

2006
European
Development
Days
8 years of policy debates from
the European Consensus to
the post-2015 agenda

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European Development Days 2006-2013

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Consensus to the post-2015 agenda

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European Development Days 2006-2013

Eight years of policy debates from the European
Consensus to the post-2015 agenda

Forward by José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission.

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for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid in August 2014.

European Commission



by **JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO**

President of the European Commission

I have always passionately believed in a Europe that is open; a Europe that is committed to the values of freedom, development and global solidarity. These values have been central to the European project ever since its inception and continue to inspire our Union today. They are a central part of what makes us European. They have also been at the heart of European Development Days – Europe's premier forum on global development issues.

In just a few years, European Development Days has established itself as a fixture in the world's development calendar. It is a key forum at which leaders and stakeholders can address global challenges openly and shape innovative thinking on a wide range of issues.

This book is a tribute to all those who have made this success story happen: The European Commission which I had the privilege to lead for 10 years, notably Louis Michel and Andris Piebalgs as Commissioners for Development; the European Parliament and the European Union Member States; but most prominently our partners in development, from Heads of state and Government to local activists, from businesspeople to civil society. Thanks to their vision and insights our debates have flourished and our ideas have gained traction on the ground. The European Union remains at the forefront of global development cooperation, especially in economically difficult times. We remain the planet's most generous donor of financial assistance and

I fought hard to preserve our high aid levels in our multi-annual budget 2014-2020. In addition, my Commission has stepped up special measures for the poorest, like the EUR 1 billion Food Facility or our strong support for the United Nation's Sustainable Energy for All initiative that addresses the twin challenges of energy insecurity and climate change.

Moreover, as the world's biggest integrated market and trading bloc, the European Union remains open for business, notably with the most challenged nations. Europe also is a key partner in tackling global issues: from the fight against climate change, on which we are the world's leader, to international action against entrenched poverty. We are at the helm of pushing the Millennium Development Goals and shaping the new post-2015 development agenda, which must combine the fight against poverty with the fight for green growth.

In a globalised world in constant flux, standing side by side with the most vulnerable is not just a human imperative. It is a matter of strategic intelligence. We can only shape globalisation, reap its benefits and protect the global commons if we work together.

That is why I am proud of having launched European Development Days. They are an incubator of new ideas that inform and inspire our shared aim: that of a poverty-free, sustainable and fair world in which everyone has the same chance at a decent life.



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Ideas

Innovative ideas can have a lasting impact on the way the development community works, opening people up to new realities and new ways of understanding challenges. Aimed at anticipating future trends, European Development Days has become as sounding board for global thought leadership.

At every level, participants, moderators, and panellists from around the world can put forward their ideas and examine creative solutions to shared problems. The forum provides a unique networking and brainstorming platform for the development community by inviting participants to form new relationships and share best practices.

The successive crises of the 21st century have put vulnerabilities in the agriculture and energy sectors under the spotlight.

Access to modern and sustainable energy services is vital for satisfying basic human needs and is a prerequisite for growing prosperity. Yet more than 1.3 billion people in the world do not have access to electricity and 2.7 billion rely on traditional biomass for cooking.

This is why energy is among the key target areas of EU assistance, as outlined in the 2011 Agenda for Change. The EU's poverty reduction policies are helping to break the vicious cycle of drought, hunger and poverty in developing countries by focusing on the protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

European Development Days has helped develop links between the humanitarian and development communities and build consensus on how to boost the resilience of those affected by disasters.

'The first responsibility
is to the people.
They must be fed.
You cannot govern
over dead bodies.'

16 November 2008

MORGAN TSVANGIRAI

President, Movement for Democratic Change,
Zimbabwe



'Energy for a country
is like oxygen
for the human body.'

7 December 2010

JAKAYA MRISHO KIKWETE

President of the Republic
of Tanzania

'Every six seconds
a child dies of malnutrition.
Over 1 billion people
will go to bed hungry tonight.'

22 October 2009

OTIVE IGBUZOR

Head, International Campaigns,
ActionAid International



'Unless we take additional measures,
hunger will remain the major global
challenge – the world's Achilles Heel.'

16 October 2012

DEMETRIS CHRISTOFIAS

President of the Republic of Cyprus



'If the food and financial crises
have taught us anything,
it is to expect the unexpected.'

22 October 2009

ERNEST BAI KOROMA

President of the Republic
of Sierra Leone



'Increased food yields do not necessarily mean
a decrease in hunger; they just mean more food.
Who is going to get access to that food is a
different issue.'

17 October 2012

JUSTIN KILCULLEN

Director, Trócaire

Human development is the ultimate objective of development policy. It is a broad-based concept that covers issues related to empowerment, including health and gender equality.

Improving health in developing countries is vital to combat poverty. The EU assists developing countries in strengthening their healthcare systems overall and addressing critical public health challenges such as pandemics.

In the developing world, women suffer disproportionately from poverty. The EU pursues a dual approach to gender equality by taking measures specifically to address inequalities and by mainstreaming gender issues into all aspects of development policy.

European Development Days has helped push forward gender equality on the international agenda and advance the international community's efforts to fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

'Human beings must be at the centre of development. They must be able to make their own decisions.'

6 December 2010

YVES LETERME

Prime Minister of Belgium



'You do not get development without basic infrastructure.'

22 October 2009

HELEN CLARK

Administrator, United Nations
Development Programme

'Despite increased commitment to tackling AIDS, over 5 million people living with HIV who desperately need treatment still do not have access to life-saving drugs. For every two people who do start treatment, another five become infected.'

22 October 2009

MICHEL SIDIBÉ

Executive Director,
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



'According to Interpol, 65 000 people died as a result of terrorism over the past 40 years. This year, 200 000 people died from the trade in fake medicine.'

7 December 2010

MO IBRAHIM

Founding Chairman, Mo Ibrahim Foundation



'Women are victims of discrimination in every country in the world.'

23 October 2009

FREDRIK REINFELDT

Prime Minister of Sweden



'Gender equality is good economics.'

6 December 2012

KRISTALINA GEORGIEVA

EU Commissioner for International
Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and
Crisis Response

People need protection against the risks and shocks that can drive them into poverty. Social protection involves promoting efficient labour markets, reducing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age.

The EU supports social protection in partner countries by promoting legislation and programmes that can safeguard vulnerable people from these dangers. The EU also supports technical education and vocational training to encourage employment and lift people out of poverty.

European Development Days has facilitated a number of exchanges among experts, trade unions, employers and development partners on how best to support the development of national social protection systems in partner countries. This can be an effective way to both reduce inequalities and ensure resilience. Social protection will be a pivotal area of cooperation towards a decent life for all by 2030.

'Inequality is not just morally repugnant; it is bad for social and economic progress.'

27 November 2013

WINNIE BYANYIMA

Executive Director, Oxfam International



'Poverty eradication must remain our greatest priority in the coming years. Direct focus has to be placed on the working poor and underemployment. We must ensure that governments develop social protection frameworks to combat the various dimensions of poverty and inequality.'

26 November 2013

PORTIA SIMPSON MILLER

Prime Minister of Jamaica

**'We need to see more innovation
in the relationship between
governments and the private sector.'**

22 October 2009

MARY ROBINSON

Former President of Ireland
President, Ethical Globalization Initiative
Vice-President, Club of Madrid



**'Social justice is the
prerequisite for political stability.'**

16 October 2012

MACKY SALL

President of the Republic of Senegal



**'We are concerned
with empowering people
to play a part in combating poverty
through work.'**

16 October 2012

ARMANDO GUEBUZA

President of the Republic of Mozambique



**'Social business provides a necessary
framework for tackling social issues
by combining business know-how
with the desire to improve quality of life.'**

24 October 2009

MUHAMMAD YUNUS

2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founding Managing Director, Grameen Bank

Human rights and democracy are key elements of good governance and a top priority for cooperation between the European Union and its partner countries worldwide. They are integral to effective work on poverty alleviation and conflict prevention and resolution. They are also valuable bulwarks against terrorism.

The European Union promotes its democratic values with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Since 2007, this instrument has been the concrete expression of the EU's intention to integrate the promotion of democracy and human rights into all of its external policies.

European Development Days has been a regular opportunity to reaffirm the importance of freedom and democracy to prosperity in developing countries. The forum has also created an invaluable platform for freedom fighters from around the world.

'Democracy is not sustainable without accountability.'

15 December 2011

LECH WAŁĘSA

1983 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Former President of Poland,
Founder, Solidarność



'Democracy requires more than elections, it also requires institutions.'

23 October 2009

AMR MOUSSA

Secretary-General, League of Arab States

'Mauritania needs a judicial system that is independent and free of corruption and the influence of powerful individuals and interest groups. Society needs to fear and respect its integrity.'

17 November 2006

ELY MOHAMMED VALL

President of the Republic of Mauritania



'You can only have effective democracy when the institutions are strong.'

15 December 2011

GARY CONILLE

Prime Minister of Haiti



'People need institutions and institutions need democratic procedures. Parliament is the most important institution in every democratic system.'

23 October 2009

JERZY BUZEK

President of the European Parliament



'The challenge remains to strengthen political party capacity and political culture. The EU should do an assessment of how to effectively support political capacity building.'

16 December 2011

MOHAMMED OUZZINE

Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Morocco

'In the long run, policy reforms, investment in infrastructure, and human development cannot deliver results without transparent and accountable government.'

15 November 2006

PAUL WOLFOWITZ

President of the World Bank Group



'We have the longest experience of democracy in Asia, but the majority of people live in grinding poverty. It is time to demonstrate that poverty is not a function of democracy.'

17 October 2012

JEJOMAR BINAY

Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines



'Democracy cannot survive without development. Democracy needs roads, it needs schools, it needs hospitals, it needs jobs, it needs prosperity.'

15 November 2006

MARK MALLOCH BROWN

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General



'Without accountability, human rights, and democracy in recipient countries, taxpayers in donor countries will not support development aid.'

23 October 2009

GUNILLA CARLSSON

Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden



'The question about when to introduce democracy to a country is paternalistic. We need to empower people so they can do it themselves.'

15 December 2011

HEIDI HAUTALA

Minister for International Development, Finland

'We have changed our country into a parliamentary democracy. Yet, we have a scarcity of political information. We need to learn how to develop political parties, NGOs, independent media, etc.'

15 December 2011

ROZA ISAKOVNA OTUNBAEVA

Former President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan



'For people to promote good governance and democracy, they need access to information.'

23 October 2009

ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF

2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
President of the Republic of Liberia



'Nothing in the 21st century is more fragile than a dictatorship.'

15 December 2011

MIKHEIL SAKASHVILI

President of the Republic of Georgia

'If the world changes,
it is because citizens
are engaged and aware.'

23 October 2009

EVA JOLY

Chair, Committee on Development,
European Parliament



'We will ultimately fail
if we do nothing
to stop the tide of corruption.'

15 December 2011

AKERE MUNA

Vice-Chair, International Board of Directors,
Transparency International



'Unless citizens insist
that promises are kept,
politicians feel very lonely.'

22 October 2009

HUGUETTE LABELLE

Chair, Board of Directors,
Transparency International



'You need three things to keep
public-private partnerships
operational and efficient:
strong and capable local government;
a responsible private sector
and a vibrant civil society.
Everyone knows it's dangerous to leave
government and business alone in a room.'

17 October 2012

DAVID MELUA

Secretary General, National Association of Local
Authorities, Georgia

Peace and security are now widely understood as prerequisites for development. Sustainable development is not possible in a country threatened by internal insecurity, crisis and conflicts. At the same time, there cannot be sustainable peace without development. Moreover, insecurity, crisis and conflicts can impede the efficient use of aid.

Tackling the causes of conflict and fragility has become a priority for the European Union. Its approach to conflict prevention aims to address the root cause of conflicts and build sustainable peace through mediation and peace building operations.

European Development Days has become a key forum to discuss these challenges, especially as the international community prepares to develop a new framework for a post-2015 world. Participants have joined in debates on solutions to security threats including piracy, drug trafficking and terrorism.

'We cannot win the war against terror as long as conditions in many parts of the world make people feel desperate.'

17 November 2006

DESMOND TUTU

1984 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town



'Current developments in the African Sahel show how important security is to development.'

26 November 2013

MAHAMADOU ISSOUFOU

President of the Republic of Niger

'Good governance is the most effective way to ensure our development, restore our stability, and prevent our country from plunging into chaos and violence.'

17 November 2006

AHMAD KABBAH

President of the Republic of Sierra Leone



'Hungry billions are not only a moral disgrace. Underdevelopment is a global problem threatening us all.'

24 October 2009

KAREL DE GUCHT

European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid



'Many countries spiral in and out of conflict. We need to address today's disputes and injustices.'

17 October 2012

NANCY LINDBORG

Assistant Administrator, United States Agency for International Development



'Burundi has learned lessons from its history and is convinced that dialogue and cooperation are the only paths to democracy, reconciliation, and lasting peace.'

17 November 2006

PIERRE NKURUNZIZA

President of the Republic of Burundi



'We must rebuild capable states that can defend their sovereignty without threatening the stability of their partners; states where power is exercised not to the benefit of the few, but to meet the aspirations of the entire population.'

15 November 2006

GUY VERHOFSTADT

Prime Minister of Belgium

Climate change is the greatest challenge to our planet and threatens to undo years of progress in development. Many poor, vulnerable countries are already experiencing climate change impacts, including higher temperatures, more frequent and intense storms, and less predictable rains and harvests.

The EU leads the world in its resolve to address climate change. It's 2020 Strategy for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth is demonstrating to both developed and developing countries how addressing climate change can create jobs and boost energy security.

The EU's strong actions on climate change internally have made it a particularly effective partner for developing countries. Programmes are helping countries to access renewable energy and clean technologies, protect biodiversity and fight desertification.

European Development Days has become an occasion both to reiterate the position of the European Union on climate change, and to give voice to the leaders of nations whose most vulnerable are bearing the costs of inaction.

'You will not have the development
and growth you want to see
in the 21st century
unless you fight climate change.'

27 November 2013

CONNIE HEDEGAARD

EU Commissioner for Climate Action



'While the economic crisis is
a crisis of a generation,
climate change is a
once-in-a-millennium crisis.'

24 October 2009

CARL BILDT

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

'In Africa, where economies are based largely on agriculture, climate change has brought about profound changes in agricultural systems, sparking serious failures in food security and therefore dramatic population movements in search of better conditions life.'

7 November 2007

JOSÉ SOCRATES

Prime Minister of Portugal



'Countries in Africa are simultaneously experiencing draughts and floods. If solutions are not found, destabilising migration will continue.'

7 November 2007

MARIA MUTAGAMBA

Minister of Water and Environment, Uganda

'Climate change endangers us all. There will be no distinction between developed and developing countries. We must hold each other's hands and work together.'

24 October 2009

RAILA ODINGA

Prime Minister of Kenya



'Failing to address climate change will produce instability around the world. A large number of failed states will emerge – an outcome the world cannot accept and must prevent.'

22 October 2009

RAJENDRA K. PACHAURI

Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

'Micronesia is on the verge of drowning.
Climate change threatens our very existence.
The small island states cannot
address climate change alone.'

24 October 2009

EMANUEL MANNY MORI

President of the Federated States of Micronesia



'We cannot meet the challenges
of climate change alone. [...] We need funding that is timely
and accessible.'

22 October 2009

EDWARD NATAPEI

Prime Minister of Vanuatu



'The Maldives raises the issue of the
human dimension of climate change.
Environmental protection is a
fundamental human right.'

7 November 2007

MAUMOON ABDUL GAYOOM

President of the Republic of The Maldives



'Time is of supreme importance
in facing climate change.
Delay would only increase the cost
of adaptation and mitigation.'

24 October 2009

SHEIKH HASINA

Prime Minister of Bangladesh

'Because of the global nature of the problem, people can no longer leave climate change to nation-state governments that seek to protect national interests only. People must assert themselves as citizens of the planet.

Individuals and civil society must take responsibility. We must look at our own carbon footprints.'

7 November 2007

SALEEMUL HUQ

Director, International Institute
for Environment and Development



'New technologies and clean energy will result in new jobs and inventions that will lead to greater prosperity.'

7 November 2007

KEMAL DERVIS

Administrator, United Nations
Development Programme

'The shift towards a global low-carbon society offers huge economic opportunities.'

24 October 2009

MARGOT WALLSTRÖM

Vice-President, European Commission



'It would be very irresponsible for our generation not to act.'

22 October 2009

MARIO MOLINA

1995 Nobel Chemistry Prize Laureate Founder,
Centro Molina

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals requires the European Union to consider how non-aid policies can assist developing countries in eradicating poverty. Policy coherence for development, as it is known, has become an overarching objective of the European Union.

Since the 2005 European Consensus on Development and the 2009 ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Union is compelled to minimise contradictions from and to seek synergies with its domestic policies when they have an impact on developing countries.

European Development Days has hosted discussions on reports that assess progress towards policy coherence in 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013. Trade is the area where policy coherence receives the most focus and attention. The forum has led rigorous debates on how to ensure policy coherence in the Doha Development Agenda and Economic Partnership Agreements with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP).

'Current consumption patterns are not sustainable, but who is ready to get out of the comfort zone?'

08 November 2007

ANNA TIBAIJUKA

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



'Climate change is also the result of unsustainable lifestyles in developed economies. Paradoxically, people seem bound to imitate the same production and consumption habits.'

22 October 2009

ABDOU DIOUF

Secretary-General, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie

'I urge the EU to please stop shameful trade deals with non-democratic countries. This only helps evil regimes to further suppress their people.'

15 December 2011

SHIRIN EBADI

2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founding President
Centre for the Defence of Human Rights

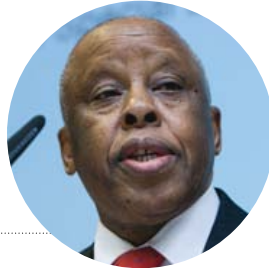


'It's not enough to concentrate all our efforts in producer countries. Anybody who benefits from conflict diamonds is also violating human rights.'

17 November 2006

FESTUS MOGAE

President of the Republic of Botswana



'In engaging with our partners, we call for [...] economic partnerships and trade agreements that do not undermine Africa's quest for integration and industrialisation.'

