the same time, the EU underlines its commitment to build and consolidate peace and democracy to protect fundamental rights and freedoms. It has also declared it will ensure policy coherence with development objectives.

As a significant donor and global security actor the EU has a strong impact on conflicts. The EU has a broad range of policy instruments that can positively affect the peace, security and development in conflict-prone and conflict-affected states. The *2005 European Consensus for Development*, the agreements of the *EU Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts* and the publication of the *European Commission Communication on Conflict Prevention* provide a framework for the EU conflict prevention and peace-building potential.

The EU has recognised the need for policy coherence between its aims to promote peace around the world, and the effects of its practices where they may come into conflict with each other. Both policy makers and practitioners in the field are identifying the need for increased dialogue on issues of **conflict sensitivity**² of EU policy and practice. Long-term peace-building in development and long-term structural conflict prevention are acknowledged to be keenly inter-linked with poverty reduction.

Adoption and implementation of conflict sensitive approaches means bearing in mind peace and conflict factors at every stage of the assistance in conflict-affected areas. Examples of conflict sensitivity include avoiding exacerbation of inequalities and not favouring one group of people at the expense of another. Increased conflict sensitivity and policy coherence will enhance the constructiveness of European conflict prevention efforts. The approach also requires that in development assistance, there should be a more systematic mechanism to apply tools that strengthen security internally and regionally and that prevent conflicts, for example for solving disputes arising from questions on allocating natural resources.

In terms of engaging with stakeholders, conflict sensitivity is quite clear about the need to work beyond one's own organization, and even beyond partner organizations. Nevertheless, for reasons of practicality and efficiency, the application of conflict sensitivity often leads organisations to work with other like-minded institutions and advocate for change amongst those most amenable to change. To ensure that conflict-sensitive development, peace-building and humanitarian assistance projects do in fact contribute to the consolidation of peace, more work is required to effect change amongst agencies that are either uninterested or antagonistic to engaging constructively in conflict transformation. (See Barbolet, Goldwyn, Groenewald & Sherrif 2005).

Conflict sensitivity can be illustrated with examples of how policy influences practice and how conflict sensitivity can be improved. The case studies and field experiences can demonstrate the impact and the conflict sensitivity of EU actions in different stages of

² The definition of conflict sensitivity refers to the Joint FEWER, International Alert and Saferworld programme on conflict-sensitive approaches (2003). In this programme the concept is defined as need for organisations, in particular national governments, donors and civil society, to be sensitive to the (conflict) environments in which they operate, in order to reduce the negative impacts of their activities - and to increase their positive impacts - on the situation and its dynamics. In this sense, conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peace building need to be adopted in situations of violent conflict, as well as of unstable peace.

conflict. The cases show that for conflict sensitivity to truly have an impact, it must be adopted by all actors (national governments, donors, international NGOs and civil society) with the understanding that there are many practical and political obstacles to making this a reality.

Resources:

Barbolet, Goldwyn, Groenewald & Sherrif 2005: The Utility and Dilemma of Conflict Sensitivity, Berghof Research Center of Constructive Conflict Management.

Task Force on HIV/AIDS and Development

Brain circulation and its effects on health service provision and HIV/AIDS

In year 2000, the global community set the Millennium Development Goals in order to respond to the challenges of development and to reduce poverty. These Goals included reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2015. Six years after the setting of the MDGs the global HIV pandemic is still spreading and threatens societies, especially in Africa, but also in other parts of the world.

As a response to HIV/AIDS, several countries have established national AIDS prevention strategies and treatment initiatives. The European Union supports the development of health sectors in developing countries and directs financial resources and technical assistance to the South. At the same time, many countries are not able to implement the AIDS strategies or initiatives because of lack of human resources, supplies and equipment. This issue was recognised in the Cairo Declaration and Programme of Action, at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, which states:

'The long-term manageability of international migration hinges on making the option to remain in one's own country a viable one for all people. Sustainable economic growth and equity and development strategies consistent with this aim are a necessary means to that end'.

The crisis in human resources for health is a global one, with 75 countries having fewer than 2.5 health workers per 1000 inhabitants, which is the minimum number estimated as necessary to deliver basic health services. Africa has the highest disease burden per capita of any and yet it has the lowest number of health workers (0.8 workers per 1000, compared to 10.3 per 1000 in Europe) (Joint Learning Initiative Strategy Report: Human Resources for Health, Overcoming the Crisis: Harvard University Press, September 2005).

The lack of human resources results from the death of health workers, primarily from HIV/AIDS, and from the fact that many health workers are infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in some way, and the so called brain drain or brain circulation, which means that doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other health workers move from low-income countries to wealthier countries. Health professionals leave their countries because of the fear of occupational infections, especially HIV/AIDS, and the lack of sufficient health facilities, such as medications, equipment and supplies, which prevents the health care system working effectively and demotivates people practising their profession. Thus, high health worker mobility is due to lack of social protection coverage and limited incentives. The migration of skilled health workers is also in part a result of recruitment policies of developed countries, including the EU, seeking to address the skills shortages in their own health workforces. To meet this demand some countries have increased training of health workers targeting

specifically the export market. This policy is sometimes applied despite of domestic shortages. Those Member States that are net importers of health workers should work in partnership with the sending countries to support solutions, addressing both the push and pull factors for migration and helping finance retention policies.

The economical and social effects of brain circulation are significant. With the loss of trained people the country of origin not only loses skilled workforce with direct reduction

to the GDP, but also the public investments put on education and training. The savings of the developed countries are even higher than the loss for low-income countries' governments as the education is much more expensive in the recipient countries. Brain circulation has also social costs because of migration of household members, creating one-parent families and leaving the children in a vulnerable situation.