26 November 2013

NKOSAZANA DLAMINI-ZUMA

Chairperson, Commission
wof of the African Union



'Reform is particularly challenging in small island states like mine with increasing energy vulnerabilities. Aid for Trade can help us become more competitive.'

17 November 2006

NAVINCHANDRA RAMGOOLAM

Prime Minister of Mauritius



'Most African exports already enter the EU market at zero tariff duty. We are not asking the same of African regions. But we are supporting the creation of regional markets through lower intra-regional tariff barriers.'

15 November 2006

PETER MANDELSON

European Commissioner for External Trade

Developing countries bear the primary responsibility for their own development. For this reason, aid is genuinely focused on priorities set by our partners. EU development aid targets countries that are in greatest need of external support and where it can really make a difference, including fragile states.

Cooperation takes different forms for countries that are already experiencing sustained growth or that have sufficient resources of their own. The European Union as a whole is the most generous donor of official development aid worldwide. In 2010, it provided over EUR 53 billion – more than 50 % of global aid.

European Development Days has served to facilitate greater cooperation among European development actors with a view to greater aid effectiveness. The forum also hosted high-level exchanges with partner countries, which have taken forward the EU's partnerships with developing nations.

'The relationship between Africa and the EU has evolved from cooperation to a strategic partnership that is based on equality and inclusiveness.'

23 October 2009

ALPHA OUMAR KONARÉ

Former Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union



'Development is the state's responsibility. We need strong leadership and ownership.'

7 December 2010

MADHAV KUMAR NEPAL

Prime Minister of Nepal

'It is up to Africans,
African leaders first and foremost,
to achieve development in Africa.
Nevertheless, in order to achieve
development, Africa requires
strong partnerships.'

26 November 2013

JOSÉ MARIA PEREIRA NEVES

Prime Minister of Cape Verde



'The bleak situation we see today
is due to insufficient involvement
of Africans themselves,
as well as payment procedures
that are too long and complex
and often incompatible
with the urgency of
the problems being addressed.'

17 November 2006

MAMADOU TANDJA

President of the Republic of Niger



'We are in a new global landscape, with mass communication, migration and urbanisation, and youth unemployment. So we must involve everybody. No one can do everything, but everyone can do something.'

27 November 2013

JAN ELIASSON

Deputy Secretary-
General of the
United Nations



'The current crisis is not merely financial. It is a food, water, migration, security and resource crisis. To solve this multipolar crisis all stakeholders need to sit at the table.'

16 November 2008

DONALD KABERUKA

President, African Development Bank

'Poland has been a beneficiary of aid.
Today we are an active donor.
We are always ready to share
our experience and counsel.'

15 December 2011

BRONISŁAW KOMOROWSKI

President of the Republic of Poland



'South-South cooperation
is a new form of development
that is adding value
to international partnerships.'

15 December 2011

MOHAMED IBN CHAMBAS

Secretary-General, Secretariat of the African, Caribbean
and Pacific Group of States

The commitment to effective multilateralism, with the United Nations at its core, is a central element of the European Union's external policy. This commitment is rooted in the conviction that to respond to global crises, challenges and threats, the international community needs an efficient multilateral system, founded on universal rules and values.

European Development Days has been a landmark on the international calendar, providing a sounding board for world leaders to address our planet's most challenging issues – including the response to the food, energy, climate and economic crises or the reshaping of the institutional set up of global governance.

'If we are prepared to delegate powers to the market, why not delegate a little of our sovereignty to global governance?'

9 November 2007

VALENTINE SENDANYOYE RUGWABIZA

Deputy Director-General,
World Trade Organization



'In a global world, good governance cannot be confined to national action.'

17 November 2006

BLAISE COMPAORÉ

President of the Republic of Burkina Faso

'This is not 1944, but 2008. I don't know how many the G-whatever will add up to, but I do know that it will be a much bigger G with the voice of Africa.'

16 November 2008

WANGARI MAATHAI

2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founder, Green Belt Movement



'Global crises require global solutions that anybody can help define. When the Bretton Woods system was set up in 1945, we were excluded as colonies. We need to be involved today.'

16 November 2008

JEAN PING

Chairperson, Commission of the African Union



'The United Nations model where only Member States talk to Member States without including the private sector is no longer the model we need in the 21st century.'

16 November 2008

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE

Executive Director,
Global Fund to Fight AIDS,
Tuberculosis and Malaria



'We need to look at the participation of African leaders at international meetings. You can't talk about Africa in the UN, the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank without Africa being present.'

17 December 2012

JOYCE BANDA

President of the Republic of Malawi





‘A place where everyone is heard, where everyone has a voice’

LOUIS MICHEL

Former European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid

Over the years, European Development Days has gained greater recognition and emerged as Europe’s main development forum. This international development forum is now considered as the ‘Davos for Development’.

The idea behind the launch of this ‘major development forum’ was primarily to engage in profound reflection – with all stakeholders – on the future of development, our values, our principles, our policies, the world’s evolution and the actions to undertake in order to make aid more effective, and imaginative. I wanted to create a framework for exchange and reflection for African and European leaders, international decision-makers, heads of international organisations and private companies, academics, and all development actors.

It is this family spirit that has always prevailed and continues to inspire European Development Days.

It is this collective consciousness that unites all those who work daily to promote a fairer world, a better world in which everyone enjoys full development, peace, security, and a decent standard of living, and in which the basic rights and freedom are respected. It is the willingness to work together to achieve common goals, to affirm shared universal values while respecting everyone’s diversity.

Non-governmental organisations, public authorities, partners, civil society, officials, field men and women, politicians, together we all formed a stronger ideal, more integrated, more ambitious and based on the same faith, the same conception of mankind and humanity, the same fervour and unwavering conviction, the same passion. We, as development actors, have this determination to fulfil a moral debt towards humanity.

European Development Days is ‘a place’ where everyone is heard, where everyone has a voice:

heads of state, ministers, academics, local authorities, the private sector, and the media... It is a place for discussions, cross-fertilisation of ideas and approaches, exchanges, proposals. The forum has the merit of tackling all subjects without taboos, including sensitive issues as long as the confrontation takes place in a constructive spirit. As a universalist and humanist, I strongly believe that everyone has the right to express their views. This constructive confrontation is a source of inspiration to chart new paths aiming to toughen up development.

Eurafrica

If I created European Development Days in 2006, it is principally because I have faith in both Africa and Europe, and I am convinced that our two continents have a common destiny shaped by a common history and a relationship of interdependence. Europeans and Africans are 'natural allies'. An indispensable, strong and sincere alliance between two great and beautiful continents will shape a future of peace and prosperity. Together, these two continents have the ability to influence decisively a new world order, more just, with more solidarity and freedom. *Eurafrica* is not an empty concept, but a goal to achieve in order to weigh for the best on the world order.

Africa is the cradle of humanity, the continent of the future. Despite the continuing crises, Africa now offers to the world another face, the face of a new hope, the face of compelling perspectives. The decade of exceptional growth of the continent, despite the economic and financial crisis, calls for a positive future. Africa knows that world public opinion no

longer sees it as the 'poor cousin', a continent that is 'geopolitically weak' but as a strong and credible partner of the utmost importance. Grounded in a positive dynamic – spectacular growth of 5 % on average in 2013, which in all likelihood should attain around 5.8 % in 2014 – independent and courted by both traditional powers and emerging powers, Africa has regained its place on the international political and economic stage.

Media and development

I wanted to make European Development Days an inclusive political event to give it the widest possible visibility. The forum thus served as an opportunity to recognise the achievements of journalists who are committed to democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms and development. In this regard, the *Lorenzo Natali Prize*, a global prize, is an integral part of the European Commission's development policy, which considers that defending freedom of expression, democracy, human rights and development, is acting for good governance, peace and progress; it helps to improve living conditions in the poorest countries.

Democracy is an ongoing quest for majority rule, minority rights and rule of law. It is a legal framework in which no party can modify the constitution for its own benefit. In this regard, the right to difference is a fundamental expression of human rights. I have always been persuaded that democracy needs conflicting tensions based on the expression of different opinions. The democratic organisation of society must allow the public authorities to explain and justify, but must also ensure to countervailing

powers the right to confront, to denounce, oppose and propose an alternative. Democracy cannot survive unless it provides an alternative possibility.

For the media to perform their role of ‘watchdog’ for democracy, mouthpiece for civil society, and information vector, there is a need for a free press and quality journalists. Committed journalism involves risks but embodies an ideal: freedom of expression. It proves that the ideals of the Enlightenment are alive and well in our world. A country's economic and social development requires not only a strong democracy, but also an informed debate on its future that leaves room for all opinions. The relationship between media and development is particularly important in countries where the vectors of education, training, or simply entertainment are few and often limited to urban elites.

Raising awareness among youth

Finally, European Development Days is open to actors of all ages. In this regard, the forum hosted the *Youth and Development Award* to raise awareness of development issues among young Europeans from 16 to 18 year old. By launching this award, I purposely wanted to inspire our youth to get active and take part in the reflection and true awareness-raising around the challenges and issues of development cooperation. Many young Europeans have little knowledge about what is happening to hundreds of millions of people of their own age in Africa. They do not know either that there is another Africa: an Africa of hope, potentialities, and opportunities; a progressing Africa that shows impressive growth, democratic

elections, an emergent middle class and with it the development of social movements.

By establishing this award, I wanted to educate young people about the work of the European Commission in Africa and in other developing regions so that they become the future engines for development and positive change. I wanted to make our youth the front-line ambassadors for development.

European Development Days has been in existence for eight years now. Its success is a source of satisfaction to all of us, Africans and Europeans. It is proof of our commitment to reflect, share and work together. It is a proof that we all know that there exists between our two continents a bridge of opportunities that is just waiting to be developed in a globalised world. It is an opportunity to raise public awareness of development issues and nurture the spirit of the European Consensus on Development in order to improve aid effectiveness.

Throughout the years, European Development Days has discussed essential issues and topical matters such as governance, decentralisation, regional integration, the role of local authorities, the food crisis, the financial crisis, the importance of the private sector, the role of the media, budget support, economic partnership agreements, or the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The year 2015 will be a pivotal year for development in which the voice of the European Parliament will be expected and heard: it is the target year for achieving the Millennium Development Goals as

agreed at the international level, and the year during which important decisions will be made regarding the post-2015 development framework; also the year of fulfilment of Europe's commitment for reaching the United Nations target of 0.7 % of gross national income for official development assistance. If we want to be seen as credible and strong by all our partners in the developed world and the developing world, we must keep the promises we made in terms of public development aid.

For my part, I will always keep engraved in my memory the living words, filled with pride and dignity, of Reverend Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize laureate, during the closing ceremony of European Development Days in 2006: *Africa, you have produced some great personalities: Nyerere, Sadat, Mandela. Go anywhere in the world today and ask who is the most admired statesperson? Almost universally it is an African, Nelson Mandela. But these African leaders were men, mainly, who were leaders of governments. They were altruistic, they were people who said: I am in this not for what I can get for myself, not for self-aggrandisement. I am in this for the sake of those I lead. They upheld high standards of morality. Yes, we have the capacity to be born again, we who were the cradle of humankind; we have the capacity to bring a wonderful contribution to the community of nations.*

Again, it is we in Africa, who have given the world an extraordinary example of how we deal with post-conflict situations. For where people expected that a black-led government would be hungry for revenge and retribution, they saw instead the Truth and Reconciliation Commission processes in South

Africa. That no, there is another way, the way of forgiveness of reconciliation. The gift we can give the world is our concept of Ubuntu, where you say, my humanity is bound up in your humanity. I need you in order for me to be me. I need you to be you. And, dear friends, you must know, that there is no way in which we are going to be able to win wars against terror, as long as there are conditions in so many parts of the world that make people feel desperate. And so, we say, there is no way in which we can be free, except together.

Inclusive growth

I would add that our freedom depends on our ability to build more inclusive growth and prosperity. There is no human development without economic growth. Development makes sense only if it serves all partners of a company and more broadly all citizens of a community. To ensure development and human progress, economic growth needs the rule of law and fair redistribution; in a nutshell, a justice system guaranteed by an impartial state apparatus. In developing countries, we need more economic freedom to give people the means to create prosperity for themselves and for others. There is also a need for more states to redistribute, to provide services to citizens, to strengthen equal opportunities, in short, to build social cohesion.

I am convinced that Africa's development will take place through its integration into the global economy, without which there can be no human development. 1 % growth in Africa is more remunerative for Africans than any official development assistance. Globalisation offers to the world incomparable

positive potential. Nevertheless, to be worthy, globalisation must be complemented by a state that stimulates market forces, shifting them for the enhancement of social well-being; a state that forges social cohesion; a state that consolidates democracy; an impartial state that fully complies with individual beliefs.

World government

Beyond that, as Jacques Attali once put it, we must ‘dare to think the world’. We need a ‘global political space’. The world’s growth is managed by weak institutions with no regulatory power. No comprehensive decision can be taken to impose a course of action. There is no universal law. A lesson we can learn from the global financial crisis is understand that the construction of a global government must align with corporate globalisation by giving it a political dimension. A world government must put forward, coordinate and control – with states – solutions to global development issues that cannot be tackled at national level. It is our duty to ensure the role of development policy on the international agenda. It is our responsibility to ensure the position of developing countries in this debate and in the new regulatory system.

In this globalised world, Europe is certainly the most valuable partner for Africa and Africa is irrefutably the most promising partner for Europe. Together, African and Europeans have the ability to adapt globalisation to a model that complies with their shared values and which is more respectful of their identities. Without this alliance, globalisation will

overtake us. It is not too late to build this Euro-African space for growth, based on a relationship between partners who are equal in terms of rights and duties. Such a forum contributes to this goal as it strengthens the optimists and encourages politicians to have more courage in their decision-making. It is all a matter of political will. Therefore, it is our role to ensure that the optimism of the will prevails over the pessimism of the reason.

The legacy of European Development Days must be transmitted, shared and defended. I congratulate and thank the authors of this initiative, who, by producing this retrospective book on European Development Days editions from their launch in 2006 to 2013, help ensure that it continues.

Editions

Organised by the European Commission, European Development Days is Europe's premier forum on international affairs and development cooperation. Over the years, it has been one of the fastest-growing international forums and has become a landmark fixture in the development calendar.

Launched in 2006, its scope and scale have increased year-on-year, as links with new networks are made, relationships with new partners forged, and new platforms created. Each year, the forum has brought together thousands of stakeholders for discussions, meetings, best practices exchanges and networking opportunities.

2006

15-17 November, Brussels





15 November 2006. From the start, European Development Days has attracted influential leaders from around the world. Eight heads of state and government came together for the first-day high-level sessions with European Commission President José Manuel Barroso, Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt and Paul Wolfowitz, World Bank Group President.

The first edition of European Development Days (EDD06) in Brussels brought together a broad cross-section of stakeholders to debate governance in Africa, following the introduction of ‘incentive mechanisms’ in the European Union’s support programmes.

The forum allowed the EU to discuss with African partners its approach of linking aid increases to political and economic reforms. This policy stands in contrast to China’s ‘no questions asked’ approach, which the Chinese codified in a new agreement to increase economic cooperation with Africa just days before the forum.

EDD06 laid the foundations for what has become an annual fixture on the development calendar.

Theme

In the eyes of the EU, good governance is an imperative – applying both to partner countries and donors alike. Good governance involves participatory, transparent and accountable leadership. It is also effective and equitable while promoting the rule of law.

In 10 roundtables, participants discussed the full range of governance challenges, including the fight against corruption, the voice of civil society, the role of the media, building a culture of democracy, social rights, the protection of vulnerable groups, the rehabilitation of the state, migration, natural resource management and new paradigms shaping cooperation. Another roundtable brought together six former African presidents who shared their views on how to transfer power peacefully.

In the final plenary session, 16 African leaders including Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Rwandan President Paul Kagamé, presented their strategies to improve governance in their countries. They agreed on the importance of engaging civil society, ensuring sustainable growth and providing equitable benefits for citizens.





16 November 2006. Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade, greets Amadou Toumani Touré, President of Mali. Economic Partnership Agreements were at the centre of many bilateral talks during the forum. Economic Partnership Agreements are trade and development agreements negotiated between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific regions engaged in a regional economic integration process.



17 November 2006. Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, welcomes Marc Ravalomanana, President of Madagascar, to the first edition of European Development Days.

'Today, we are starting to cooperate as partners and neighbours. This is where our shared future lies: in a new strategic alliance between the European Union and Africa.'

15 November 2006

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Outcome

The first edition produced two important outcomes.

First, it demonstrated to Europeans the need for an annual gathering of development actors to discuss major issues in international cooperation in an open, multistakeholder format. It reinforced the principles of the European Consensus on Development (2005) and illustrated a shared desire for greater aid effectiveness. The diversity of the forum allowed participants to address contemporary challenges without the paternalism and distrust that has stalled progress in the past.

Second, the partnership that developed between Europe and Africa became a great source of satisfaction and pride. It showed mutual readiness to embark on a more constructive and balanced partnership based on open and frank dialogue. In that spirit, as European Commission President José Manuel Barroso explained, EDD06 paved the way for the 2007 EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, Portugal. This gathering had not taken place since its first edition in Cairo, Egypt in 2000.

'You [the European Union] triumphed because you invested in democracy, freedom and peace. Development and prosperity require peace and good governance. You established the rule of law and showed near-zero tolerance of corruption. You upheld the fundamental rights of all, the freedom of expression, of association, the freedom of movement. You had accountable and transparent governance, and a vibrant and free press. Finally, you had an engaged and lively civil society that became a vigilant watchdog. They say the price of freedom is eternal vigilance.'

17 November 2006

DESMOND TUTU

1984 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town

'It is not the impossible that brings despair,
but the possible unattained.'

17 November 2006

THOMAS YAYI BONI

President of the Republic of Benin

Memorable

The 1984 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu delivered an eloquent closing address that became one of the most memorable moments of European Development Days in 2006. His words still resonate in the hearts and minds of those who attended, and his message struck a chord: Africans themselves need to drive the change they seek. Change must come from within. The Archbishop presented two powerful arguments.