Inadequate long-term human resource planning and domestic production of health workers, coupled with ageing populations in developed countries, will continue to fuel recruitment from resource-poor countries unless there is a significant commitment to address this global inequity. The European Union should address the issue of brain circulation in a coherent way. There are policies where positive impacts of brain circulation are addressed, e.g. remittances, but this lack implications to negative impacts, e.g. related to incapacities of health sector with the treatment of HIV/AIDS (Communication on Migration and Development, ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/doc/com_2002_703_final.pdf). On the other hand, in December 2005 the European Commission adopted a strategy to combat the shortage of doctors and nurses in African countries most highly affected by HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The strategy addresses the issue of migration of health workers from the developing to the developed world and proposes a set of actions to retain health professionals in developing countries (EU Strategy for Action on the Crisis in Human Resources for Health in Developing Countries', COM (2005) 642 final of 12 December 2005)

Task Force on HIV/AIDS and Development

Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS and implementation of commitments

HIV/AIDS remains an exceptional crisis with an unprecedented impact on the world today. At the end of 2005 nearly 40 million people were living with HIV, and an estimated 3 million people died of AIDS. HIV/AIDS has been acknowledged as a major impediment for human, social and economic development that requires an equally exceptional and urgent response.

Universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support

The universal access initiative is part of a long historical movement to expand HIV/AIDS programs and to support countries to put in place a comprehensive range of effective services. It builds upon the long struggle of access to treatment by and for people living with HIV; for the human rights of all people, for access to prevention services and commodities; for the equal status of women and men; for the rights of marginalized populations, and for the rights of children to education, care and support.

Major challenges and obstacles that impede the scale-up of prevention, treatment, care and support services in individual countries and communities include: inadequate financing for scaled-up AIDS responses; poor human resource capacity, and health, social and economic constraints; lack of affordable commodities (including quality medicines) and low-cost technologies; and stigma, discrimination and gender inequity.

Addressing HIV/AIDS as a Poverty-Related Disease and a Cross-cutting issue

HIV/AIDS is covered by MDG 6 (to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015). HIV/AIDS is directly linked to almost all other MDGs. Indeed, the Millennium Development Goals can not be met without addressing HIV and AIDS.

HIV/AIDS requires a comprehensive approach and can no longer be regarded purely as a health issue. The EU has identified HIV/AIDS as a poverty-related disease, which threatens the livelihoods of millions of people. It is essential that prevention and coping mechanisms include the provision of food and income security to communities affected by HIV/AIDS, especially to women and girls. Emergency interventions must also feed into long-term strategies for tackling the virus.

The EU fight against HIV/AIDS is enshrined in the 2005 Joint Development Policy Statement: the European Consensus for Development as one of the main dimensions of poverty eradication; an area for Community action, and a **cross-cutting issue that must be mainstreamed in other sectors and institutions**. The fight against HIV/AIDS in developing countries is foreseen in all geographic instruments and is also covered by two specific thematic instruments: Regulation on aid, to fight poverty diseases and Regulation on aid for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights³. In May 2005 the EU launched a Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through External Action (2007-2011), which is in now in the phase of implementation. A first step was taken in April 2006 when the Council adopted an EU Strategy for Action on the Crisis in Human Resources for Health in Developing Countries.

³ These two Regulations (1568/2003 and 1567/2003 respectively) will expire on 31 December 2006.

This approach places the EU in a key position to ensure that the global fight against HIV/AIDS concerns all aspects of development and humanitarian responses.

Initiatives on donor coherence on HIV/AIDS

There have been several key initiatives on donor coherence on HIV/AIDS: The first was the concept of the “Three Ones” where donor and host countries, and major international organizations reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening coordinated national AIDS responses led by the affected countries themselves. The second was the Global Task Team, whose purpose is to improve AIDS coordination particularly among multilateral system. The third was the work of the Global Steering Committee that resulted in the report of the UN Secretary General: Scaling up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The Political Declaration produced at the end of the UN High Level review meeting on AIDS in June 2006 made a commitment to “Recognize the importance and encourage the implementation, of the recommendations of the inclusive, country-driven processes and regional consultations.” **There is need for an EU strategy for scaling-up to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support**, particularly as the EU continues to make further commitments on the quality and quantity of aid and also has made steps towards greater EU coordination by endorsing a voluntary common EU framework for drafting Country Strategy Papers and principles towards joint multi-annual programming⁴.

European policies

We call upon the Finnish Presidency to emphasize the global leadership role of the EU in the fight against HIV/AIDS by supporting comprehensive and evidence-based responses to the pandemic and by emphasizing the strong political commitments the EU has made to tackling HIV/AIDS since 2001, in particular:

- The Dublin Declaration on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (February 2004).The final recommendation was that EU member states monitor the implementation of their commitments.
- The Vilnius Declaration from the Ministerial Conference “Europe and HIV/AIDS “New Challenges, New Opportunities” (September 2004)
- European Policy Framework for External Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (November 2004)
- European Program for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis 2007-2011 (May 2005)
- Council Conclusions on the new European Program for Action (May 2005)
- The EU Development Policy Statement “The European Consensus” (Nov. 2005)
- EU Statement on HIV Prevention for an AIDS Free Generation (December 2005)
- The EU Statement on the Health Workforce Crisis, adopted by the EU April 2006

⁴ Council Conclusions on Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness: Delivering more, better and faster (2723rd EXTERNAL RELATIONS Council meeting - Luxembourg, 11 April 2006)

Task Force on HIV/AIDS and Development TRIPS and access to medicines

Every year 14 million people in developing countries die of poverty-related and infectious diseases, such as malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Medicines are available, but developing countries have very limited access to these medicines. Policies on development give priority to access to affordable medicines for developing countries, while the policies on trade stress regulations not European development and health policies

It is recognized that without affordable drugs to fight the severest diseases, it is impossible to meet the MDG Goal 6. The European health and development policy emphasises the importance of improved health care for economic growth and development. The Programme for Action to confront HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (2006-2011) spells out the objective of the EU with respect to access to medicines e.g. by defining provision of affordable pharmaceutical products as one of the key actions.

(http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/tmp_docs/communication_programme_hiv_aids_malaria_tuberculosis_2007_2011_en.pdf)

TRIPS Agreement

Patents on medicines come under the TRIPS Agreement (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). A company holding a patent has the exclusive right on the manufacture and the sale of the new medicine for at least twenty years. Only when generic (non-brand) drugs are marketed, patent holders are forced to drop their prices.

Since the first of January 2005 all WTO members (except the least developed countries, which have been granted respite until 2016) are obliged to adapt their national patent legislation to the TRIPS Agreement. Countries may manufacture and export drugs to developing countries under certain conditions. In this way developing countries with insufficient manufacturing capacity can have medicines manufactured in other countries through so-called compulsory licensing that can be granted by a government for a medicine to be copied without the permission of the patent-holder. By translating the clause into national legislation developing countries can in principle access affordable medicines. However, until now few developing countries have put this exception clause into practice. (see Evert Vermeer Foundation, <http://www.eucoherence.org/render.do/menuId/227304/clearState/true/sf/227364/returnPage/227364/itemId/239713/reallItemId/239713/pageId/227351/instanceId/227393/>)

At the end of 2005 an agreement was reached on the regulation 'on compulsory licensing of patents relating to the manufacture of pharmaceutical products for export to countries with public health problems'. This regulation will see to it that the WTO decision of 2003 (which makes it possible to export medicines under compulsory licences) will be converted into legislation in the European Union. This regulation aims at developing the conditions under which compulsory licences for export of medicines can be issued. However, if the EU continues to hold on to the present regulation regarding compulsory licensing, the objective of affordable drugs for developing countries will never be reached.

With the regulation the European Commission gives a signal that it is seriously working at enhancing the availability of affordable drugs, as the objective of the proposal is to guarantee access to affordable medicines. The measures that are meant to mitigate the effects of TRIPS, are not work, though. The new regulation is economically not attractive enough for non-brand manufacturers to develop, test, manufacture and export affordable drugs.

Task Force on Migration and Development

What are remittances?

Migrant remittances can be defined broadly as the monetary transfers that a migrant makes to the country of origin. They can be personal transfers of funds from a migrant or funds invested, deposited or donated by the migrant to the country of origin. International remittances received by the developing countries were estimated to reach USD 167 billion in 2005 (World Bank, 2005). They constitute an important source of foreign exchange, enabling countries to acquire vital imports or pay off external debts. The remittances also help to reduce poverty at the household level.

What are the challenges in enhancing the development impact of remittances?

While recognizing that remittances, above all, are private funds, the challenge is to explore how they could advance public purposes, such as national development strategies or efforts in meeting the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. The question asked, when discussing remittances is often: how can remittance channels and services be made more cost-effective, accessible, reliable, quick and how can we ensure the passage of remittances through regulated channels? In this working group we would also like to ask: how the development impact of remittances can be enhanced and in particular, how could the EU policy coherence help maximizing the development effects of remittances?

Brain drain/brain circulation

Small to medium-size developing countries have the highest percentage of their college-educated citizens abroad, often a third or more. Skilled worker emigration may limit development in these countries, even if the migrants send remittances to families who stay behind and some of these remittances are spent on education and health care. (http://migration.ucdavis.edu/MN/more.php?id=3175_0_5_0).

The economical and social effects of brain circulation are significant. When losing trained people, the country of origin not only loses skilled workforce with direct reduction to the GDP, but also the public investments put on education and training. The savings of the developed countries are even higher than the loss for low-income countries' governments, as the education is much more expensive in the recipient countries. Brain circulation also creates social costs because of migration of household members, creating one-parent families and leaving the children in a vulnerable situation.

There is need for the European Union to address the issue of brain circulation in a coherent way. There are policies where positive impacts of brain circulation are addressed, e.g. remittances but this lacks implications to negative impacts, e.g. related to incapacities of the health sector with the treatment of HIV/AIDS (Communication on Migration and Development, ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/doc/com_2002_703_final.pdf). On the other hand, in December 2005 the European Commission adopted a strategy to combat the shortage of doctors and nurses in African countries most highly affected by HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The strategy addresses the issue of migration of health workers from the developing to the developed world and proposes a set of actions to retain health professionals in developing countries (EU Strategy for Action on the Crisis in Human Resources for Health in Developing Countries', COM (2005) 642 final of 12 December 2005)

Task Force on Migration and Development Immigration is a part of development politics

Questions of migrant politics should be viewed in coherence with development politics. Development politics and development cooperation can have an efficient effect on problems that cause migration, by decreasing poverty, improving standards of living and living environment, promoting health care, as well as equality and work and education opportunities.

Problems relating to migration have dominated the European discussion on immigration politics. Immigration is often seen as a threat by the European Union. At the moment one of the most visible discussions in the area of migration are smuggling of humans and the treatment of migrants and refugees trying to reach Europe. The discussion reveals how difficult it is to combine development and migration politics, for example, in the Mediterranean area, where African and European migration policies collide.

African and European migration policies collide in the Mediterranean area

Armed conflicts, extreme poverty and diseases are the key reasons for people to migrate from Africa. In many African countries, differences of income are increasing, mean life expectancy is lowering and civilians are targeted in armed conflicts. People have lost hope for a better future.

In Africa there are almost four million refugees and many more who are forced to move because of, for example, natural catastrophes. Only in Sudan the violence has forced over six million people to leave their homes. It is, however, almost impossible for those fleeing violence and poverty to reach Europe. African and European migration policies collide at the Mediterranean. African migrants keep trying to reach Europe, taking greater risks.

Over the last decade, thousands of people, including migrants, asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking, have died attempting to reach southern Europe from North Africa.

For many years the European Union has put pressure on its neighboring countries to control irregular migration. The emphasis of the policies of the EU in this respect has been on promoting stronger border controls in those countries, thereby passing to them the responsibility to help close Europe's borders. The events around Spanish towns of Ceuta and Melilla and the tragic shooting of migrants by Moroccan border guards must be seen against this background.

Those who manage to reach Europe often face harsh reality. They realize that brighter future is not waiting for them, but life as an illegal migrant or asylum seeker and that they will often be returned back to their home countries. Asylum seekers are more often detained and illegal migrants have no rights to public services or support.

A comprehensive European approach to refugee protection and irregular migration must include means by which migrants can reach the territory other than by jumping razor-wire fences or risking their lives in small boats in the Mediterranean. Migration caused by poverty and armed conflicts cannot be prevented by building walls or increasing border control measures. Root causes of migration in the countries of origin have to be dealt with in coherence of development and migration politics.