First, he reminded participants that Africa has a long, but little understood democratic tradition. Many African societies have been consensus-driven: 'In African traditional governance the good ruler was one who sat with his council, for it was a participatory system. He sat and listened. And the good ruler

was he who, at the end, would then be able to sum it all up in the consensus of his community. It is a gross untruth to suggest that democracy is alien to Africa.' After reminding Africans of their great historical figures, their successes and progress, Tutu invited the continent to move forward with confidence and in a spirit of solidarity.

Second, he emphasised the legacy of Ubuntu, a southern African philosophy. 'The gift we can give the world is our concept of Ubuntu, where you say, "My humanity is bound up in your humanity. I need you in order for me to be me. I need you to be you." Ubuntu teaches that you cannot enjoy your prosperity on your own. 'The only way we will ever be safe and secure is together. The only way we can hope to be prosperous, ultimately, is together.'

'The only way we will ever be safe and secure is together. The only way we can hope to be prosperous, ultimately, is together.'



17 November 2006. Tutu's oratory talent prompted a range of emotion among participants, from tears to laughter.

2007

7-9 November, Lisbon





7 November 2007. Commission President José Manuel Barroso arrives at Lisbon's Feira Internacional at the Parque das Nações with former Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan, Prime Minister of Portugal José Socrates and the President of the Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, on the left.

The second edition of European Development Days (EDD07) convened in Lisbon with climate change in developing countries at the top of the agenda. World leaders would soon be gathering in Bali, Indonesia for the United Nations Climate Change Conference and forum participants were asking whether developing countries could respond and adapt to the climate crisis. Discussions focused on how to respond to the needs of vulnerable developing countries and address the links between climate change, poverty and migration.

Organised by the European Commission in cooperation with the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union, EDD07 initiated a truly open and participatory process that has become a hallmark of the forum. Many stakeholders led and hosted sessions on how climate change could affect development and impact the lives of poor, vulnerable people.

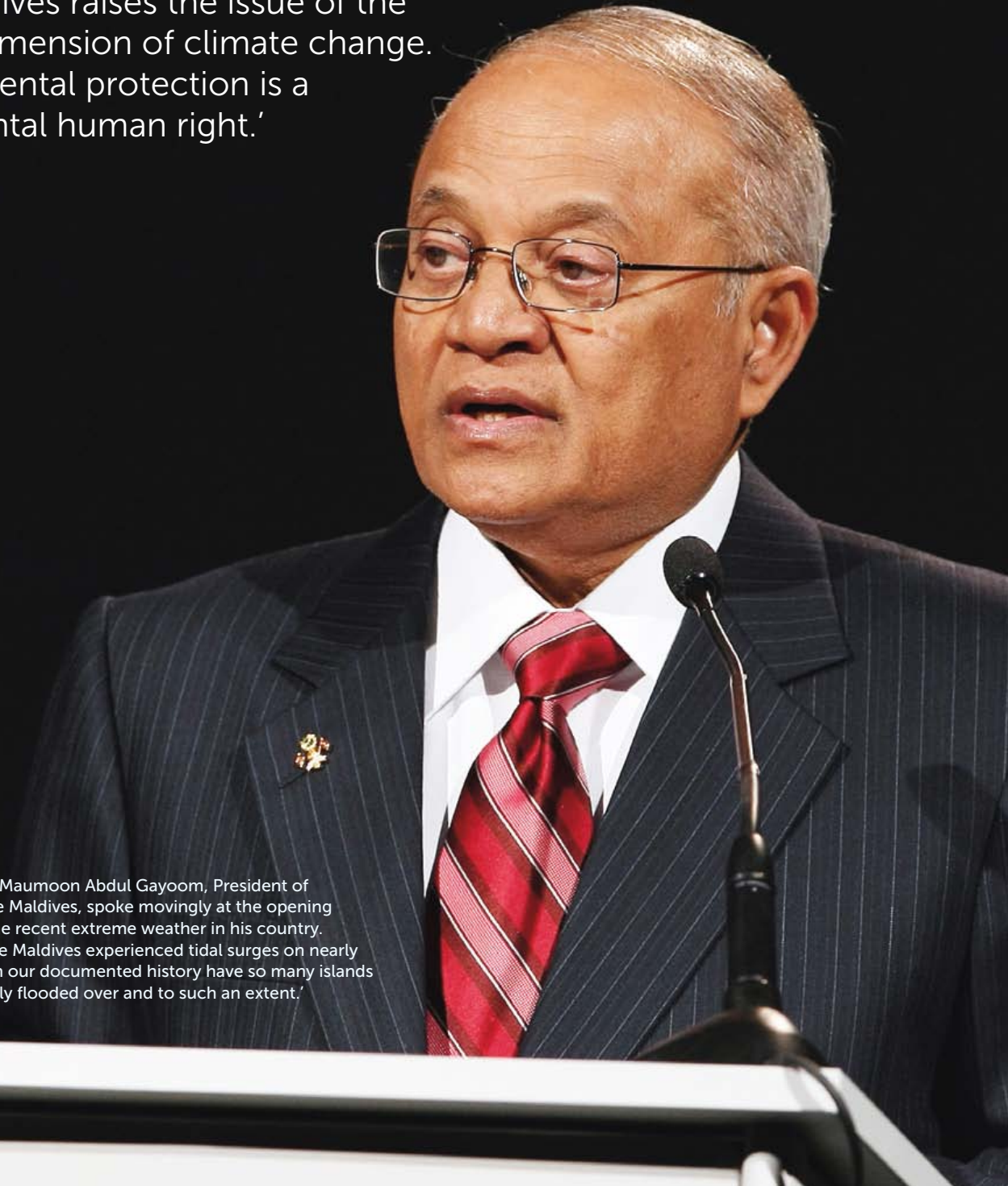
Theme

Climate change is a matter of life and death for many populations in developing countries. The world's poor will be hit hardest by global warming, yet ironically they emit the least greenhouse gases. Most – if not all – development efforts over the past 50 years are at risk of being washed away if the rise in average temperatures cannot be held in check. In 2007, the figures were already of grave concern: 40 % of coral reefs had disappeared and 1 % of tropical forests were being destroyed annually. In the next decade, it was estimated that crop yields could drop by 50 %. Reports of floods, hurricanes, fires, heat waves and droughts throughout the world have hit headlines with alarming regularity.

Structured around four roundtables and two high-level panels, participants at EDD07 discussed the need for stronger partnerships among actors. They discussed the importance of addressing vulnerability and adaptation, growth and mitigation, poverty and urbanisation, as well as the preservation of global public goods. Participants agreed that world leaders must be compelled to act sooner rather than later in light of the immediate and irreversible threats from climate change.



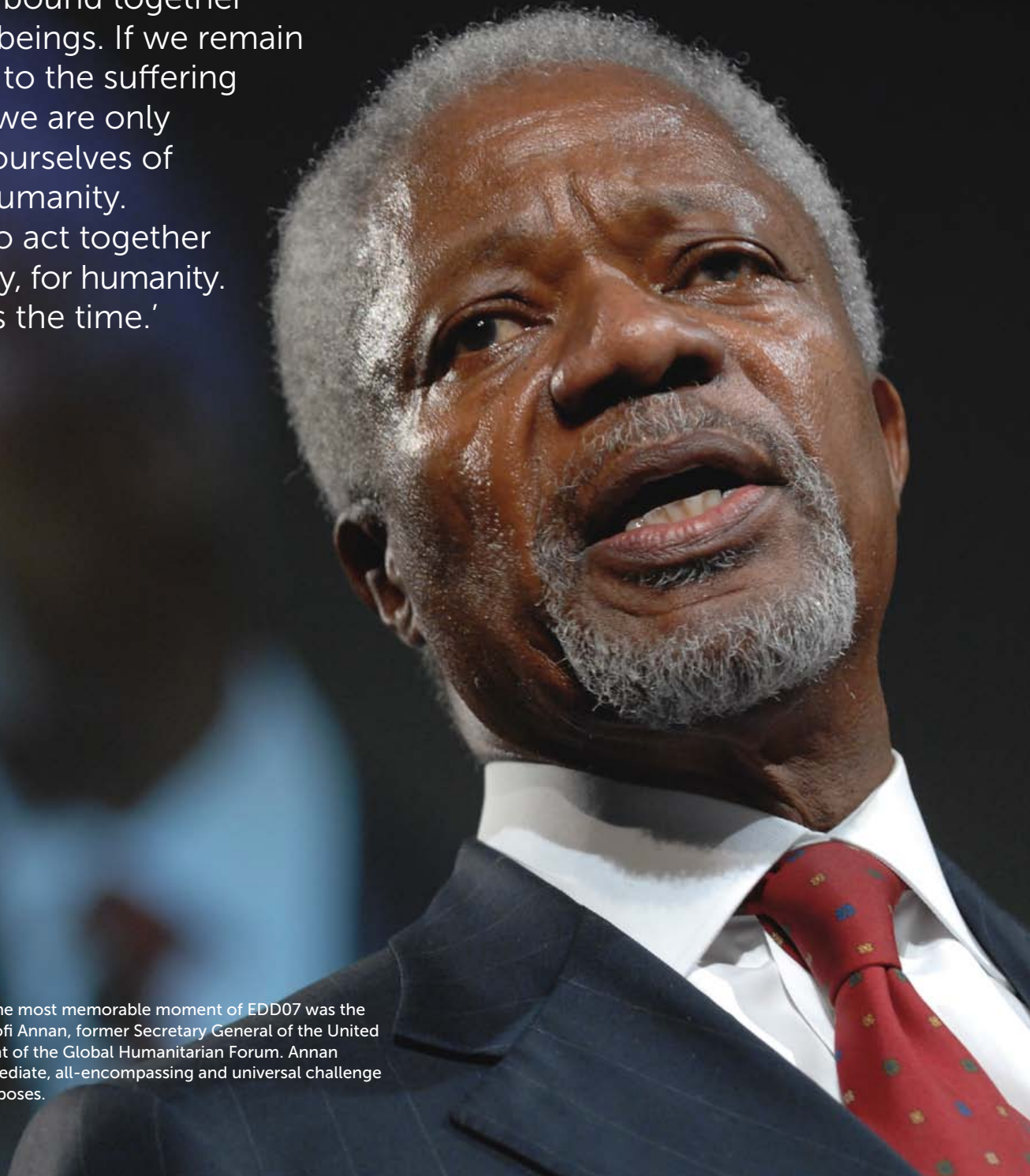
'The Maldives raises the issue of the human dimension of climate change. Environmental protection is a fundamental human right.'



7 November 2007. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of The Maldives, spoke movingly at the opening ceremony about the recent extreme weather in his country. 'Earlier this year, the Maldives experienced tidal surges on nearly 80 islands. Never in our documented history have so many islands been simultaneously flooded over and to such an extent.'

'We are all bound together as human beings. If we remain indifferent to the suffering of others, we are only depriving ourselves of our own humanity. We need to act together as humanity, for humanity. And now is the time.'

7 November 2007. The most memorable moment of EDD07 was the special address by Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nations and President of the Global Humanitarian Forum. Annan emphasised the immediate, all-encompassing and universal challenge that climate change poses.



'Climate change is the greatest challenge of our generation. Developed countries have a special responsibility to take the lead in cutting emissions and pushing a comprehensive, global agreement on future climate action, in the UN framework. We are determined to help developing countries to face the impact of climate change on the environment and on human and social development.'

7 November 2007

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Outcome

The consensus at EDD07 was that while acting now may be costly, the cost of inaction is far greater.

'For far too long we have considered climate change as a problem for the future. But we must remember that climate change is an all-encompassing threat. It is not an issue of rich versus poor, of north versus south. It's a global issue and we are seeing its effects everywhere,' said Kofi Annan, President of the Global Humanitarian Forum. In response to the former Secretary-General's call, EDD07 heralded a process where the EU and developing countries work together against climate change in a strong political partnership that also advances the Millennium Development Goals.

During the forum, the European Commission highlighted its most recent initiative, the Global Climate Change Alliance, which provides technical expertise to the world's poorest countries to integrate their national development and climate

change strategies. The Alliance has been supporting measures to reduce emissions from deforestation, take advantage of the global carbon market and help developing countries to better prepare for natural disasters. The Commission has also supported partner countries in routinely applying prevention, adaptation and mitigation policies.

The European Union brought to the forum two decades of leadership on climate change and five decades of development cooperation experience to the discussion. Europe had already taken the lead on climate change by setting a target to reduce EU greenhouse emissions by at least 20 % by 2020, with an increase to 30 % if global agreement could be found. The EU has consistently pushed the plight of developing countries, recognising that the poorest countries are often the hardest hit. The EU also designated the environment as a priority theme in the EUR 22 billion European Development Fund, which closed in 2013.

'Policy coherence for development is a dimension of EU development policy that will continue to gain considerable momentum in the years to come. It will greatly contribute to increasing the impact of our aid.'

8 November 2007

LOUIS MICHEL

European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid

Report

In addition to climate change, EDD07 addressed policy coherence for development and advanced partnerships with Portuguese-speaking countries. The first progress report on the coherence of European domestic policies with its development objectives was published in 2007 and widely debated at EDD07.

The European Consensus on Development detailed the EU's commitment to policy coherence in December 2005. Acknowledging that some of its policies could have a significant impact outside the EU – either contributing to or undermining its development policy – the Consensus sought to minimise contradictions and build synergies among policies. In 2005, the EU agreed to make its twelve domestic policy areas more coherent with its development objectives in order to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals.

Partnership

EDD07 helped foster closer ties between the EU and its Portuguese-speaking partner countries, opening up opportunities for cooperation on development. The European Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding with both the African Countries of Portuguese Official Language and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries.

These groupings include countries that are not geographical neighbours but nonetheless have strong cultural links: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste. The Memoranda of Understanding were expected to strengthen mutual cooperation, including the sharing of human resources in the health sector, education, trade, investment, justice and employment.

8 November 2007. Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, made an opening statement at the launch of the first progress report on policy coherence for development.



2008

15-17 November, Strasbourg





15 November 2008: The opening ceremony of the third edition of European Development Days, attended by 2 500 delegates, featured President of Burkina Faso Blaise Compaore, President of Mali Amadou Toumani Touré, Marc Ravalomanana, President of Madagascar, Secretary General of the Organisation internationale de la francophonie Abdou Diouf and Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union Jean Ping.

On 15-17 November 2008, the European Commission organised the third edition of European Development Days (EDD08) in cooperation with the French Presidency of the European Union in Strasbourg.

In parallel with the G20 Summit, EDD08 gathered six heads of state and government, 40 ministers and 300 elected local leaders. It also included internationally known figures Wangari Maathai, 2004 Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of Zimbabwe's Movement for Democratic Change; Angélique Kidjo, singer and activist from Benin; and Aminata Traoré, Malian essayist and activist.

EDD08 was an occasion to address urgent poverty challenges in light of the food, financial and energy crises at the time. It also highlighted the importance of local action when responding to global challenges as demonstrated by the EU's new partnerships with local and regional authorities in developing countries.

Theme

EDD08 took place at the halfway point of the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals. Participants stressed throughout the forum the importance of local action to meet the MDGs. This core theme drew much-needed attention to issues of local governance, decentralised cooperation and the role of local authorities and civil society in development. Nearly 40 sessions, including workshops, panels and other events, were held with a multistakeholder approach.

The message was one of cohesion: meeting the MDGs hinges on the involvement of every level of society. EDD08 called for a greater role for Europe's local authorities in development and showed how they too could contribute to good governance and democracy and support essential services like education and health. Local authorities are also pivotal in responding to the consequences of climate change.

Earlier in 2008, the Communication, 'Local Authorities: Actors for Development' put forward a series of measures recognising the role of local authorities and decentralised cooperation. In 2007, the European Commission began financing development cooperation projects implemented by local and regional authorities through its 'Non-State Actors – Local Authorities' programme.

4 500
participants

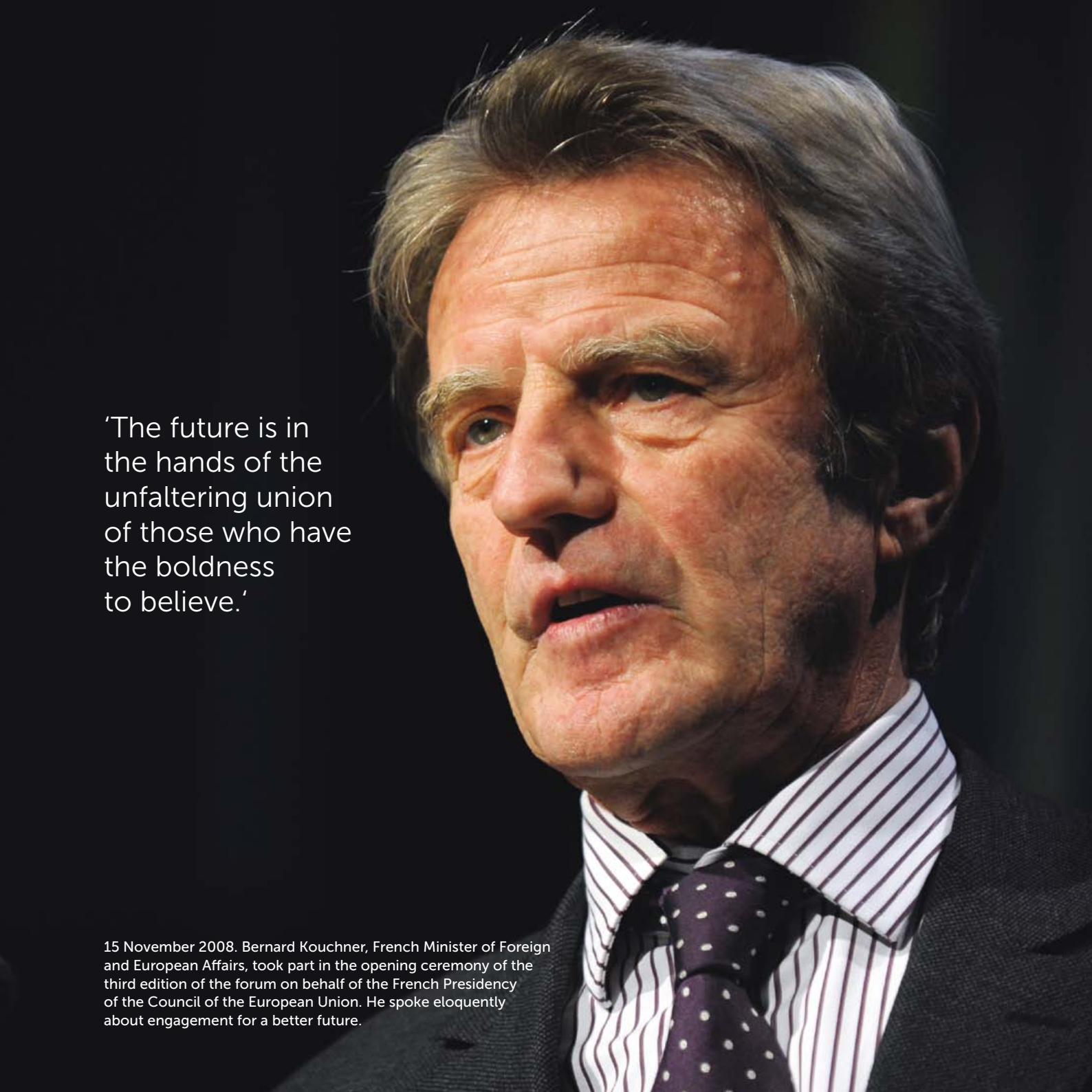
129
countries

100
speakers

50
bilaterals

40
sessions

115
exhibitors

A close-up portrait of Bernard Kouchner, a middle-aged man with grey hair, looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt with thin vertical stripes, and a dark tie with white polka dots. The background is dark and out of focus.