Task Force on Environment and Development

Climate change and the impacts on achieving development goals

Climate change already impacts the lives and threatens the well-being of people, particularly in arid and coastal areas. If greenhouse gas emissions are not substantially reduced in a hundred years time, millions of people will be endangered by floods, tens of millions by famine, hundreds of millions by malaria and almost three billion by water shortages, all caused by climate change. Climate change threatens to undo the work done for humane development and render people ever more unequal.

Simultaneously, solving the problems related to climate change and poverty at a global level can lead to an increase in well-being and improvements in the condition of the environment. What is essential in adapting to climate change, is the practice at a local level, which would increase people's opportunities, especially women's, to take part in collective decision-making. Improving access to food and water, fair partitioning of land ownership and other resources, as well as rationalization of water consumption help to secure the basic needs. In addition, the diversification of livelihood structures reduces the vulnerability of communities as the livelihood of the whole population does not depend on one single source of income.

Climate change is destroying development. Climate change is threatening development goals for billions of the world's poorest people, with a clear danger that recent gains in reducing poverty will be thrown into reverse in coming decades. In addition, climate change affects the efficiency of resource investments.

What kind of effects will we face on vulnerable areas? How about gender views of climate change? What kind of actions should we be calling for?

According to the International Panel on Climate Change drought periods, extreme weather events, heavy rains and floods will become more frequent because of climate change. Developing countries, poor and vulnerable people will be most affected and threatened by the impacts of climate change because they are most dependent on natural resources for their well-being and least equipped to adapt to these changes and impacts. (IPCC 2001.)

The World Bank report *Managing Climate Risk-Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations* (World Bank 2006) states that climate change causes direct threats to investments and underperformance of investments, thus hindering development.

It is estimated that climate change reduces the amount of food produced in tropical and subtropical areas and thus increases hunger, caused by periods of drought and extreme weather events. Especially Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern and South-Eastern Asia will face amounting difficulties in producing adequate food. Rising sea levels also threaten to render fields unusable, particularly in Asia. (IPCC 2001.)

The amount of water available for irrigation will decrease, further aggravating the agricultural situation in dry areas. Furthermore, lack of potable water especially in dry areas will become ever more serious. Lack of water may lead to severe conflicts particularly in areas where two or more states share the same source of water. (IPCC 1996 and IPCC 2001.)

The geographical range of potential transmission of some vector-, food- and water-borne infectious diseases, such as malaria, will increase. Sea levels will rise from 10 to 90 centimeters in the following hundred years. Approximately half of the human population lives on low-lying and coastal areas that will experience more flooding accelerated erosion and loss of wetlands and mangroves. Millions of homes will be flooded because of climate change. (IPCC 2001)

The international community has to come to a conclusion and a common understanding on how to stop the climate change and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We need to act now. The EU target is to restrict the increase of the mean temperature to 2 degrees, which is considered a limit beyond which particularly devastating irreversible impacts will occur. In order not to exceed this limit the global emissions of greenhouse gases need to be reduced by at least one third compared to 1990 emission levels by the year 2050, and with a minimum of 60 % by 2100 (Hare ja Meinshausen 2004).

Resources:

Hare, Bill and Meinshausen, Malte (2004). How Much Warming are we Committed to and How Much Can be Avoided? Potsdam Institute for Climate

IPCC 1996. Climate Change 1995 - Impacts, Adaptations and Mitigation of Climate Change - Scientific-Technical Analysis - Contribution of Working Group II to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

IPCC 2001. Climate Change 2001 - Impacts, Adaptations and Vulnerability - Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC.

World Bank 2006. Managing Climate Risk-Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations

Task Force on Environment and Development

How to integrate climate policy into EU's development and foreign policy?

Coherence between climate and development policy and cooperation needs to be strengthened. On the one hand, climate change can influence the achievement of development objectives, on the other hand, how development occurs may affect the climate and the vulnerability of the societies to its impacts. Development policy and cooperation need to be restructured so that they help in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and in promoting adaptation to climate change. (OECD 2005.) Challenges dealing with environment, climate change and energy are among those issues in which coherence is particularly important, according to the EU (Policy coherence for development. Accelerating progress towards attaining the MDGs' (COM (2005) 134 final).

How could tackling climate change be integrated into the development policy of the EU? What kinds of tools are offered by EU's Action Plan of Climate Change in Development Co-operation? How are these means applied and is the level of applying adequate?

The European Council's conclusion on *Climate change in the context of development cooperation* identifies the importance of mainstreaming responses to climate change into poverty reduction strategies or national strategies for sustainable development. Mainstreaming is seen as a way to address both adaptation to the impacts and mitigation of the causes of climate change.

At the moment, a notable portion of development aid is directed to areas and projects in which climate change may have dramatic impacts. According to the OECD, e. g. in Nepal, 50-65 per cent and in Tanzania, 12-26 per cent of development aid may be affected with major climate risks. Despite that, climate risks are not taken into consideration in development co-operation (OECD 2005). On the other hand, development cooperation can fuel climate change. The World Bank has, for example, used 25 times more funds for promoting fossil energy projects than renewable energy since 1992.

(<http://www.risingtide.nl/greenpepper/climate/worldbankfuelscc.html>).

A recent World Bank report: *Managing Climate Risk-Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations* (2006) states that climate change causes direct threats to investments, underperformance of investments and mal-adaptation, when development triggers more vulnerability in high risk areas. According to the report, adaptation to climate change should be addressed through a climate risk management approach. This includes coping strategies for current climate variability, anticipating changes in climate change and evolving new coping strategies as necessary. The report suggests the development of a financing mechanism for adaptation. (World Bank 2006.) In addition, development needs to be made more resilient to impacts of climate change. This means including considerations of the impacts of climate change when, for example, citing infrastructure and designing approaches to reduce poverty. (OECD 2005.)

The formulation and implementing of sustainable and ambitious climate policy in developing countries should be supported while helping the poorer countries to participate more equally in the international climate negotiations. Development policy and coopera-

tion should promote establishing structures of energy production that are sustainable and based on renewable energy and also take the developing countries' own priorities into consideration. In Clean Development Mechanism projects, much more attention needs to be paid to ensuring the social and environmental sustainability of the projects.

Development policy and cooperation need to incorporate considerations of climate change and its impacts. It is vital that they are used to enhance adaptation to the impacts of climate change and increase the resiliency of the communities. In addition, it is important to value the local knowledge and peoples' coping strategies and to improve participation of locals in decision-making.

Resources:

Climate change in the context of development cooperation. Council conclusions. 7523/03 DEVGEN 195 ENV 586. 2004.

Impact Research Report 93.

OECD 2005. Bridge over Troubled Waters. Linking Climate Change and Development.

Policy coherence for development. Accelerating progress towards attaining the MDGs' (COM (2005) 134 final)

<http://www.risingtide.nl/greenpepper/ climate/worldbankfuelscc.html>

World Bank 2006. Managing Climate Risk-Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations

Speakers' Organisations

Aprodev

Aprodev was founded in 1990 in order to strengthen the cooperation between the European development organisations which work closely together with the World Council of Churches (WCC). At present, 17 development and humanitarian aid organisations cooperate through Aprodev. They are all firmly rooted in their own societies and their constituencies comprise millions of Christians from the Anglican, Protestant and Orthodox communities. Through the WCC, which groups 342 churches in more than 100 countries worldwide, these constituencies are linked up with Christian communities all over the world. Their counterpart organisations can be found in most countries in the world. The mandate of the Aprodev is to influence decision-making processes in and facilitate access to the EU institutions and strengthen cooperation and joint work among Aprodev agencies.

<http://www.aprodev.net/main/index.htm>

Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

The CEPS was Founded in 1983 and it is an independent policy research institute dedicated to producing sound policy research leading to constructive solutions to the challenges facing Europe today. The CEPS locates in Brussels. Its goals are to achieve high standards of academic excellence and maintain unqualified independence, to provide a forum for discussion among all stakeholders in the European policy process, to build collaborative networks of researchers, policy-makers and business across the whole of Europe and to disseminate the findings and views through a regular flow of publications and public events. Funding is obtained from membership fees, contributions from official institutions (European Commission, other international and multilateral institutions, and national bodies), foundation grants, project research, conferences fees and publication sales.

<http://www.ceps.be>

CONCORD

CONCORD is the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development. Its 19 international networks and 22 national associations from the European Member States and the candidate countries represent more than 1800 European NGOs. The confederation aims at enhancing the impact of European development NGOs vis-à-vis the European Institutions by combining expertise and accountability.

<http://www.concordeurope.org/content.cfm>

Development Policy Committee of Finland

The Development Policy Committee was appointed by the Government on 30 October 2003. By giving advice, the Development Policy Committee steers Finnish development policy work, evaluates the quality and effectiveness of development policy and monitors

levels of public funding for development aid. The Committee also participated in the preparation of the government's development policy. In addition it promotes discussion of global development issues as well as strengthens the role of civil society and the private sector in development policy. The committee promotes the coherence of Finnish development policy and ensures that the UN millennium development goals are supported by Finland's development policy. The Development Policy Committee was appointed to be representative of the composition of both parliament and society. Through the proposal submitted to the Cabinet by the political parties, language and regional representativeness as well as equality aspects were considered.

<http://www.formin.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=34715&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>

The European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

The ECDPM's aims at helping to build an effective partnership between the European Union and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. It was created in 1986 as an independent foundation with offices in Maastricht and Brussels. The ECDPM supports organic economic growth in the South by seeking to improve the effectiveness of the development policies and instruments used by the EU and its Member States. The Centre's strategic objectives are to enhance the capacity of public-sector and private-sector actors in ACP countries to manage development policy and international cooperation effectively and to improve cooperation between development partners in Europe and the South.

<http://www.ecdpm.org/>

The Forests and the European Union Resource Network (FERN)

FERN aims to achieve environmental and social justice, focusing on forests and forest peoples' rights in the policies and practices of the European Union. Its campaign areas cover forests and biodiversity, forest people, trade and investment, development aid and climate change.

<http://www.fern.org>

Institute of Social Studies, The Hague (ISS)

ISS is an international graduate school of policy-oriented critical social science. It brings together students and teachers from the Global South and the North. The ISS was established in 1952 and it does research, teaching and public service in the field of development studies and international cooperation. Research at ISS focuses on development studies. This transdisciplinary field of study seeks to understand phenomena of underdevelopment, development and change, with special reference to low-income countries. Poverty, globalisation, gender and inequity are key words in most of the programmes.

<http://www.iss.nl>

International Alert

http://www.international-alert.org/about_alert/20th_anniversary/index.php International Alert is an independent peacebuilding organisation working in over 20 countries and territories around the world. It was established in 1986 by a group of human rights

advocates led by the former Secretary General of Amnesty International, Martin Ennals, in response to growing concerns expressed by those working in international development agencies, human rights organisations and those involved in the issues of ethnic conflict and genocide. This group recognised that the denial of human rights often led to internal armed conflicts which, in turn, further undermined efforts to protect individual and collective human rights and to promote sustainable development. The dual approach involves working directly with people affected by violent conflict as well as at government, EU and UN levels to shape both policy and practice in building sustainable peace.

<http://www.international-alert.org>

International Labour Office (ILO)

The International Labour Organization is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles which brought the League of Nations into being and it became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues.

<http://www.ilo.org/>

Medecins san Frontieres

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an international humanitarian aid organisation that provides emergency medical assistance to populations in danger in more than 70 countries. In countries where health structures are insufficient or even non-existent, MSF collaborates with authorities such as the Ministry of Health to provide assistance. MSF works in rehabilitation of hospitals and dispensaries, vaccination programmes and water and sanitation projects. MSF also works in remote health care centres, slum areas and provides training of local personnel. All this is done with the objective of rebuilding health structures to acceptable levels.

In carrying out humanitarian assistance, MSF seeks also to raise awareness of crisis situations.

<http://www.msf.org>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 6,689 people in 116 countries continues to help 20.8

million persons.

<http://www.unhcr.org>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD

The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some 70 other countries and economies, NGOs and civil society, it has a global reach. Best known for its publications and its statistics, its work covers economic and social issues from macroeconomics to trade, education, development and science and innovation.