'The future is in
the hands of the
unfaltering union
of those who have
the boldness
to believe.'

15 November 2008. Bernard Kouchner, French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, took part in the opening ceremony of the third edition of the forum on behalf of the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union. He spoke eloquently about engagement for a better future.



17 November 2008. A joint press conference held by Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the Zimbabwean opposition, and Richard Branson, Founder and Chairman of Virgin Group, was particularly memorable.

'Once the new government is formed, we will get the business community together to invest in Zimbabwe. There are a number of different areas where we can invest, whether it's mobile phones, financial services or the airline industry. We will sit down with the new government and work out how we can help.'

'The Millennium Development Goals will never be achieved without the participation and active contribution of regional and local authorities.'

16 November 2008.

LUC VAN DEN BRANDE

President of the Committee of the Regions

Outcome

EDD08 also sought to provide practical solutions for the 1 billion people suffering from hunger worldwide. This situation was compounded by strong variability in seed and fertilizer prices that year. EU Member States used the 2008 forum to discuss a rapid response facility to help farmers in developing countries, which they later formalised with a pledge of EUR 1 billion. This funding aimed to increase agricultural production, improve access to agricultural inputs and services, and satisfy the basic food needs of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

Platforma – an initiative to facilitate dialogue between the European institutions responsible for development policies and local and regional authorities – was launched on 16 November 2008.

The European Development Cooperation Charter in Support of Local Governance was also presented at EDD08. Supported by the European Commission, the Charter was initiated by the French Presidency of the European Union and United Cities France. It established standards to improve the effectiveness of local-level cooperation in partner countries.

The Charter also recognised the adherence of local authorities to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) that had recently been updated in Accra, Ghana (2008).

EDD08 also paved the way for the Assises of Decentralised Cooperation, a biannual gathering of local and regional authorities led by the Committee of the Regions. Its first meeting took place in December 2009.

'I want to thank the European Union for establishing this award because too often, we don't find enough time to say thank you.'

16 November 2010

WANGARI MAATHAI

2004 Nobel Prize Laureate
Founder of the Green Belt Movement

Featured

In parallel with the policy debates, three important ceremonies took place in Strasbourg. On 15 November 2008, the European Commission signed regional strategy agreements with five African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. It signalled the attention the European Union would pay to regional integration within these countries. The budget of the regional strategies under the 10th European Development Fund – covering the period 2008-2013 – totalled EUR 1.6 billion. The European Development Fund is the main financial instrument for the EU's geographic cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Funded by EU Member States' voluntary contributions, it is an additional resource to the regular Community budget.

On the same day, the Commission awarded the 2008 Lorenzo Natali Grand Prize to Beninese journalist Larisse Houssou for his article on violence in Darfur, Sudan. The award celebrates the work of journalists committed to human rights, democracy and development.

On 16 November 2008, over 100 twinning agreements were signed at EDD08 that have enabled greater cooperation between EU public administrations and partner countries. European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Louis Michel said: 'A large number of European regional and local authorities have already launched development projects with local authorities in developing countries. The results of these experiments are impressive. For a small financial investment, we see proportionally big rewards. We need many more such initiatives.'

16 November 2008. Wangari Maathai, 2004 Nobel Prize Laureate and Founder of the Green Belt Movement, moved the EDD08 audience with its vision and optimism in the opening ceremony. She also awarded the Lorenzo Natali Grand Prize. The world mourned her passing in 2011, especially within the development community.



2009

22-24 October, Stockholm





24 October 2009. EDD09 served as a sounding board for leaders whose countries are already affected by climate change. From left to right, Ernest Bai Koroma, President of Sierra Leone; Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Raila Odinga, Prime Minister of Kenya; and Michèle Pierre-Louis, Prime Minister of Haiti, called for urgent action against the impacts of climate change.

After editions in Brussels, Lisbon and Strasbourg, European Development Days 2009 (EDD09) came to Stockholm. Held on 22-24 October, EDD09 was the flagship event of the Swedish Presidency of the European Union, bringing together about 6 000 participants from over 130 countries. The edition also took place at a pivotal time for Europe following European parliamentary elections and ahead of major institutional changes with the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.

EDD09 engaged the development community in debates around the most pressing challenges at the time: responding to the global economic crisis, addressing climate change and promoting democracy. These discussions fuelled the subsequent reshaping of EU development policy initiated in 2010 under the second Barroso Commission.

Theme

The dual climate and economic crises facing the international community were the theme for EDD09. Carl Bildt, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it best: 'Our challenge is to act simultaneously on warming up a deep-frozen economy and cooling down an overheated Mother Earth.' Given the importance of governance to solving these challenges, democracy and development was another theme.

This edition took place 50 days ahead of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. The forum served as a sounding board for countries and communities already affected by climate change. Leaders of partner countries from Bangladesh to Burkina Faso, and from Haiti to Vanuatu shared their views and concerns with internationally renowned experts and stakeholders. The forum provided a rich opportunity to hear from leaders who were trying to forge international consensus ahead of Copenhagen, especially among developing countries.

6 000
participants

130
countries

200
speakers

102
bilaterals


30
sessions

160
exhibitors

'We have to rediscover ourselves as human beings. All the problems that we list each time we meet don't have to repeat [themselves], because we can solve them ourselves.'



22 October 2009. Muhammad Yunus, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and then Managing Director of the Grameen Bank, intervened in the high-level panel on the response to the global economic downturn. A great supporter of social business, he challenged the greed and exclusion in the way wealth is created.

A close-up portrait of Rajendra K. Pachauri, an elderly man with a full grey beard and long dark hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a red tie with a yellow floral pattern. He is looking slightly to the right with a serious expression. The background is a solid blue color.

'Failing to address
climate change
will produce instability
around the world.'

22 October 2009. Rajendra K. Pachauri,
Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel
on Climate Change, warned about
the political consequences of climate
change and called for a total review of
our growth and development model.

‘Poverty is linked to climate change – the most vulnerable people will be the hardest hit. This has been called our greatest challenge and it is our responsibility to meet it with determination.’

22 October 2009

FREDRIK REINFELDT

Prime Minister of Sweden

Outcome

Discussions at EDD09 stimulated the later reshaping of European development policy in 2010. In his closing remarks Karel De Gucht, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, stressed that the ongoing financial, food, climate and energy crises offered an opportunity to reshape development aid, bringing development assistance more in line with a low-carbon development strategy.

Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, suggested the forum be renamed ‘European Re-development Days’, because ‘we cannot proceed on the path of development as we understand it.’ Participants had three messages for European policymakers in Stockholm.

First, effective development in partner countries requires both strong political leadership and responsive politicians. At the same time, accountability can only be ensured through free media and an engaged civil society.

Second, development is not solely a matter of philanthropy. The ‘hungry billions are not only a moral disgrace’, said Commissioner De Gucht, ‘underdevelopment is a global problem that threatens us all’. Similarly, Rajendra K. Pachauri warned that ‘failing to address climate change will produce instability around the world. A large number of failed states will emerge – an outcome the world cannot accept and must prevent’.

Third, we need to shape international cooperation to better address the future challenges ahead. This means taking a more proactive approach to trade and infrastructure, climate change, migration, global food security and energy. Pachauri cautioned against forgetting the ‘missing’ Millennium Development Goal, namely access to energy, and reminded participants of the 1.6 billion people with no access to electricity.

'Global poverty is not acceptable. This is indeed the challenge for our civilisation. In the future, people will say, "How was it possible that in the beginning of the twenty first century, so many people accepted living with this problem of global poverty?"'

22 October 2009

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Report

Addressing fragility has been an increasingly important priority within the European development and security agendas. In 2009, fragility was the theme of the inaugural European Report on Development – launched at European Development Days – in which it was described as the 'toughest development challenge of our era'.

The European Report on Development seeks to enhance the EU's perspective on development issues on the basis of independent knowledge, excellence, innovation and better links between top academics and policymakers. It is a concrete manifestation of the EU's commitment – as the world's largest aid donor – to go beyond aid delivery and actively contribute to the global policy dialogue on development. The European Commission and several Member States support the initiative.

Featured

A special event was held to mark the 15th anniversary of EU election observation missions and the 10th anniversary of Sweden's activities in this field. The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance led a session with regional bodies from the Americas, Africa, Asia and Arab states. Participants examined how the European Union could best assist international efforts to promote democracy. In a prescient debate two years before the 'Arab Spring', another panel explored the role of social media in spurring transparency, democracy and development.

EDD09 further strengthened the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) launched in 2007. The Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Edward Natapei, signed an agreement with the Commission and stressed: 'We cannot meet the challenges of climate change alone. The GCCA is necessary and will go a long way to enable Vanuatu to meet the challenges [we face]. We need funding that is timely and accessible.'

The Commission awarded the 2009 Lorenzo Natali Grand Prize to the Chinese journalist Yee-Chong Lee for a TV documentary on the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. He revealed the corruption and substandard construction of public buildings that many people blamed for the huge death toll. The award celebrates the work of journalists committed to human rights, democracy and development.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION EUROPEAN COMMISSION EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROPEAN REPORT ON **DEVELOPMENT**



22 October 2009. At the forum's development fair, the European Commission presented the first edition of the European Report on Development. Discussions about the report continued on the stand of the European Commission which featured the report.

2010

6-7 December, Brussels



6 December 2010. Participants paid tribute to jailed Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo, winner of the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize laureate for his 'long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights.' Zimbabwean Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai was among those in the audience who stood up and held a mask displaying the dissident's face.



For its fifth edition, European Development Days 2010 (EDD10) returned to where it began in 2006. On 6-7 December, the European Commission organised the forum in cooperation with the Belgian Presidency of the European Union in Brussels.

EDD10 came at a decisive moment in European development policymaking, just weeks before the launch of the European External Action Service in January 2011 and following the publication of a European Commission Green Paper on increasing the impact of development policy in October 2010.

Despite the on-going economic crisis in 2010, Europe illustrated its commitment to addressing development challenges. The ratification of the Lisbon Treaty had re-emphasised poverty eradication, aid effectiveness and policy coherence.

Theme

EDD10 engaged the global development community in debates around how best to achieve 'higher-impact' aid, following up on the recommendations in the European Commission's Green Paper on development policy. The stakes were high; the deadline for achieving the MDGs was a mere five years away.

EDD10 took place during a time of intense international debate on development, less than two months after the United Nations High Level Summit on the Millennium Development Goals in New York and a week after the third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli, Libya. The EUR 1 billion MDG initiative announced by the EU in New York provided additional momentum. The summit in Libya had also instilled new energy into the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, a true partnership between continents that looks beyond aid.

4 500
participants

139
countries

316
speakers

78
bilaterals

47
sessions

125
exhibitors

'European Development Days is an extraordinary platform for bringing together all the protagonists involved in development aid to help find solutions.'

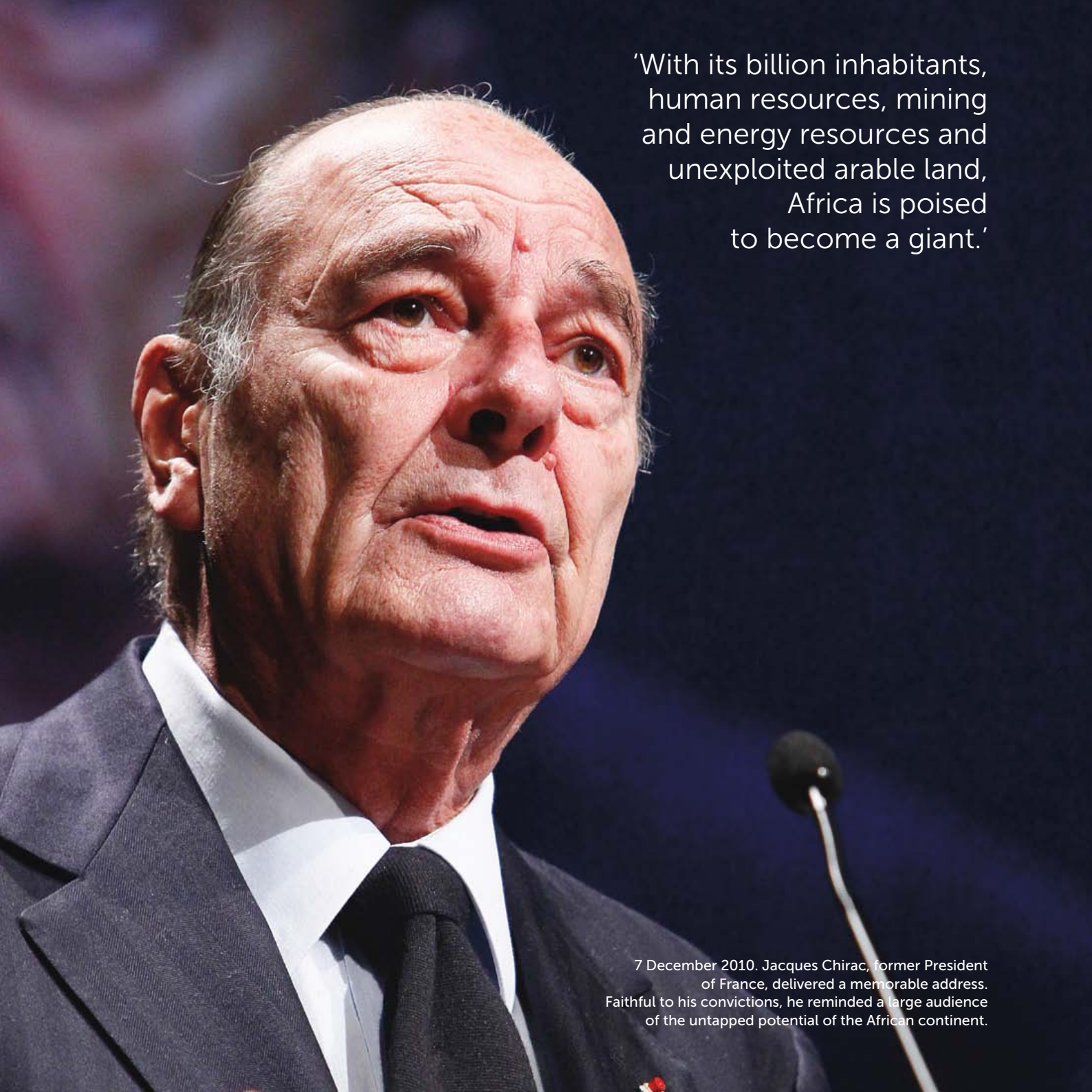
6 December 2010

HRH PRINCE PHILIPPE

Crown Prince of Belgium



6 December 2010. Crown Prince Philippe of Belgium, with Belgian Minister for Development Charles Michel (right), visits the the forum's professional fair that brought together hundreds of development organisations.

A close-up photograph of Jacques Chirac, former President of France, speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie. His expression is serious and focused. A microphone is visible in the lower right foreground. The background is dark and out of focus.

'With its billion inhabitants,
human resources, mining
and energy resources and
unexploited arable land,
Africa is poised
to become a giant.'

7 December 2010. Jacques Chirac, former President
of France, delivered a memorable address.
Faithful to his convictions, he reminded a large audience
of the untapped potential of the African continent.

'I think European Development Days is far superior to Davos because we do serious work here.'

7 December 2010

MO IBRAHIM

Founding Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Initiatives

EDD10 provided a platform for the discussion of a number of important initiatives.

Following the Cotonou Appeal against counterfeit drugs in 2009, the Chirac Foundation organised a one-day seminar on the responses to the shadowy and lethal trade in counterfeit drugs. These mislabelled or ill-produced 'medicines' can account for up to 30 % of healthcare products in circulation in developing countries, causing pain and often death.

Participants discussed the massive potential wealth that mining mineral resources could produce for Africa over the next decade, if properly managed. Corruption and lack of transparency, however, threaten these potential gains. Governments in developing countries lose billions of euros each year because of tax evasion. A group of academics sponsored by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation and led by Paul

Collier, a professor of economics at Oxford University, launched a natural resource charter at the forum that sets conditions for sound and sustainable management.

In 2013, the European Union reached a deal to match a US law that compels oil, gas and mining companies to publish payments they make to governments and release information on how much they earn in each country. The EU legislation requires all companies listed on EU stock exchanges to report their payments by country and project. Large unlisted companies registered in the EU are also required to comply. The proposed EU law goes one step further than the US law, adding the forestry industry to the list of companies that need greater transparency.

'The secret of this event's success is its unique format: it combines a summit-style gathering of leaders with a forum for debate with NGOs and civil society. It is not just a forum for understanding changes that are already underway. It is also an opportunity to forge and bring about those changes.'

6 December 2010

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Outcome

As the economic crisis was forcing nations to find cost-effective solutions in every domain, Europe's premier development platform helped generate exchanges between practitioners and decision-makers about the most efficient ways to help the estimated 1.4 billion people living in poverty.