The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. It helps governments to ensure the responsiveness of key economic areas with sectoral monitoring. By deciphering emerging issues and identifying policies that work, it helps policy-makers adopt strategic orientations. The OECD produces internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalised economy.

<http://www.oecd.org>

OECD Development Centre

The Development Centre conducts comparative analysis and promotes informal policy dialogue on development issues of mutual interest for OECD Member countries and the emerging and developing economies.

http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_33731_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Save the Children

Save the Children is an independent organization creating lasting change in the lives of children in need around the world. Save the Children works in more than 39 countries and serves more than 33 million children and 32 million others working to save and improve children's lives, including parents, community members, local organizations and government agencies. Save the Children's applies a self-help approach to relief, recovery and ongoing development.

<http://www.savethechildren.org/>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The UNEP is the voice for the environment in the United Nations system. UNEP was established in 1972 after the UN conference on the Human Environment. UNEP's global base is in Nairobi, Kenya. It is an advocate, educator, catalyst and facilitator, promoting the wise use of the planet's natural assets for sustainable development. UNEP's mission is "to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations." It promotes international cooperation, monitors the status of the global environment, gathers and disseminates environmental information, facilitates coordination of UN activities on environment, develops regional programmes, strengthens institutions for policy formulation and implementation, inte-

grates economic development and economic protection and helps to develop international environmental law.

<http://www.unep.org>

University of Jyväskylä, The Master's Programme in Development and International Cooperation

Development and International Cooperation (founded in 2004; 1 professor, 1 lecturer, 1 assistant) is the only programme in Finland, which focuses on international development objectives. These objectives are approached from a genuinely multidisciplinary perspective. The programme is structured around major studies in educational, environmental and social sciences, and joint courses on development cooperation.

<http://www.jyu.fi/ytk/laitokset/yfi/oppiaineet/intldev/en>

World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The bank was established in 1944 and has headquarters in Washington DC. The bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 184 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but supportive role in the bank's mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

World Vision

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. To provide long-term, ongoing care for children in crisis, World Vision developed its first child sponsorship program in Korea in 1953. World Vision began its global relief efforts in the 1960s, delivering food, clothing, and medical supplies to people suffering from disaster. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, donations continued to grow, and World Vision was able to reach thousands more children. A major benchmark of the growth occurred in the early 1980s when famine struck Ethiopia. In 1990, World Vision began addressing the urgent needs of children in Uganda who had been orphaned by AIDS. In the year 2000, World Vision launched the Hope Initiative to call people to respond to what had become the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time — HIV/AIDS.

<http://www.worldvision.org/>

In addition, speakers represented the following:

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Ministry for Health of Ghana
Prime Minister's Office of Finland
Parliament of Finland
European Parliament
European Commission, DG Development, Unit on Forward Looking Studies and Coherence
European Commission, DG Development, Human and Social Development Unit
European Commission, DG External Trade, Unit on Economic Partnership Agreements (East and South Africa, Southern Africa and Pacific)
European Commission, DG Environment

Representation of the Dominican Republic to the European Communities

References

European Development Policy

European Consensus on Development, a joint statement on the European Union Development Policy
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/development_policy_statement/index_en.htm

The EU-Africa Strategy, The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/communications/eu_africa_strategy_en.htm

European Commission's The EU and Africa -website
http://www.europe-cares.org/africa/index_en.html

EU legal framework on development issues
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/legislation/index_en.htm

Cotonou Partnership agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/cotonou/pdf/agr01_en.pdf

Annual report on the European Community's development policy and the implementation of external assistance in 2004
http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/europeaid_ra2005_en.pdf

Summary of the legislation on EU development policy
<http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/fi/s05030.htm>

European Commission, DG Development: EU aid effectiveness package, adopted on 2 March 2006, http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/aid_effectiveness_en.htm

and they are called:

Communication from the European Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness – The challenges of scaling up EU aid 2006–2010 (COM (2006) 85):
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/communications/docs/communication_85_2006_en.pdf#zoom=100

Communication from the European Commission: EU Aid: Delivering more, better and faster (COM (2006) 87)
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/communications/docs/communication_87_2006_en.pdf#zoom=100

Communication from the European Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Increasing the impact of EU aid: A common framework for drafting country strategy papers and joint multiannual programming (COM (2006) 88):
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/communications/docs/communication_88_2006_en.pdf#zoom=100

The Debate Europe website for the wide debate on the future of the European Union
http://europa.eu.int/debateeurope/index_fi.htm

Policy coherence and development and development co-operation

3Cs Initiative – coordination, complementarity and coherence
http://www.three-cs.net/about_the_3cs_initiative

Triple C Evaluations N 2 - EU Mechanisms that Promote Policy Coherence for Development: A Scoping Study
http://www.three-cs.net/3cs_publications/triple_c_evaluations_n_2_eu_mechanisms_that_promote_policy_coherence_for_development_a_scoping_study

Policy Coherence for Development in the EU Council: Strategies for the Way Forward, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
http://shop.ceps.be/BookDetail.php?item_id=1356

The project on EU policy coherence by the Evert Vermeer Foundation. Cases from Health, Agriculture, Fisheries and External Relations.
www.eucoherence.org

House of Commons, International Development Committee, The Commission for Africa and Policy Coherence for Development: First do not harm. First report of Session 2004-05
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmselect/cmintdev/123/123.pdf>

The CDI-index of the Centre for Global Development

The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) measures development commitments of rich countries, also considering the level and quality of development aid, environment and security policy, openness in development country exportation, investment and migration policy, as well as, support for new technologies and research of these countries.

http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/_active/cdi/

OECD: Policy Coherence for Development

http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,2686,en_2649_18532957_1_1_1_1_37413,00.html

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/35/20202515.pdf>

Compilation of Peer Reviews related to Policy Coherence for Development (2004) Extracts from Development Co-Operation Review Series Concerning Policy Coherence. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/16/25497010.pdf>

Europe's Forum on International Cooperation (EUFORIC)

Research and publications on policy coherence

http://www.euforic.org/by_theme/109.htm?&username=guest@euforic.org&password=9999&groups=EUFORIC&workgroup=

The Swedish model: recognition of development aspects in all policy areas

Shared Responsibility: Sweden's policy for Global Development <http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/574/a/24520>

Linkki ruotsiksi: Sweden's Policy for global development 2005/06:204

<http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/44/04/420a32ec.pdf>

ÖFSE, Austrian Research Foundation for development aid

http://www.oefse.at/Downloads/veranstaltungen/promoting_coherence.pdf

International Poverty Centre (IPC) Working Papers

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/ipcpublications.htm#wor>

The Working Paper series disseminates findings from work in progress to encourage policy debate and help consolidate good poverty reduction practices:

“Inter-country Comparisons of Poverty Based on a Capability Approach: An Empirical Exercise.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper27.pdf>

«Linkages between Pro-Poor Growth, Social Programmes and Labour Market: The Recent Brazilian Experience.»

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper26.pdf>

“Chinese Poverty: Assessing the Impact of Alternative Assumptions.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper25.pdf>

“Poverty, Old-Age and Social Pensions in Kenya.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper24.pdf>

“Addressing Global Imbalances: A Development-Oriented Policy Agenda.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper23.pdf>

“Can Privatisation and Commercialisation of Public Services Help Achieve The MDGs? An Assessment.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper22.pdf>

“Cash Transfer Programmes in Brazil: Impacts on Inequality and Poverty.”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper21.pdf>

“Poverty among women in Latin America: Feminization or over-representation?”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper20.pdf>

“How costly is it to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty between 1990 and 2015?”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper19.pdf>

“Poverty, inequality and redistribution: A methodology to define the rich”

<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper18.pdf>

“Gearing macroeconomic policies to manage large inflows of ODA: The implications for HIV/AIDS programmes”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper17.pdf>

“Cash benefits to disabled persons in Brazil: An analysis of the BPC – Continuous Cash Benefit Programme”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper16.pdf>

“Assessing the pro-poorness of government fiscal policy in Thailand”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper15.pdf>

“Covariates of efficiency in education production among developing Pacific-basin and Latin American countries”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper14.pdf>

“A Capability centred approach to environmental sustainability: Is productive employment the missing link between micro-and macro policies?”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper13.pdf>

“The monopoly of global capital flows: Who needs structural adjustment now?”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper12.pdf>

“Measuring the impact of prices on inequality: with applications to Thailand and Korea “
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper11.pdf>

“Why is ‘The Dutch disease’ always a disease? The macroeconomic consequences of scaling up ODA”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper10.pdf>

“Conditional cash transfers in African countries”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper9.pdf>

“Ageing and poverty in Africa and the role of social pensions”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper8.pdf>

“The impact of trade liberalisation on the informal sector in Brazil”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper7.pdf>

“On assessing pro-poorness of government programmes: international comparisons”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper6.pdf>

«Reorienting development: towards an engendered employment strategy»
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper5.pdf>

“Relative prices and investment: an essay on resource allocation”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper4.pdf>

“The MDGs and pro-poor policies: related but not synonymous”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper3.pdf>

“Economic growth and poverty reduction: initial conditions matter”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper2.pdf>

“Pro-poor growth: concepts and measurement with country case studies”
<http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/newsletters/WorkingPaper1.pdf>

European Development Cooperation to 2010 (EDC2010)
European Association of Development Research and Training Institute's (EADI) program which consists of around 15 research departments. Reports/publications:
www.edc2010.net

Policy (in) Coherence in EU support to Developing Countries: A three country case study
The report of ActionAid Alliance on EU policy impact, in the daily lives of the poor in Bangladesh Kenya and Brazil. (2003)
http://www.actionaid.org.uk/wps/content/documents/inco_eu_2232004_17655.pdf

European Union Development Co-operation Policies. Between intentions and reality: the problem of incoherence, APRODEV
<http://www.aprodev.net/files/DevPol/brochureCoherence.pdf>

EC-PREP: Coherence of EU Policies

EC-PREP was a programme of research to enhance collaboration between the European Commission and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

<http://www.ec-prep.org/components/download.aspx?siteId=bdc57615-7c5e-4170-b5cf-c7d1fc50ea64&id=39058893-7eb1-440b-92fd-628ca62fb65f>

European Commission's communication: "Policy coherence for Development"

http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/communications/docs/communication_134_en.pdf#zoom=100

Thematic links

Environment and development

Up in Smoke?

A joint report from environment and development organizations warns on the threats of climate change with achieving the MDGs. ActionAid International, Friends of the Earth, World Vision, Oxfam and others have all contributed to the practical report. <http://www.neweconomics.org/gen/uploads/igeebque0l3nvy455whn42vs19102004202736.pdf>

DG Environment of the European Commission, Environment and development

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/integration/development_en.htm

Christian Aid: Climate of Poverty (05/2006)

<http://www.christianaid.org.uk/indepth/605caweek/caw06final.pdf>

OECD 2005: Bridge Over Troubled Waters. Linking climate change and development.

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/16/4/36174361.pdf

Council conclusions on Climate Change in the context of development cooperation

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/environment/docs/CONS_PDF_CS_2004_15164_1_EN.pdf

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research's report on global warming

http://www.pik-potsdam.de/publications/pik_reports/reports/pr.93/pr93.pdf

IPCC Report on Climate Change 1995 (Summary for Policymakers)

[http://www.ipcc.ch/pub/sa\(E\).pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pub/sa(E).pdf)

Climate Change 2001. Synthesis Report. Summary for Policymakers. <http://www.ipcc.ch/pub/wg2SPMfinal.pdf>

Biodiversity in European Development Cooperation (Paris 19.-21.9.2006)

<http://www.countdown2010.net/paris2006/>

Climate Action Network: Climate and Development:

<http://www.climnet.org/EUenergy/development.htm>

Pages include following NGO documents:

- NGO letter to Members of the European Parliament on the Development Committee regarding the report on financial instruments
- Joint NGO briefing to Members of the European Parliament on the financial instruments
- Joint NGO letter to EU Development Ministers regarding the financial instruments for the - Financial Perspectives 2007-13
- Eurostep Briefing on the proposed Development Co-operation and Economic Co-operation Instrument

Oxford Research Group's report on climate change Responses to Global Threats: Sustainable Security for the 21st Century