EDD10 addressed subjects as sensitive – and broad – as governance, human rights, the management of natural resources, access to energy, sustainable and inclusive growth, global health, support to the private sector, the effectiveness of aid, and the future of development cooperation policy for the institutions prescribed by the Lisbon Treaty.

Participants agreed on two essential prerequisites for effective cooperation. First, on the need for partnership among stakeholders and recipient countries. Second, on the need for greater policy coherence according to the Lisbon Treaty.

Featured

The second edition of the European Report on Development examined the challenge of building social protection systems in sub-Saharan Africa and how the EU could best support home-grown African initiatives. The report stressed that social protection could help sub-Saharan Africa combat poverty by reducing its vulnerability to shocks and promoting inclusive growth.

European Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs said: 'Social protection is often taken for granted in Europe. In fact, it has played an important and historic role in eradicating poverty in Europe. If well designed and managed, building on Africa's own priorities and specificities, it could deliver similar success in Africa.'

The Commission awarded the 2010 Lorenzo Natali Grand Prize to the Nicaraguan journalist Yader Francisco Luna Garcia for an article on violence against women in his home country. The award celebrates the work of journalists committed to human rights, democracy and development.



6 December 2010. On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, several events focused attention on the horizontal issues of democracy, good governance, domestic accountability and human rights.

2011

15-16 December, Warsaw



Conviction.
Nobel Peace Prize winner. Tawakkul Karman,
32 year-old journalist and activist,
a key figure in protests in Yemen's capital
Sanaa during the Arab Spring.

eudevdays.eu
Democracy & Development in the spotlight



Critic.
77 year-old Tunisian blogger
Lina Ben Mhenni,
nominated for the
2011 Nobel Peace Prize.

s.eu
the spotlight

eude
Democracy & Development



5-6 December 2011. The sixth edition of European Development Days took place in Warsaw at the recently inaugurated Copernicus Museum. An exhibition showcased prominent freedom fighters from all corners of the world. Left, the poster shows Tawakkul Karman, 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and social activist in Yemen. In her video address to forum participants, she said: 'Anything that we dream can happen. We need to know that together, we have the ability to achieve our dreams.'

European Development Days 2011 (EDD11) was held in Warsaw on 15-16 December. The two-day event was one of the largest in the calendar of the Polish Presidency of the European Union.

EDD11 took place one year after the first wave of civil unrest and protest swept the Arab world, leading to unrest in Tunisia and Egypt and civil war in Libya. The forum focused on the EU's support for democratic and peaceful transitions.

EDD11 was also an opportunity to consider the Commission's Agenda for Change made earlier in 2011 which called for greater focus on good governance and human rights and greater concentration on the poorest countries and the people who need it most.

Theme

The focus of EDD11 was the link between development and democracy. In several sessions, participants explored how Europe's development policy could concentrate on sectors that are key for long-term and inclusive growth. Panellists agreed that the areas where Europe could help lay the foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth included governance, clean energy, and agriculture and food security.

Just two weeks before the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea, sessions addressed the call within the Agenda for Change for a more coordinated development approach at the European level and more development strategies led by partner countries. These principles of partnership and ownership are critical to aid effectiveness. Participants stressed the importance of South-South cooperation, aid effectiveness and accountability, decentralisation and strengthened local governance, democratic ownership, and the role of parliaments and civil society. The European Commission also presented a new policy for direct budget support.

2 300
participants

84
countries

130
speakers

42
bilaterals

23
sessions



'Our citizens want a Europe of solidarity – both within Europe and with all the people of the world, especially those in the least developed countries. They want efficient policies that ensure every euro is well spent. They want EU policies to be people-oriented policies. In the long term, the countries which benefit will not succeed if their policies do not empower their own people.'

5 December 2011. Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament, welcomed the organisation of the forum for the first time in the new EU Member state and stressed the importance of solidarity worldwide.



15 December 2011. EDD11 was one of the largest events in the calendar of the Polish Presidency of the European Union. Organised for the first time in a country east of the former Iron Curtain and in the wake of the ongoing political changes in the Arab world, EDD11 featured an impressive line-up of high profile leaders from Eastern Europe and Northern Africa. On the first night of the forum, the Polish Presidency hosted a leaders' dinner with the European Commission.

'The fundamental wish to have a dignified life for oneself and one's children, free from poverty, violence, oppression and corruption, where all can participate in a community that is respectful of its people, that is something that all human beings have in common. There may be cultural differences, but I believe that these are the common aspirations of every human being.'

15 December 2011

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Outcome

Several sessions explored the call for more effective budget support to partner countries that meet eligibility requirements, as set out in the Agenda for Change. Participants discussed the principles of 'smart conditionality', which includes a stable macroeconomic framework, national and sector policies that promote sustainability and poverty reduction; and financial management within strong institutional and regulatory frameworks. Importantly, participants agreed to focus attention on a country's record on democracy, particularly regarding human rights and gender. These changes should help move the EU from 'aid effectiveness' to 'development effectiveness'.

Participants communicated three key messages clearly in Warsaw.

First, that the desire for freedom is not cultural, but human. Revolutions like those that began in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere 20 years before are now springing up in other parts of the world.

Second, democratisation should begin from within partner countries. The days of donor interference and rule setting are over. Ownership in building democracy and pursuing

development goals is essential. Partnership in sustaining the course towards democratisation is vital too. In this regard, EU Member States can share their own and often recent experiences transitioning to democracy. The EU overall has a proud tradition supporting transitions abroad as well.

Third, human rights must be deeply rooted in the approach to development and should be given greater weight in cooperation. EDD11 highlighted the EU's proud track record in this area. The 2006 European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights has made a considerable difference in advancing these issues worldwide. Participants agreed that a multidimensional approach is needed to address human rights violations by using a combination of political dialogue, sanctions, and leveraging financial and technical cooperation.

Finally, participants acknowledged that the world can prosper only in an era of partnership. No one has a monopoly on knowledge – we can all learn from each other. Developing countries are partners in an enterprise in which we all have a stake. As Hans Rosling, Chairman of the Gapminder Foundation, exclaimed: 'We are one world'.

'This is the first time in the Arab world that the people rose up, not only for daily bread, but for dignity, freedom, equal rights and accountability of rulers.'

15 December 2011

MOHAMED BEJI CAID ESSEBSI

Interim Prime Minister of Tunisia

Memorable

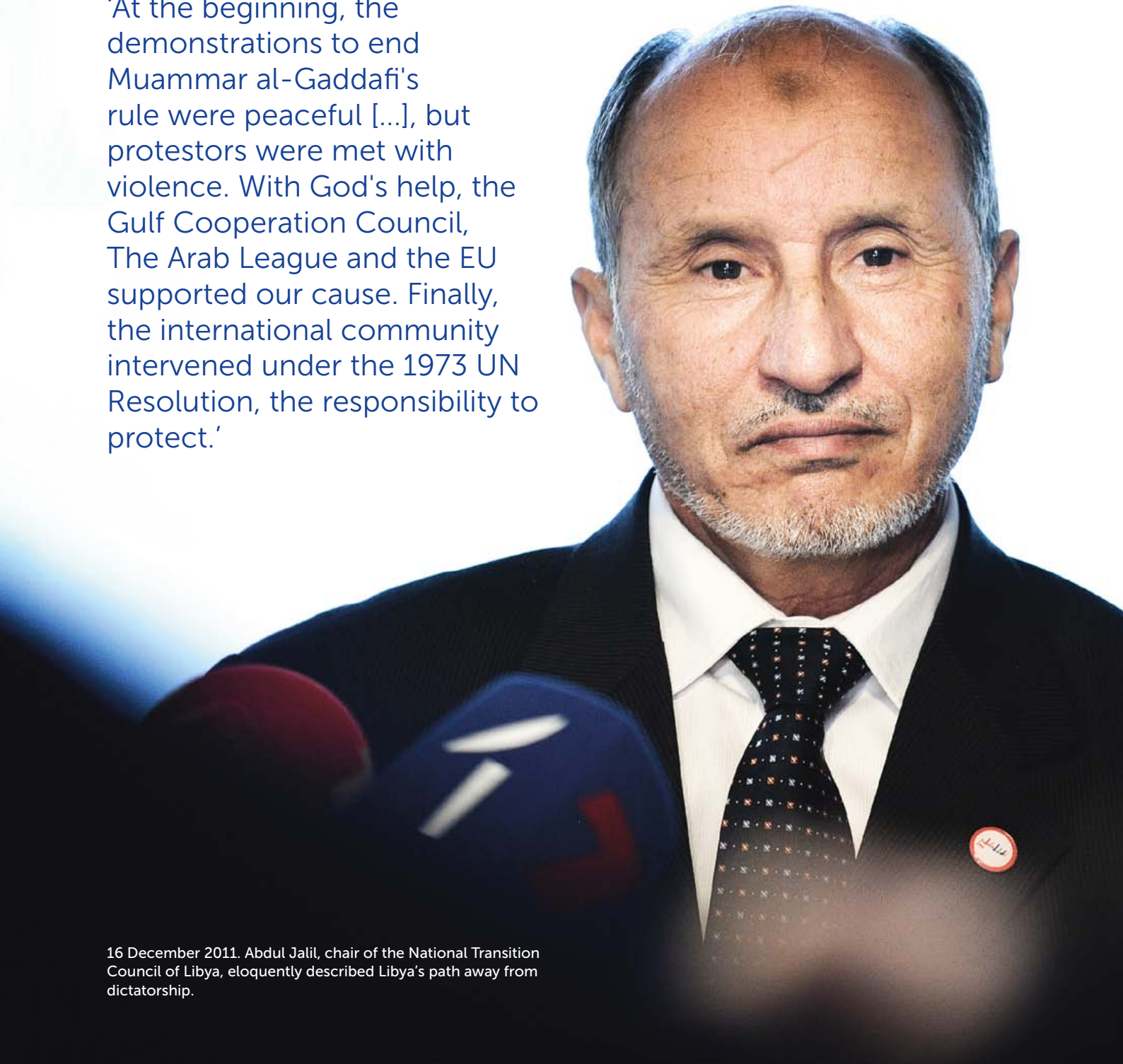
The focus of EDD11 was the link between development and democracy. Presenters and participants alike shared about their experiences with democratic transitions from Eastern Europe and Central Asia to North Africa and the Middle East. Given the high stakes, expert testimonies and debates were especially memorable.

Twenty years earlier, Central and Eastern European countries experienced dramatic transitions. In 2011, participants discussed the experience of Poland and its neighbours. They explored how to transfer best practices to different political environments, including Arab countries. They examined the lessons learnt after 20 years of independence in Central Asian countries. EDD11 gave the floor to a number of eminent leaders, including former President of the Kyrgyz Republic Roza Isakovna Otunbaeva, who described how tyrants could not restrain the democratic aspirations of citizens, especially among youth. Her speech was a timely reminder that the road to democracy can be long and bumpy.

One year after the protests in Tunisia, several high-level representatives from North Africa and the Middle East shared their vision for the future at EDD11. Tunisia's interim Prime Minister Mohammed Beji Caid Essebsi told the story of 26-year-old Mohammed Bouazizi who set himself on fire after being stripped of the most basic human desire to provide for his family. Through his tragic sacrifice, millions of his fellow Tunisians – and people throughout the wider region – can now aspire to the brighter future. At EDD11, Tunisia's leaders sought Europe's support to realise their democratic aspirations.

Similarly, Mustafa Mohammed Abdul Jalil, Chair of Libya's National Transitional Council, called on the international community to support Libyan efforts to develop security, stability and the rule of law. He emphasised the need to reintegrate young freedom fighters into society through education and employment. The rapt audience during his address expressed their solidarity with Libya's cause.

'At the beginning, the demonstrations to end Muammar al-Gaddafi's rule were peaceful [...], but protestors were met with violence. With God's help, the Gulf Cooperation Council, The Arab League and the EU supported our cause. Finally, the international community intervened under the 1973 UN Resolution, the responsibility to protect.'



16 December 2011. Abdul Jalil, chair of the National Transition Council of Libya, eloquently described Libya's path away from dictatorship.

2012

16-17 October, Brussels





17 October 2012. For the media, European Development Days is an attractive opportunity to interview political and thought leaders and to host lively debates. At EDD12, France 24 organised a debate between Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response; Eva Joly, Chair of the European Parliament Committee on Development; and Victor G. Ndiaye, Chief Executive Officer, Performances Group & Performances Management Consulting.

On 16-17 October 2012, European Development Days (EDD12) returned to Brussels. The ongoing crisis in the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa was the backdrop for discussions concerning sustainable agriculture, food security and resilience.

EDD12 discussed how to best support inclusive and sustainable growth for human development, as advocated by the European Commission's new blueprint for development, the Agenda for Change.

Participants explored the links between inclusive and sustainable growth, and debated how to build more resilient communities, engage the private sector, and empower people to contribute to development. The issues cut across all sectors, including agriculture, education, energy, food security, and health.

Themes

The theme for EDD12 was sustainable and inclusive growth for human development. It was structured around three topics: building resilience, through sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; engaging the private sector for development and empowering people for inclusive growth.

In 2012, about 16 % of the world's population – more than one billion people in all – were hungry and lived in poverty. Most lived as small-scale farmers in rural areas where agriculture is the main economic activity. At EDD12, six high-level panels addressed the issues of sustainable agriculture, food security and resilience. Achieving food and nutrition security was at the top of the international political agenda. Participants discussed how best to empower farmers and harness the enormous potential to scale up agricultural production in developing countries.

3 300
participants

103
countries

274
speakers

101
bilaterals

50
sessions

'I share the dream of a day when poverty is a thing of the past. Not just in terms of income, but also in terms of access to healthcare and social and political rights.'



17 October 2012. Joyce Banda of Malawi, the second African woman to be elected President, delivered a memorable address.



17 October 2012. Andris Piebalgs warmly welcomes Thomas Yayi Boni, President of Benin and acting President of the African Union. Yayi Boni was the president who attended the greatest number of forums including in 2012, 2010, 2008 and 2006.

'We must take destiny in our own hands. We need strategic relationships in the world, and a strategic approach towards global governance. We want to move away from the situation where we are beggars.'

17 October 2012

THOMAS BONI YAYI

President of the Republic of Benin, Acting Chairperson of the African Union

Engaging the private sector as a development partner to create jobs and income opportunities for the poor is evolving into a cross-cutting issue in development cooperation. At EDD12, six high-level panels addressed how to successfully engage the private sector in development and use innovative financial approaches from the private and public sectors.

Growth patterns are just as important as growth rates to reducing poverty. Without inclusive growth - characterised by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from wealth and job creation - benefits cannot be sustained over the long term. At EDD12, six high-level panels focused on how to create inclusive growth while ensuring basic levels of social protection.

As European Commission President José Manuel Barroso said at the EDD12 opening ceremony: 'Growth is not an end in itself. It needs to be sustainable and inclusive. In the long run growth and social inclusion are two sides of the same coin.'

Outcome

The European Commission built consensus around its Communication on social protection, as an effective way to reduce poverty and vulnerability. 'Social protection floors', for example, have made healthcare and education more affordable and accessible. Debates included in-depth discussions of how to finance universal healthcare and education and improve the rights of informal young workers.

Participants also supported the scaling up of the SHARE programme, the EU's response to the food crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. This joint humanitarian-development programme has made impressive gains at making people, communities and countries more resilient to acute emergencies. Participants called for greater cooperation between development and humanitarian efforts, particularly in disaster preparedness.

Participants shared success stories and best practices; learnt about the European Commission's platform to bring together development partners to make maximum use of blending instruments, discussed the potential of the private sector to transform African economies, debated what constitutes inclusive business models, and looked at how best to boost innovation and move towards green and inclusive growth.

In addition, it was the first time that what will then become the European Year for Development 2015 was presented and discussed.

'I have a two year old granddaughter and recently I played with her in Sofia and she laughed and cried. The next day I faced children who were so malnourished that they could not even cry. There is nothing more deafening than silence in a room full of children, so it is my duty as a Commissioner to stand up for them.'

16 October 2012

KRISTALINA GEORGIEVA

EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response

Anniversary


EDD12 was an opportunity to celebrate 20 years of European solidarity with people in need worldwide. Founded in 1992, the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) has since provided EUR 14 billion of humanitarian assistance to people suffering from natural disasters and human-made crises. Its work has been carried out under the principals of humanity, neutrality and independence.

Together, EU Member States and European institutions are the biggest donors of humanitarian aid, providing more than half of official global contributions. Since 2008, ECHO's budget had averaged EUR 1 billion annually. In 2011, ECHO supported more than 120 million people in 80 countries.

The world has become more fragile and disasters are more frequent and severe due to the combination of climate change, urbanisation and population growth. ECHO works in close partnership with United Nations organisations and non-governmental organisations to deliver life-saving programmes. Partnership is critical because there are 30-40 countries that are either in conflict, emerging from it, or slipping into it.

To cut humanitarian costs in the future, ECHO is investing in preparedness and prevention. It is a smart investment. Every euro invested saves between four and seven more lives. In 2012, preparedness and prevention activities represented 10 % of ECHO's budget. Today, ECHO is anticipating the crisis by assessing risks, improving early warning systems and investing in resilience.

'Simple measures
yield big results
In Sahel,
malnutrition has
been cut by 51 %
following the set
up an early
warning system.'

A photograph of Kristalina Georgieva, a woman with short reddish-brown hair, wearing a textured grey and white jacket. She is speaking at a podium, gesturing with her right hand extended forward. The background is dark and out of focus.

16 October 2012. On the 20th anniversary of EU humanitarian operations, Kristalina Georgieva explained the importance of disaster preparedness, especially in the context of building more resilient communities against the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters.

2013

26-27 November, Brussels





27 November 2013. The closing panel of EDD13 was high-level, interactive and engaging. Forum participants were invited to directly interact with Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development; Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia; and the Executive Director of Oxfam International, Winnie Byanyima; as well as prominent academics, Paul Collier and Debapriya Bhattacharya.

For its eighth edition, European Development Days (EDD13) remained in Brussels. More than 5 000 participants gathered around 343 senior experts and global leaders. EDD13 was also the largest ever EDD edition in terms of the depth and breadth of its programme, with 80 sessions.

EDD13 followed the European Commission's Communication, 'A Decent Life For All: Building Consensus for a New Development Agenda'. The Communication encouraged participants to create common and ambitious European positions to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development as part of the post-2015 agenda.

EDD13 helped to shift the perception of development as a poor country problem to a challenge for the entire world to address.

Themes

While the MDGs set in 2000 have helped focus efforts to reduce poverty and improve human wellbeing, progress has been uneven. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, noted that in many poor countries, particularly in Africa, many of the goals have not been achieved. She called for much greater consultation with and participation of poor countries in formulating the post-2015 agenda, and for a stronger global partnership to underpin it.

The European Union has set its vision for a post-2015 agenda with its 2013 Communication 'A Decent Life for All' and Council Conclusions, 'The Overarching Post-2015 Agenda'. The European Union is advocating for a combined approach that ensures the adoption of a single set of goals and targets. Policymakers have called for universal application that takes into consideration national circumstances, capacities and levels of development.

5 000
participants

154
countries

343
speakers

105
bilaterals

80
sessions

[illegible]

20 years
fighting together
for your rights



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



European
Union



26 November 2013. Stavros Lambrinidis, EU Special Representative for Human Rights, recalled the Vienna Declaration from 20 years ago that emphasised the central role of civil society to promote human rights around the world.

'The fact that we're not all perfect does not mean we're all equally imperfect. Cultural relativism is very dangerous. Human rights are the universal language of the powerless against the relativism of the powerful.'

26 November 2013

STAVROS LAMBRINIDIS

EU Special Representative for Human Rights

Anniversary

EDD13 was an opportunity to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and EU cooperation in the field of human rights.

Flavia Pansieri, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, began her address by reciting the first article of the UN Declaration on Human Rights. She cautioned the large and appreciative audience: 'We must make sure we recognise the importance, the absolute necessity of promotion and respect for human rights in everything we do. If it is true that there is no peace without development and no development without peace, it is equally true that neither of the two can exist without human rights.'

Stavros Lambrinidis, EU Special Representative for Human Rights, recalled the 1993 Vienna Declaration from 20 years ago that emphasised the central role of civil society to promote human rights around the world.

The EU needs to set an example and not overlook human rights violations: 'The fact that we're not all perfect does not mean we're all equally imperfect. Cultural relativism is very dangerous. Human rights are the universal language of the powerless against the relativism of the powerful. This is our inspiration. This is our compass. This is where we join hands with others to be able to make a difference, not just a point.'

'The post-2015 framework should aim to construct a reinforced world-level partnership, based on solidarity with the poorest people, and an acceptance that the world of the 21st century is unquestionably interdependent and destined for integration.'

26 November 2013

JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission

Outcome

The main outcome of EDD13 was the consensus built towards a bold, but realistic agreement for a post-2015 agenda, including sustainable development goals. The recognition that development is a common challenge for the entire world – for every country and every citizen – was the dominant message of EDD13. Because the challenges ahead are universal and interrelated, participants agreed on the need to address them together.

EDD13 took place just a few days after the UN climate change conference in Warsaw and against the backdrop of the catastrophic consequences of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Participants reiterated that climate change threatens poverty reduction efforts worldwide and called yet again on global leaders to take action. To achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – the new agenda would need to address climate change as a cross-cutting issue and require all nations to 'live within planetary boundaries'.

EDD13 also contributed to a vision of a world where every man, woman and child lives in dignity with the right to prosperity. As President Barroso stated, 'it is both a human imperative and a matter of strategic intelligence'. Some participants believed that the post-2015 development agenda should address inequality in a meaningful way. Income inequality and gender discrimination are major worldwide impediments to poverty eradication and sustainable development. With regard to gender equality, participants agreed that the successor targets to the MDGs must promote change within society as a whole, including focusing on the role of men and boys.

A recurrent theme across the two-day programme was one of interdependence. The discussions repeatedly highlighted the links between climate change and the limits of natural resources; between poverty, conflict and migration; and between education and inclusive and sustainable growth. 'A clear vision of an interdependent world, in which problems in one place affect us all,' was how Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, summarised the ambition and sentiment of this EDD edition.

27 November 2013. At the closing session, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, stressed that one of the biggest challenges remaining ahead for the post-2015 global development framework is to ensure ownership, convincing every nation that the framework is in their national interests.



'The most difficult part in getting the necessary consensus will be the negotiation among countries, ensuring that each region feels it is engaged. The way to do it is through gaining support for the idea of one humanity. This time we are talking about mutual responsibility [where] we all commit to common goals for a common humanity. The international community should negotiate the future framework not as north, south, east, west, poor, rich – but as members of one humanity with a common destiny.'



‘Changes, Challenges and Chances’

ANDRIS PIEBALGS

European Commissioner for Development

Why development matters

Why do we do development? To answer that question, picture the face of a hungry child – a face filled with fear and despair. That child is just one of the millions worldwide who may never grow up to become healthy adults; who may never have the chance to study and find a decent job; who may never fulfil the potential in them to build a better life for themselves, their families and the societies in which they live. All because they are dragged down by poverty, conflict or oppression, through no fault of their own.

Development policy is about dispelling fear, conquering despair and offering real hope for the future. The desire to build a just, sustainable future for all people, free from poverty and conflict, motivates us all as development actors in the policies, strategies and actions we pursue. The desire to get the share experiences and build genuine, lasting partnerships to make our efforts count brings us together every year at European Development Days.

I have been honoured to have overseen this premier event as European Commissioner for Development, following in the footsteps of Louis Michel. Together with Commission President José Manuel Barroso, Louis took the vision for European Development Days and then quickly and skilfully turned it into a permanent fixture on the development calendar that no one with an interest in development issues can afford to miss. Over the years it has attracted a host of world leaders, development thinkers, NGOs and civil society representatives from the four corners of the globe and every walk of development life.

The key theme of my closing speech to European Development Days in Brussels in 2012 was ‘people-centred development’. Of course, we all know that any development policy worth its salt must have people at its centre. However, from time to time we should remind ourselves of why we do development, and who we do it for.

Back in the 3rd century BC the Indian teacher and philosopher, Chanakya, said that before embarking

on a project, you should always ask yourself three questions: ‘Why am I doing it?’, ‘What might the results be?’, and ‘Will I be successful?’ Only when you have found satisfactory answers to these questions should you go ahead.

We could apply this philosophy from to many different aspects of 21st-century life. And it has certainly governed the way in which we have opened a new chapter in our development story – a story almost as old as the European project itself.

The first question is relatively easy to answer. As I mentioned earlier, we are doing what we do to help people shake off the shackles of poverty and enjoy the freedom and opportunity to make the most of their talent and potential. Over the years our development cooperation has pursued with great determination its overriding aim of eradicating poverty. It is an aim to which I have remained fully and tirelessly committed ever since I became Commissioner for Development in 2010. The EU as a whole provides over half of all global aid and I have been privileged to see how, when combined with country-led development efforts, it can truly change people’s lives for the better. Development aid really does work.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which the European Union has consistently championed, have shown us just what can be done when we work together. Thanks to the MDGs, global poverty was halved in a mere 10 years. In addition, with support from the European Commission, since 2004 more than 13.7 million new pupils have enrolled in primary education and more than 70 million people have been connected to improved drinking water.

Over the same period the EU has helped construct or renovate more than 8 500 health facilities worldwide.

Adapting to a changing world

We live in a world that has changed a great deal in a few years – even since 2006, when the first European Development Days took place. We have watched emerging economies around the world move from being development aid beneficiaries to become donors. Developing countries have contributed an astonishing 70 % of the world’s growth in the last 10 years. Africa, the world’s youngest continent in demographic terms, has been enjoying unprecedented, sustained growth. At home we have seen how the Member States that have joined the European Union since 2004 – including my own country of Latvia – are gradually becoming fully-fledged development players. This sends out a clear, optimistic signal to countries around the world that the transformation from closed, rigid oppression to prosperous, outward-looking freedom is perfectly possible – and that the EU can help them along that path, too.

This significant shift in global power, influence and markets to emerging and developing countries is encouraging. It shows that while aid can undoubtedly deliver, it is no longer the only road to development and that development cooperation is as much about mutual interest as it is about solidarity.

So the changes over recent years have presented us with challenges and chances at one and the same

time. If my days as a teacher and headmaster have taught me anything, it is that we can always do better. This deep-rooted conviction made me all the more determined to rise to these challenges and capitalise on these chances to build on the healthy development legacy left to me by my predecessors. I was also acutely aware of the need to get the highest impact from our resources. The European Union owes it to its partner countries and to Europeans at home to make its development funding as effective as possible. I therefore set about devising a blueprint for a modern, focused, high-impact development policy to take us forward. That blueprint became the ‘Agenda for Change’, which we have debated in great detail at successive EDDs.

Delivering high-impact aid

The Agenda for Change gives us a relevant, high-impact policy fit to take on development challenges in the modern world. It is about getting more impact from our policy with the resources we have, targeting them where they are most needed, have a comparative advantage and bring real added value, so that people can move out of poverty and stay out of it. It focuses on good governance, inclusive and sustainable growth and human development.

We have focused on good governance because of our deeply held conviction that empowering and enabling people to stay out of poverty is about laying solid governance foundations, so that everyone gets a fair start in life, a fair chance to create wealth for themselves and boost their country’s development as

equal members of society, and a fair deal when they fall sick, lose their job or retire.

We have focused on inclusive and sustainable growth because too often the fruits of growth do not translate into poverty reduction or wealth creation for those who really need them. For us, growth that comes in fits and starts and whose benefits are not felt across society is a wasted opportunity. Lasting growth in which everyone can share gives all people an equal chance to make the most of their potential and in doing so to create wealth that benefits them, their families, their communities and society as a whole.

I am delighted that our current EU budget, taking us from 2014 to 2020, has kept development funding at a high level, thereby enabling us to pursue the important development priorities we have set under the ‘Agenda for Change’. Yet aid is not a cure-all. That is why we believe it can be used effectively to leverage additional funding – for instance to spur better domestic revenue mobilisation, or in combination with funds from other sources, including new partners like the private sector. At the same time, we are improving coordination with Member States and other donors to avoid unnecessary overlaps and work more effectively. We are doing more to join humanitarian and development efforts together, striving whenever possible to lay the foundations for lasting peace and security and investing in resilience. And we are seeking to leave behind the old donor-recipient approach to aid and forge new relationships with our partner countries, in which they have full ownership of their development strategies and we pursue cooperation in other

areas of mutual interest. Because development in the 21st century is not a zero-sum game. If our partner countries can pursue real and lasting development, rid themselves of insecurity and conflict and gain full access to world trade, we will benefit as well.

Nonetheless, aid must also continue to do its traditional job, addressing our partner countries' stated development needs and priorities. There can be no let-up in our development efforts because much remains to be done. The MDG deadline expires in 2015 and yet progress towards meeting the goals has been uneven and many countries have not made adequate headway. Too many people in too many countries remain trapped in poverty. The EU remains totally committed to working with its partner countries worldwide to help them achieve the MDGs by 2015. Our EUR 1 billion MDG Initiative, through which we have been working with more than 50 countries to foster action in improving access to food, maternal health and access to water and sanitation, is ample proof of that.

All in all, with the Agenda for Change to guide us, we have set about making an ever greater contribution to our partner countries' efforts to eradicate poverty and secure a sustainable development path for themselves. We have a truly relevant policy in place, fit to take on any of the development challenges that our modern world throws at us.

A vision for the future

They are challenges that the international community is tackling now as it sets about shaping an ambitious post-2015 framework to take us ever closer to making poverty history and sustainable development the future. The EU has made its position clear. We believe that the post-2015 development framework should have poverty eradication and sustainable development at its core, and include five main elements: basic living standards; inclusive and sustainable growth; sustainable management of natural resources; equity, equality and justice; and peace and security.

This is not a task we should treat lightly. Nor is it time for half-measures or cautious moves. On the contrary, it is time for bold action. Through the post-2015 framework we have the best opportunity in history to eradicate poverty and secure a sustainable future for our planet. The resources and technology we need are there. What is required on top of them, as UN Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon has rightly suggested, is political courage. Then we can truly begin to realise the bold yet achievable vision for the world that the European Union has brought to the post-2015 table. It is a vision of a world in which every man, woman and child lives in dignity and prosperity. A world in which giving birth is no longer a matter of life and death. A world in which all people, beginning with children, have access to water, sanitation, energy, education and health services. A world in which progress does not push our planet beyond its limits, thereby safeguarding future generations' well-being and livelihoods. A world in which the face of a hungry child with no future is replaced

with the face of a healthy and happy child who has everything to live for.

This vision answers the second of our three questions. It is a vision that we are fully capable of realising. But it absolutely must be a common effort in which each and every one of us plays our part.

A partnership built to last

The post-2015 development framework and the process leading up to it have shown that development is truly a collaborative effort. Partner countries, donors NGOs, the private sector, parliaments and people all need to be involved. Only then can all people, wherever they may be, genuinely benefit. If we all pull together, we can answer the third question positively and make our inclusive, comprehensive partnership a genuine success.

European Development Days is a microcosm of this partnership, in which no issue, no country and no person is left out. The forum shows what can be achieved with the right mix of compromise, commitment and common vision. Without it we would not have come as far as we have. They are unique and vital to furthering the development cause. It binds us together in a partnership built to last.

At the opening session of the 2011 edition of European Development Days in Warsaw I referred to it as a place where we can get important business done. I very much look forward to seeing this forum continue in the same vein in the years to come.

Development issues will always be close to my heart and I will have many, many fond memories to take with me from European Development Days.

Development is, and will always be, about people. The people who gather at the forum every year and make it such a success, know that. This is why I have every confidence that, whatever issues they may discuss, European Development Days will always have people at their heart.

Voices

From heads of state to community workers, from Nobel laureates to project managers, everyone has a say at European Development Days. Regardless of gender, creed or colour, the forum welcomes participants to share their knowledge and experiences.

The forum is bringing a growing range of actors to the discussion table: politicians, business leaders, parliamentarians, academics, think-tank fellows, civil society advocates, field practitioners, trade union representatives and media players. These diverse stakeholders come together at European Development Days and identify synergies and build relationships that are - quite literally - changing the world.

PARTNER COUNTRIES

The European Union implements programmes and projects around the world, wherever assistance is needed. EuropeAid helps developing countries to improve the welfare of their poorest populations.

Developing countries bear the primary responsibility for their own development. EuropeAid tailors its support to fit the development priorities set by these countries.

As Europe's foremost platform to engage with its partners from all corners of the world, European Development Days has been a platform for dozens of foreign heads of state or government to present their agenda to eradicate poverty.

HEAD OF STATE



ERNEST BAI KOROMA

President of the Republic of Sierra Leone
(2009)



JOYCE BANDA

President of the Republic of Malawi
(2012)



ALI BONGO ODIMBA

President of the Republic of Gabon
(2012)



FRANÇOIS BOZIZÉ

President of the Central African Republic
(2006)



BLAISE COMPAORÉ

President of the Republic of Burkina Faso
(2008, 2008)



FAURE ESSOZIMNA GNASSINGBÉ

President of the Republic of Togo
(2006)



MAUMOOM GAYOOM

President of the Republic of the Maldives
(2007)



ARMANDO GUEBUZA

President of the Republic of Mozambique
(2012)



MAMADOU ISSOUFOU

President of the Republic of Niger
(2011, 2013)



ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF

President of the Republic of Liberia
(2006, 2009, 2013)

AHMAD KABBAH
President of the Republic of Sierra Leone
(2006)



PAUL KAGAME
President of the United Republic of Rwanda
(2006, 2010)



JAKAYA KIKWETE
President of the Republic of Tanzania
(2010)



EMMANUEL MANNY MORI
President of the Federated States of Micronesia
(2009)



FESTUS MOGAE
President of the Republic of Botswana
(2006)



ELY MOHAMMED VALL
President of the Republic of Mauritania
(2006)



YOWERI MUSEVENI
President of the Republic of Uganda
(2006)



PIERRE NKURUNZIZA
President of the Republic of Burundi
(2006)



MARC RAVALOMANANA
President of the Republic of Madagascar
(2006, 2008)



MIKHEIL SAKASHVILI
President of the Republic of Georgia
(2011)



MACKY SALL
President of the Republic of Senegal
(2012)



MAMADOU TANJA
President of the Republic of Niger
(2006)



AMADOU TOUMANI TOURÉ
President of the Republic of Mali
(2006, 2008)



THOMAS YAYI BONI
President of the Republic of Benin
(2006, 2008, 2010, 2012)



AISATU N'JIE-SAIDY
Vice-President of the Republic of The Gambia
(2006)



JEJOMAR BINAY
Vice-President of the Republic of The Philippines
(2012)

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

MOHAMED BEJI CAID ESSEBSI
Interim Prime Minister of Tunisia
(2011)



GARRY CONILLE
Prime Minister of Haiti
(2011)



SALAM FAYYAD
Prime Minister of Palestine
(2010)



SHEIKH HASINA
Prime Minister of Bangladesh
(2009)



MOHAMMED ABDUL JALIL
Chairman of the National Transition Council of Libya
(2011)



PORTIA SIMPSON MILLER
Prime Minister of Jamaica
(2013)



EDWARD NATAPEI
Prime Minister of Vanuatu
(2009)



MADHAV KUMAR NEPAL
Prime Minister of Nepal
(2010)



RAILA ODINGA
Prime Minister of Kenya
(2009)



JOSÉ MARIA PEREIRA NEVES
Prime Minister of Cape Verde
(2013)



MICHÈLE PIERRE-LOUIS
Prime Minister of Haiti
(2008, 2009)



NAVINCHANDRA RAMGOOLAM
Prime Minister of Mauritius
(2006)



ABSALOM THEMBA DLAMINI
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland
(2006)



MORGAN TSVANGIRAI
Prime Minister of Zimbabwe
(2010)



MELES ZENAWI
Prime Minister of Ethiopia
(2006)



TERTIUS ZONGO
Prime Minister of Burkina Faso
(2009)

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FAWZIA Y. H. ADAM

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs, Somalia
(2013)



JOSÉ BRITO

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde
(2008)



ZAINAB HAWA BANGURA

Minister for Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation, Sierra Leone
(2009)



AUGUSTINE KPEHE NGAFUAN

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Liberia
(2012)