<http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/publications/briefings/globalthreats.htm>

Friends of the Earth Europe: "Equity in the Greenhouse: Who pays for Decarbonisation in Developing Countries?"

http://www.foeeurope.org/climate/articles/equity_greenhouse.php

Proposals from Environmental Organisations: A Programme for the Sustainable Development of the European Union (including global poverty and development)

http://www.transportenvironment.org/docs/Publications/2006/2006-03_green_ngos_sust_dev.pdf

Open letter from the Green 10 to the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council: Debate on the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy, 5th of May 2006

http://www.nfi.at/english/pdf/Letter_ECOFIN.pdf

WWF: "The Environment: Key for Economic Growth and Development in the ACP"

http://assets.panda.org/downloads/brochure_eng_wwf_0709.pdf

Energy and Climate Issues in EU Foreign Policies /Information on a Project by WWF European Policy Office
<http://assets.panda.org/downloads/flyerwwf00405lr.pdf>

WMO (World Meteorological Organization)'s special event "Weather Climate and Water Services for Development and Disaster Mitigation in LDC's", 13 September, UN Headquarters, USA
http://www.wmo.int/news/LDC_NY_2006/
Support Document on
http://www.wmo.int/news/LDC_NY_2006/download/LDC/WMO_LDC.pdf

Migration and development

High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 14-15 September 2006
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/hldmigration>

Press releases on the General Assembly High-Level Meeting 14-15 September 2006:
"Secretary-General Welcomes Belgium's Offer to Host First Meeting Next Year of Proposed Forum on Migration and Development":
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/ga10494.doc.htm>
"Broad Agreement Emerges that, with Right Set of Policies, Global Migration Can Boost Development, As Historic Debate Concludes":
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/ga10496.doc.htm>

Speech of Ms Tarja Filatov, Finnish Minister of Labour at the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in New York, 14 September 2006
<http://www.vn.fi/ajankohtaista/puheet/puhe/en.jsp?oid=168036>

International Symposium on International Migration and Development, Turin, Italy, on 28-30 June 2006
http://www.un.org/esa/population/hldmigration/TURIN/Symposium_Turin.html

The Swedish Foreign Ministry's strategic paper on migration and development, Towards a Migration for Development Strategy
The report (January 2006) locates analytic connections between migration and development and gives recommendations on practical procedures. The report is constructed around five themes, i.e.: shared interests of migration and development, remittances, the role of migrant societies, consistent policy and work related migration.
<http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/12/67/966c6bf5.pdf>

Presidency Conclusions (European Council 15.-16.12. 2005)
Pages 9-14: "Global Approach to Migration: Priority Actions Focusing on Africa and the Mediterranean."
http://ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/87642.pdf

Comments on Communication from the Commission, the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'Migration and Development: Some Concrete Orientations', COM (2005) 390 Final
<http://www.jrseurope.org/publications/CHR%20comments%20migration%20and%20deveelopment.pdf>

European Parliament Resolution on a development strategy for Africa
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/NoticeDetaillee.cfm?docid=172143&doclang=EN>

European Parliament Resolution on the social dimension of globalisation
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/NoticeDetaillee.cfm?docid=161795&doclang=EN>

European Parliament Resolution on the links between legal and illegal migration and integration of migrants
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/NoticeDetaillee.cfm?docid=148224&doclang=EN>

European Parliament Resolution on a EU approach to managing economic migration
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/registre/recherche/NoticeDetaillee.cfm?docid=171692&doclang=EN>

World Bank's Report Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration
<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/GEPEXT/EXTGEP2006/0,,contentMDK:20709766~menuPK:1026823~pagePK:64167689~piPK:64167673~theSitePK:1026804,00.html>

World Bank programme on migration and remittances (October 2005)
http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/fourthcoord2005/P18_VB.pdf

Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM):
Migration in an interconnected world: New directions for action
<http://www.gcim.org/en/finalreport.html>

Migration - backgrounds:
Remittances of migrants – bigger than Development Aid
<http://formin.finland.fi/Public/default.aspx?contentid=78515>

Feminized migration
<http://formin.finland.fi/Public/default.aspx?contentid=78517>
What effects can migration have?
<http://formin.finland.fi/Public/default.aspx?contentid=78518>
UN dialogue on migration and development
<http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=78587>

IOM publications

Migrants' Remittances and Development: Myths, Rhetoric and Realities (2006) http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/ghosh_pdf.pdf

Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination (2006) http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/handbook/intro.pdf

Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policymakers (2006) http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/MRS%2022%20IPPR.pdf

IOM and Remittances: Definition, Scale and Importance of Remittances (2006)
http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/brochures_and_info_sheets/iom_remittance_Fr.pdf

Ministerial declaration

http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/benin_initiative/CHAPTER4.pdf

Speeches and power points of speakers (incl. ADB, UNDP etc.) as well as all the documents above are available at:
http://www.iom.int/en/know/benin/benin_09022006_en.shtml

Decisions on Africa's joint position on migration and development. The 7th Summit of the African Union in Gambia 2006.
http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/July/summit/doc/Decisions_and_Declarations/Assembly-AU-Dec.pdf

http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Past/2006/July/summit/doc/Decisions_and_Declarations/Executive%20Council%20Decisions%20-%20278-314%20-%20Banjul20064.pdf

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2. Developing International Capacities for Crisis Management and Crisis Response in Africa
3. Support for DDR and SSR after Conflicts in Africa: Lessons-Learnt and New Agendas in Africa
4. Promoting Democratisation, Good Governance, Human Rights Protection and Conflict Prevention in Africa
5. Addressing the Political Economies of Armed Conflict in Africa
6. Conflict Sensitive Development Aid in Africa
7. Trade, Economic Co-operation and CPMR in Africa
8. Access to freshwater and CPMR in Africa

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The Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU, KEHYS, offers services to NGOs on EU development policy issues.

KEHYS provides

- information on EU development policy and cooperation
- information on EU funding for Finnish NGOs
- training and consultancy
- support for NGOs to influence the EU

KEHYS promotes

- debate about EU development policy
- networking and information-sharing between NGOs in Finland, in the EU and globally.

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