OLDEMIRO MARQUES BALÓI

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation,
Mozambique
(2010)



LOUISE MUSHIKIWABO

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rwanda
(2010)



BRUNO RODRIGUEZ PARRILLA

First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cuba
(2007)



AHMED SHAHEED

Minister of Foreign Affairs of The Maldives
(2009)



MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND DECENTRALISATION

ABDOURAHIM AGNE

Minister of Planning and Decentralised Cooperation,
Senegal
(2008)



CHAKIB BEN MOUSSA

Minister of Interior, Morocco
(2008)



DAME CAROL KIDU

Minister for Local Development, Papua New Guinea
(2008)



JAFFER HAMED MOHAMED JAFFAR

Vice Minister of Local Government, Yemen
(2008)



ABEL TOUSSAINT COULIBALY

Minister of Local Authorities, Burkina Faso
(2008)



ALASSANE SEIDOU

Minister for Decentralisation, Benin
(2009)



MINISTER OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

SUFIAN AHMED

Minister of Finance and Economic Development,
Ethiopia
(2012)



SAMURA KAMARA

Minister of Finance and Economic Development,
Sierra Leone
(2009)



AMARA M. KONNEH

Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Liberia
(2009, 2010)



OSMAN MOHAMED OSMAN

Minister of Economic Development, Egypt
(2006)



EMILIA PIRES

Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste
(2013)



MAHAMADOU SAKO

Former Minister of Privatisation, Niger
(2007)



SALEY SAIDOU

Minister of Commerce and
Private Sector Development, Niger
(2012)



FRANÇOIS MARIE DIDIER ZOUNDI

Minister of the Budget, Ministry of Economy
and Finance, Burkina Faso
(2010)



MINISTER OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

FLORENCE CHENOWETH

Minister for Agriculture, Liberia
(2013)



STANISLAS KAMANZI

Minister for Natural Resources, Rwanda
(2009)



MOHAMMED HASAN MAHMUD

State Minister of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh
(2009)



MARIA MUTAGAMBA

Minister of Water and Environment, Uganda
(2007)



EUGENE SHANNON

Minister of Land, Mines and Energy, Liberia
(2006)



BUYELWA SONJICA

Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs,
South Africa
(2009)



NGUYEN THE PHUONG

Deputy Minister of Planning and Investment, Vietnam
(2012)



MINISTER OF GENDER

JULIA DUNCAN-CASELL

Minister for Gender and Development, Liberia
(2013)



JIKO LUVENI

Minister for Women, Social Welfare
and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji
(2013)



LUKIA NAKADAMA ISANGA

State Minister for Gender and Culture, Uganda
(2012)



THÉRÈSE OLENGA KALONDA

Minister for Education, Information,
Women and Environment, Province of Kinshasa, DRC
(2009)



MINISTER OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION

DAVID CHIRIBOGA

Minister of Health, Ecuador
(2010)



ARTHUR PETER MUTHARIKA

Minister of Education, Science and Technology,
Malawi
(2010)



MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

HENDRIETTA IPELENG BOGOPANE-ZULU

Deputy Minister for Public Works,
Member of Parliament, South Africa
(2009)



Civil society and non-state actors more broadly work in partnership with the European Union towards more participatory development. The European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Cooperation has developed financial instruments tailored to the specific requirements of non-state actors.

European Development Days has served as a useful platform for European and global civil society organisations to engage directly with the European Commission and other multilateral institutions. Prominent and experienced civil society leaders from Europe and the rest of the world have participated in the forum.

One reason why this forum on development is unique is because most workshops and sessions in the programme are directly proposed, organised and run by these stakeholders. The forum has helped pave the way toward a more structured dialogue between European institutions and civil society organisations.

MEDIA



SALIM AMIN

Founding Managing Director, A24 Media
(2006)



OMAR BELHOUCHE

Editor-in-Chief, El Watan
(2008)



ERIK BETTERMANN

Director-General, Deutsche Welle
(2008)



PAUL DUJARDIN

Chief Executive Officer, Centre for Fine Arts, Brussels
(2013)



MUCHADEYI ASHTON MASUNDA

Chair and Chief Executive, Associated Newspapers of Zimbabwe
(2008)



ERIC NYINDU

Editor-in-Chief, VoxAfrica
(2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



XIAO QIANG

Adjunct Professor, School of Information University College of Berkeley, Founding Editor-in-Chief China Digital Times
(2011)



CLAUDE-YVES ROBIN

Director-General, France 5 TV
(2007)



MARIE-CHRISTINE SARAGOSSE

Director-General, TV5 Monde
(2010)



MACTAR SILLA

President, African Association of Private TV Producer
(2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012)

EXPERTISE

DEBAPRIYA BHATTACHARYA

Chair, Southern Voices on Post-MDGs, Bangladesh
(2013)



NANCY BIRDSALL

President, Center for Global Development
(2009)



FATIH BIROL

Chief Economist, International Energy Agency
(2010)



JEAN BOSSUYT

Head of Strategy, European Centre
for Development Policy Management
(2006, 2009, 2010, 2011)



FRANÇOIS BOURGUIGNON

Former Chief Economist, The World Bank Group,
Director, Paris School of Economics
(2008, 2009, 2010)



PAULO BUSS

Director, Centre for Global Health,
Fundação Oswaldo Cruz



MARTHA CHEN

Lecturer in Public Policy
Harvard Kennedy School of Government
(2012)



PAUL COLLIER

Centre for the Study of African Economies,
University of Oxford
(2010, 2013)



PAUL ENGEL

Director, European Centre
for Development Policy Management
(2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013)



SHENGGEN FAN

Director-General,
International Food Policy Research Institute



ANDRÉ GERRITS

Professor of Politics, Leiden University
(2011)



PATRICK GUILLAUMONT

President, Foundation for Studies
and Research on International Development
(2009, 2011, 2013)



CHARLES JOSSELIN

President, Cités Unies France
(2008)



RAVI KANBUR

T.H. Lee Professor of World Affairs
International Professor of Applied
Economics and Management
Professor of Economics, Cornell University
(2008)



SIMON MAXWELL

Director, Overseas Development Institute
(2006, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



A N M MUNIRUZZAMAN

President, Bangladesh Institute
of Peace and Security Studies
(2012)



RAJENDRA K. PACHAURI

Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,
Founding Director-General, TERI
(2009)



HANS ROSLING

Professor of International Health,
Karolinska Institute, Stockholm
(2011)



JEAN-LOUIS SARBIB

Director-General, The Development Gateway
(2009)



ADVOCACY

RAMI ABDURRAHMAN

Founding Director,
Syrian Observatory for Human Rights
(2011)



PETER ACKERMANN

Founding Chair, International Center
on Non-violent Conflict
(2009)



PATRICK ALLEY

Founding Director, Global Witness
(2007)



SOUHAYR BELHASSEN

President, International Federation for Human Rights
(2009)



TJIPKE BERGSMA

Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Plan International
(2012)



WINNIE BYANYIMA

Executive Director, Oxfam International
(2013)



INDU CAPOOR

Director, Centre for Health Education
Training and Nutrition Awareness
(2012)



MAMADOU CISSOKHO

Honorary President,
Network of West African Farmers
and Producers Organisation
(2006, 2007)



BINETA DIOP

Executive Director, Femmes Africa Solidarité
(2007)



SHIRIN EBADI

2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founding President, Centre for
the Defence of Human Rights
(2011)



EVA GAMBOA

National Council of Indigenous Women,
Argentina
(2010)



GENEVIÈVE GARIGOS

President, Amnesty
International – France
(2008)



HELMUTH HARTMEYER

Chair, Global Education
Network Europe
(2013)



HANS R. HERREN,

President, Millennium Institute,
1995 World Food Prize Winner
(2010)



JEREMY HOBBS

Executive Director, Oxfam International
(2009)



OTIVE IGBUZOR

Head, International Campaigns,
ActionAid International
(2009)



PHILOMENA JOHNSON

Director, Caritas Ghana
(2010)



SIDIKI KABA

President, International Federation for Human Rights
(2006)



ADVOCACY

NOERINE KALEEBA
Chair, ActionAid International
(2008)



JUSTIN KILCULLEN
President, CONCORD
(2009, 2010)



HUGUETTE LABELLE
Chair, Board of Directors, Transparency International
(2009)



WANGARI MAATHAI
2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founder, Green Belt Movement
(2008)



ERIC MAKOKHA
Chief Executive Officer, Shelter Forum
(2011)



JEAN CLAUDE MBANYA
President, International Diabetes Federation
(2010)



GILES MERRITT
Secretary-General, Friends of Europe
(2008, 2009, 2010)



ROSS MOUNTAIN
Director-General, Development
Assistance Research Associates
(2010)



KUMI NAIDOO
Co-chair, Global Call to Action Against Poverty
(2009)



SAMUEL NSIKABAKA
Secretary-General, Fondation Niosi,
Republic of the Congo
(2010)



OUSMANE SY
Director, Center of Policy and
Institutional Expertise in Africa
(2006, 2008)



JEAN-BAPTISTE RICHARDIER
Co-founding Director-General,
Handicap International
(2012)



MARY ROBINSON
Former President of Ireland,
President, Ethical Globalization Initiative
Vice-President, Club of Madrid
(2009)



ESTHER SOMOIRE
Centre for Indigenous Women and Children, Kenya
(2011)



AMINATA TRAORÉ
Essayist and Social Activist
Former Minister of Culture, Mali
(2006, 2008)



ANTONIO TUJAN
Co-Chair, NGO Network Better Aid
(2011)



ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU
1984 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town
(2006)



LECH WAŁĘSA
1983 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Former President of Poland,
Founder, Solidarność
(2011)



CIVIL SOCIETY

BUSINESS

NICK BLAZQUEZ
Managing Director, Diageo Africa
Chairman, Private Investors for Africa
(2010)



RICHARD BRANSON
Founding Chairman, Virgin Group
(2008)



TARA DAWOOD
Chief Executive Officer,
Dawood Capital Management Limited, Pakistan
(2012)



PHILIPPE DE BUCK
Director-General, BusinessEurope
(2010)



CHEICK MODIBO DIARRA
President, Microsoft Africa
(2006, 2008, 2010)



MARIA EITEL
Founding President and Chief executive Officer,
Nike Foundation
(2010)



JACQUES DELMOITIEZ
President for Europe, the Middle East
and Africa, BASF Group
(2011)



NDIDI NNOLI-EDOZIEN
Founding President,
Growing Business Foundation, Nigeria
(2007, 2008)



PAULO GOMES
Founding President, Constelcor Group
(2012)



CHRISTINA GRADL
Managing Director, Endeavor
(2012)



MO IBRAHIM
Founding Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
(2010)



HANS-JÜRGEN MATERN
Vice-President, Head of Sustainability
and Regulatory Affairs, Metro Group
(2012)



EKOKO MUKETE
General Manager, Spectrum Group,
Vice-President, Cameroon Chamber of Commerce,
Industry, Mines and Crafts
(2012)



VICTOR G. NDIAYE
Chief Executive Officer, Performances Group
(2012)



BERNHARD PACHER
Chairman and Managing Director, Adcon Telemetry
(2009, 2012)



SIEGMAR PROEBSTL
Chief Executive Officer, Siemens Africa
(2012)



RUTH RAWLING
Vice-President, Corporate Affairs
Europe, Middle East and Africa, Cargill
(2012)



NUNO RIBEIRO DA SILVA
President, Portuguese Industrial Association
(2007)



BASHIR SALEH BASHIR
President, Libya Africa Portfolio Investment
(2006, 2008)



GEORGE SOROS
Founding Chairman, Open Society Institute
(2009)



JOHN TEDSTROM
President and Chief Executive
Officer, Global Business Coalition
on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
(2010)



MUHAMMAD YUNUS
2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founding Managing Director, Grameen Bank
(2009)



GOVERNANCE

SHIRIN AUMEERUDDY-CZIFFRA

Ombudsperson for Children, Former Minister for Women's Rights and Family Affairs, Mauritius (2010)



ALIFA CHAABANE FAROUK

Ombudsman of the Republic of Tunisia (2006)



MOHAMMED EL-HACEN OULD LEBATT

Chief Observer in Democratic Republic of the Congo Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (2011)



AHMED EL MIDAOU

President, Court of Auditors, Morocco (2010)



JEAN-PIERRE ELONG MBASSI

Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments – Africa (2008, 2010, 2011)



KAMEL JENDOUBI

President, Independent Electoral Commission, Tunisia (2011)



KOFFI KOUNTÉ

President, Human Rights National Commission, Togo (2010)



ABBOT APOLLINAIRE MALU MALU

Chair, Independent Electoral Commission, Democratic Republic of Congo (2009, 2010)



ABDOULAYE SENE

President, Global Local Forum (2012)



JEREMY SMITH

Secretary-General, Council of European Municipalities and Regions (2008)



SORAYA RAHIM SOBHRANG

2010 Frontline Award Laureate, Independent Human Rights Commission, Afghanistan (2010)



FAITH PANSY TLAKULA

Chairperson, Electoral Commission of South Africa (2009)



FORMER LEADERS



JAN KRZYSZTOF BIELECKI

Former Prime Minister of Poland (2011)



PIERRE BUYOYA

Former President of Burundi (2006)



JACQUES CHIRAC

Former President of France (2010)



ABDOU DIOUF

Former President of the Republic of Senegal (2006, 2008)



ALPHA OUMAR KONARÉ

Former President of the Republic of Mali
Former Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union (2009)



QUETT KETUMILE JONI MASIRE

Former President of the Republic of Botswana (2006)



GÉRARD LATORTUE

Former Prime Minister of Haiti (2010)



BENJAMIN MKAPA

Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania (2009)



FESTUS GONTEBANYE MOGAE

Former President of the Republic of Botswana (2009)



KARL AUGUSTE OFFMAN

Former President of the Republic of Mauritius (2006)



ROZA ISAKOVNA OTUNBAEVA

Former President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (2011)



ARISTIDES MARIA PEIRERA

Former President of the Republic of Cape Verde (2006)



NICÉPHORE DIEUDONNÉ SOGLO

Former President of the Republic of Benin (2006, 2009)

Gender equality is essential for growth and poverty reduction, and it is key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In the developing world, women suffer disproportionately from poverty and its related ills, such as malnutrition, poor health and illiteracy.

European Development Days has served as an important platform to address this challenge, including by seeking gender balance in the composition of its panels and giving the floor to some of the world's most inspiring women leaders.

EUROPEAN UNION



GUNILLA CARLSSON

Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
(2008, 2009, 2010)



KRISTALINA GEORGIEVA

EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
(2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



HEIDI HAUTALA

Minister for International Development, Finland
(2010, 2011, 2012)



CONNIE HEDEGAARD

EU Commissioner for Climate Action
(2009)



DANUTA HÜBNER

European Commissioner for Regional Policy
(2008)



ERATO KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cyprus
(2012)



HRH PRINCESS VIKTORIA

Crown Princess of Sweden
(2009)



MARGOT WALLSTRÖM

Vice-President,
European Commission
(2009)

BUSINESS

SABINE DALL'OMO
Chief Financial Officer,
Siemens Africa
(2012)



TARA DAWOOD
Chief Executive Officer,
Dawood Capital Management Limited, Pakistan
(2012)



MARIA EITEL
Founding President and Chief executive Officer,
Nike Foundation
(2010)



SYLVIA MATHEWS BURWELL
President, Global Development
Programme, Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation
(2010)



NDIDI NNOLI-EDOZIEN
Founding President, Growing Business
Foundation, Nigeria
(2007, 2008)



RUTH RAWLING
Vice-President, Corporate Affairs,
Europe, Middle East and Africa, Cargill
(2012)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION



CAROLINE ANSTEY
Managing Director,
The World Bank Group
(2010, 2012)



HELEN CLARK
Administrator, United Nations
Development Programme
(2009)



NKOSAZANA DLAMINI-ZUMA
Chairperson, Commission of the African Union
(2013)



HENRIETTA HOLSMAN FORE
Administrator, United States Agency
for International Development
(2008)



HILDE FRAFJORD JOHNSON
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund
(2010)



THORAYA AHMED OBAID
Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund
(2009)



NGOZI OKONJO-IWEALA
Managing Director,
The World Bank Group
(2009)



FLAVIA PANSIERI
United Nations Deputy High Commissioner
for Human Rights
(2013)



JOSETTE SHEERAN
Executive Director,
World Food Programme
(2007)



ANNA TIBAIJUKA
Executive Director,
United Nations Human Settlement Fund
(2007, 2009)

PARTNER COUNTRY

AFRICA

FAWZIA Y. H. ADAM
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Somalia
(2013)



JOYCE BANDA
President of the Republic of Malawi
(2012)



ZAINAB HAWA BANGURA
Minister for Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation
(2009)



LOUISE MUSHIKIWO
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rwanda
(2010)



AISATU N'JIE-SAIDY
Vice-President of the Republic of The Gambia
(2006)



ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF
2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
President of the Republic of Liberia
(2006, 2009, 2013)



AMERICA

MARY SIMON
President,
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
(2009)



ASIA



SHEIKH HASINA
Prime Minister of Bangladesh
(2009)



ROZA ISAKOVNA OTUNBAEVA
Former President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
(2011)



HABIBA SORABI
Governor, Bamiyan Province Afghanistan
(2008)

CARIBBEAN



MICHÈLE PIERRE-LOUIS
Prime Minister of Haiti
(2008, 2009)



PORTIA SIMPSON-MILLER
Prime Minister of Jamaica
(2013)

PACIFIC



DAME CAROL KIDU
Minister for Community Development,
Papua New Guinea
(2008)



JIKO LUVENI
Minister for Women, Social Welfare
and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji
(2013)



EMILIA PIRES
Minister of Finance,
Timor Leste
(2013)

CIVIL SOCIETY

AFRICA

NOERINE KALEEBA
Chair, ActionAid International
(2008)



ANGÉLIQUE KIDJO
Singer and Political Activist, Benin
(2008)



AYO OBE
Chair, Board of Trustees
Goree Institute, Senegal
(2011)



WANGARI MAATHAI
2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Founder, Green Belt Movement
(2008)



AMINATA TRAORÉ
Essayist and Social Activist
Former Minister of Culture, Mali
(2006, 2008)



ASIA

SHIRIN EBADI
2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate,
Founding President, Centre for the
Defence of Human Rights
(2011)



TAWAKOL KARMAN
2011 Nobel Prize Laureate
Human Rights Activist, Yemen
(2011)



SORAYA RAHIM SOBHRANG
2010 Frontline Award Laureate
Independent Human Rights Commission, Afghanistan
(2010)



AUNG SAN SUU KYI
1991 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Chairperson, National League for Democracy, Burma
(2010)



EUROPE



SHARAN BURROW
General Secretary, International
Trade Union Confederation
(2012)



WINNIE BYANYIMA
Executive Director,
Oxfam International
(2013)



HUGUETTE LABELLE
Chair, Board of Directors, Transparency International
(2009)



MARY ROBINSON
Former President of Ireland,
President, Ethical Globalization Initiative,
Vice-President, Club of Madrid
(2009)

The European Parliament and its Committee on Development have been active supporters of European Development Days since its creation.

Echoing the citizens of Europe, the European Parliament firmly believes that the EU has a duty to end poverty and suffering. This commitment has been reinforced by the participation of numerous Members of the European Parliament in the forum.

The Committee keeps a close watch on the European Commission and all other actors responsible for Europe's development policies and humanitarian aid. Together with Member States, it makes the laws that frame EU development activities.



MARIE-HÉLÈNE AUBERT

Member, Committee on Development
(2008)



THIJS BERMAN

Member, Committee on Development
(2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



JOSEP BORRELL FONTELLES,

Chair, Committee on Development
(2007, 2008)



JERZY BUZEK

President of the European Parliament
(2009)



MICHAEL CASHMAN

Member, Committee on Development
(2010, 2012, 2013)



MINODORA CLIVETI

Member, Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
(2013)



THIERRY CORNILLET

Member, Committee on Development
(2008)



RICARDO CORTÉS LASTRA

Member, Committee on Development
(2011)



CORINA CREȚU

Vice-Chair, Committee on Development
(2008, 2010)



RYSZARD CZARNECKI

Member, Committee on Development
(2007, 2008)



VÉRONIQUE DE KEYSER

Member, Committee on Development
(2010)



NIRJ DEVA

Member, Committee on Development
(2007, 2008, 2013)

LEONIDAS DONSKIS
Member, Committee on Development
(2013)



ISABELLE DURANT
Vice-President, European Parliament
(2010)



SANTIAGO FISAS AYXELA
Member, Delegation for relations with
the Palestinian Legislative Council
(2010)



CHARLES GOERENS
Member, Committee on Development
Rapporteur on the Agenda for Change
(2010, 2012, 2013)



ENRIQUE GUERRERO SALOM
Member, Delegation to the ACP-EU
Joint Parliamentary Assembly
(2009, 2010)



ANA MARIA GOMEZ
Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
(2007, 2009)



MIKAEL GUSTAFSSON
Chair, Committee on Women's
Rights and Gender Equality
(2013)



SATU HASSI
Member, Committee on the Environment,
Public Health and Food Safety
(2009)



ALAIN HUTCHINSON
Member, Committee on Development
(2007, 2008)



EVA JOLY
Chair, Committee on Development
(2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



FILIP KACZMAREK
Rapporteur on the post-2015 development agenda,
Committee on Development
(2011)



SKA KELLER
Member, Committee on International Trade
(2010)



ISABELLA LÖVIN
Member, Delegation to the ACP-EU
Joint Parliamentary Assembly
(2012)



MARIA MARTENS
Member, Committee on Development
(2007)



LOUIS MICHEL
Co-Chair, ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly
(2009, 2010, 2012)



GAY MITCHELL
Member, Committee on Development
(2009, 2010)



LUISA MORGANTINI
Vice-President
(2007, 2008)



MAURICE PONGA
Member, Committee on Development
(2010)



PIERRE SCHAPIRA
Rapporteur on Local Authorities,
Committee on Development
(2008, 2010)



ALF SVENSSON
Member, Committee on Development
(2009, 2010)



KEITH TAYLOR
Member, Committee on Development
(2013)



JOHAN VAN HECKE
Member, Committee on Development
(2007)



ANDERS WIJCKMAN
Member, Committee on Development
(2007, 2009)



JAN ZAHRADIL
Member, Committee on Development
(2008)



GABRIELE ZIMMER
Member, Delegation to the ACP-EU
Joint Parliamentary Assembly
(2009)



MEMBER STATES

In April 2006, European Member States approved a proposal from European Commissioner Louis Michel to launch European Developments Days. The aim was to improve aid effectiveness and to strengthen development policy following the 2005 European Consensus on Development.

Since the forum's inception, Member States have sustained their support by sending ministers and government officials each year.

European Development Days has served as an important platform to forge greater consensus among Member States on development policy, including budget support, food security, nutrition and access to energy. These relationships are paving the way towards 'a decent life for all' by 2030.

BELGIUM

**HRH PRINCE PHILIPPE**

Crown Prince of Belgium
(2010)

**JEAN-PASCAL LABILLE**

Minister for Development Cooperation
(2013)

**YVES LETERME**

Prime Minister
(2010)

**PAUL MAGNETTE**

Minister for Public Undertakings, Science Policy and Development Cooperation
(2012)

**CHARLES MICHEL**

Minister for Development Cooperation
(2010)

**GUY VERHOFFSTADT**

Prime Minister
(2006)

CROATIA

**VESNA BATISTIĆ KOS**

Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs
(2013)

CYPRUS

**DEMETRIS CHRISTOFIAS**

President of the Republic
(2012)

**ERATO KOZAKOU-MARCOULLIS**

Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2012)

CZECH REPUBLIC

PETR JAN KALAŠ
Former Environment Minister of Czech Republic
(2007)



JAN KOHOUT
Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2008)



DENMARK

CHRISTIAN FRIIS BACH
Minister for Development Cooperation
(2012)



ESTONIA

URMAS PAET
Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2007)



FINLAND

PEKKA HAAVISTO
Minister for International Development
(2013)



HEIDI HAUTALA
Minister for International Development
(2010, 2011, 2012)



MARJATTA RASI
Under Secretary of State, International
Development Cooperation and Policy
(2006)



FRANCE



JEAN-MARIE BOCKEL
Secretary of state for Cooperation
and Francophone Matters
(2007)



PASCAL CANFIN
Minister delegate for Development
(2012, 2013)



PHILIPPE DOUSTE-BLAZY
Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2006)



BRIGITTE GIRARDIN
Minister of Development Cooperation
and Francophone Matters
(2006)



ALAIN JOYANDET
Secretary of state for Cooperation
and Francophone Matters
(2008)



BERNARD KOUCHNER
Minister of Foreign and European Affairs
(2008)

GERMANY



KARIN KORTMANN
Parliamentary state Secretary
Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development
(2006)



DIRK NIEBEL
Federal Minister for International
Cooperation and Development
(2010)



HEIDEMARIE WIECZOREK-ZEUL
Federal Minister for Economic
Cooperation and Development
(2008)

MEMBER STATES

HUNGARY

JÁNOS HÓVÁRI
Deputy state Secretary responsible for Global Affairs
(2010)



LÁSZLÓ VARKONYI
State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
(2006, 2007)



IRLANDE

JOE COSTELLO TD
Minister of state for Trade and Development
(2012, 2013)



ITALY

STAFFAN DE MISTURA
Undersecretary of state for Foreign Affairs
(2012)



ALFREDO LUIGI MANTICA
State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
(2008)



PATRIZIA SENTINELLI
Deputy Minister for Development
Cooperation
(2006)



LATVIA

ĢIRTS VALDIS KRISTOVSKIS
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Latvia
(2010)



LITHUANIA



NERIS GERMANAS
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2013)



EVALDAS IGNATAVIČIUS
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2011)



LAIMONAS TALAT-KELPŠA
Undersecretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(2006)

LUXEMBOURG



MARIE-JOSÉE JACOBS
Minister for Development Cooperation
(2010, 2012)



JEAN-LOUIS SCHILTZ
Minister for Development Cooperation
(2006, 2008)

THE NETHERLANDS



BERT KOENDERS
Minister for Development Cooperation
(2009)

POLAND



JAN KRZYSZTOF BIELECKI
Former Prime Minister of Poland
(2011)



BRONISŁAW KOMOROWSKI
President of the Republic
(2011)



JERZY POMIANOWSKI
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2006, 2011, 2013)



KRZYSZTOF STANOWSKI
Undersecretary of state
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(2010, 2011)

PORTUGAL

LUÍS AMADO

Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2006)



LUÍS BRITES PEREIRA

Secretary of state of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
(2012)



JOÃO GOMES CRAVINHO

Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
(2007)



FRANCISCO NUNES CORREIA

Minister for Environment,
Spatial Planning and Regional Development
(2007)



JOSÉ SOCRATES

Prime Minister
(2007)



SLOVAKIA

OLGA ALGAYEROVA

Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs
(2008, 2009)



PETER BURIAN

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(2012)



SLOVENIA

DRAGOLJUBA BENČINA

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(2011)



BOŽO CERAR

State Secretary and acting Minister for Development
Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
(2012)



ANDREJ ŠTER

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(2007)



JOŽE MENCINGER

Former Minister of Economy
(2009)



SWEDEN

CARL BILDT

Minister of Foreign Affairs
(2009)



EWA BJÖRLING

Minister for Trade
(2009)



GUNILLA CARLSSON

Minister for International
Development Cooperation
(2008, 2009, 2010)



FREDRIK REINFELDT

Prime Minister
(2009)



JOAKIM STYMNE

State Secretary to the Minister for
International Development Cooperation
(2009)



UNITED KINGDOM

HILARY BENN

Secretary of state for
International Development
(2006)



ANDREW MITCHELL

Secretary of state for
International Development
(2010)



GARETH THOMAS

Under-Secretary of state
for International Development
(2007)



MICHAEL FOSTER

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of
state for International Development
(2008)



LYNNE FEATHERSTONE

Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of state for International Development
(2012)



MEMBER STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CHRISTOPH BEIER

Vice-Chair, Management Board,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(2011)



JUAN PABLO DE LAIGLESIA

Secretary General, Spanish Agency
for International Co-operation
(2006, 2008)



AUGUSTO MANUEL CORREIA

President, Portuguese Institute
for Development Assistance
(2009)



ANDERS NORDSTRÖM

Director-General, Swedish
International Development Cooperation Agency
(2009)



DIRK ELSÉN

Chief Executive, SNV Netherlands
Development Organisation
(2010)



BRIGITTE OPPINGER-WALCHSHOFER

Managing Director,
Austrian Development Agency
(2009)



BERND EISENBLÄTTER

Chairman, Management Board
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit
(2009, 2010)



JEAN-MICHEL SEVERINO

Director-General, Agence française
de développement
(2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010)



TANJA GÖNNER

Chair, Management Board
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(2012)



ALLERT VAN DEN HAM

Chief Executive, SNV Netherlands
Development Organisation
(2012)



MEMBER STATE MINISTRY

UTA BÖLLHOFF

Director-General, European, Middle East and Asia policy
Multilateral Development Policy, Federal Ministry for
Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany
(2012)



ADOLF KLOKE-LESCH

Director-General, Department for Development
Cooperation, Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development, Germany
(2009)



JEAN-MARC CHATAIGNER

Deputy Director-General, Department of Global Affairs
Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign
and European Affairs, France
(2012)



JON LOMØY

Deputy Director-General, Department for Regional Affairs
and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
(2006)



MARTIN DAHINDEN

Director-General, Swiss Agency for
Development and Cooperation
(2011, 2012)



ANTON MAIR

Deputy Director-General, Department for Development
Cooperation, Federal Ministry for European and
International Affairs, Austria
(2010)



ANNE-MARIE DESCÔTES

Director-General, Department of Global Affairs,
Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign
and European Affairs, France
(2013)



CHRISTIAN MASSET

Director-General, Department of Global Affairs,
Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign
and European Affairs, France
(2010)



MARTIN DINHAM

Director-General, Department for International
Development, United Kingdom
(2009)



PETER MOORS

Director-General, Directorate-General for Development
Cooperation, Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs,
Belgium
(2010)



IRENE FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL

Director-General, Department for Development
Cooperation, Federal Ministry for European and
International Affairs, Austria
(2009)



GEORGES SERRES

Deputy Director-General, Department of Global Affairs
Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign
and European Affairs, France
(2009, 2010)



ANNE GAZEAU-SECRET

Director-General, Department of International
Cooperation for Development, Ministry of Foreign
and European Affairs, France
(2007)



As Europe's premier forum on development cooperation, European Development Days brings together European development actors for discussions, meetings, best practices exchanges and networking opportunities.

All the European institutions have been represented at the highest level. At the European Commission, the forum has engaged with several Directorate-Generals including agriculture, trade, education and culture, employment, humanitarian aid, development and external relations.

COLLEGE



JOSÉ MANUEL BARROSO

President of the European Commission
(2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



KAREL DE GUCHT

European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid
(2009)



JÁN FIGEL

European Commissioner for Employment
(2008)



KRISTALINA GEORGIEVA

EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
(2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



CONNIE HEDEGAARD

EU Commissioner for Climate Action
(2009)



DANUTA HÜBNER

European Commissioner for Regional Policy
(2008)



PETER MANDELSON

European Commissioner for Trade
(2006)



LOUIS MICHEL

European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid
(2006, 2007, 2008)



ANDRIS PIEBALGS

EU Commissioner for Development
(2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)



MARGOT WALLSTRÖM

Vice-President, European Commission
(2009)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

JERZY BOGDAN PLEWA

Director-General, Directorate-General
for Agriculture and Rural Development
(2013)



ANTONIO CAVACO

Director-General for Humanitarian Aid
(2007)



MARCUS CORNARO

Deputy Director-General, Directorate General for
Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
(2012, 2013)



JONATHAN FAULL

Director-General, Directorate-General
for Justice, Freedom and Security
(2006)



FOKION FOTIADIS

Director-General, Directorate-General for
Development and Relations with African,
Caribbean and Pacific States
(2010)



FERNANDO FRUTUOSO DE MELO

Director-General, Directorate-General
for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
(2013)



KAREL KOVANDA

Deputy Director-General, Directorate-
General for External Relations
(2006)



CHRISTIAN LEFFLER

Deputy Director-General, Directorate-
General for Development and Relations
with African, Caribbean and Pacific States
(2010)



STEFANO MANSERVISI

Director-General, Directorate-General for
Development and Relations with African,
Caribbean and Pacific States
(2006, 2007, 2008, 2009)



BERNARD PETIT

Deputy Director-General, Directorate-
General for Development and Relations
with African, Caribbean and Pacific States
(2006, 2007, 2008)



KOOS RICHELLE

Director-General, EuropeAid
(2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010)



KLAUS RUDISCHHAUSER

Deputy Director-General, Directorate-
General for Development and
Cooperation – EuropeAid
(2012, 2013)



CLAUS SØRENSEN

Director-General, Directorate-General
for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
(2013)



EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE

MARA MARINAKI
Managing Director for Global
and Multilateral Issues
(2013)



MACIEJ POPOWSKI
Deputy Secretary-General
(2011)



PIERRE VIMONT
Secretary-General
(2010)



NICK WESTCOTT
Managing Director for Africa
(2012, 2013)



COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS



MERCEDES BRESSO
First Vice-President
(2012, 2013)



ISTVÁN SÉRTŐ-RADICS
Chair, Commission for External Affairs
and Decentralised Cooperation
(2008)



GERARD STAHL
Secretary-General
(2009, 2010, 2012)



LUC VAN DEN BRANDE
President
(2008)

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE



SANDY BOYLE
Vice-President
External Relations Section
(2009)



BRENDA KING
President, ACP-EU Follow-up Committee
(2012)

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

TAMSYN BARTON

Director-General for Operations
Outside the European Union
(2010, 2011, 2012)



PLUTARCHOS SAKELLARIS

Vice-President
(2010)



EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

BRIGITA SCHMÖGNEROVÀ

Vice-President
(2009)



The commitment to effective multilateralism, with the United Nations at its core, is a central element of the European Union's external policy. This commitment is rooted in the conviction that to respond to global crises, challenges and threats, the international community needs an efficient multilateral system, founded on universal rules and values.

European Development Days has welcomed a high level of participation from most – if not all – United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. In 2013, the European Union jointly celebrated with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the 20th anniversary of both the creation of the UN agency and the launch of EU cooperation in the field of human rights.

European Development Days has also engaged with a number of international organisations, either field-specific or regional.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT



JOSE ANTONIO OCAMPO

Under-Secretary General,
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
(2006)



JAN ELIASSON

United Nations
Deputy Secretary-General
(2013)



MARK MALLOCH-BROWN

United Nations
Deputy Secretary General
(2006)



FLAVIA PANSIERI

United Nations Deputy High
Commissioner for Human Rights
(2013)



CHEICK SIDI DIARRA

United Nations High Representative for Least
Developed Countries, Landlocked
Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
(2010)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



HELEN CLARK

Administrator
(2009)



KEMAL DERVIŞ

Administrator
(2007)



REBECA GRYNSPAN

Associate Administrator
(2010, 2011)



SIGRID KAAG

Assistant Administrator, Director of Partnerships
(2012)

UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

ANTONIO MARIA COSTA

Executive Director, United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime
(2006)



RICHARD DICTUS

Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers
(2013)



ARANCHA GONZÁLEZ

Executive Director,
International Trade Centre
(2013)



FILIPPO GRANDI

Commissioner-General
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East
(2010)



JOHN HENDRA

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Women
(2012, 2013)



THORAYA AHMED OBAID

Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund
(2009)



DAVID MORRISON

Executive Secretary, United Nations
Capital Development Fund
(2010)



KANDEH YUMKELLA

Director-General, United Nations
Industrial Development Organisation
(2006, 2012)



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

ANGELA CROPPER

Deputy Executive Director
(2009)



AMINA MOHAMED

Deputy Executive Director
(2012)



ACHIM STEINER

Executive Director
(2007)



SPECIALISED AGENCIES

LENNART BÅGE

President, International Fund for Agricultural Development
(2007)



YVO DE BOER

Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change
(2007)



CARISSA F. ETIENNE

Assistant Director-General for Health
Systems and Services, World Health Organization
(2010)



JOSÉ GRAZIANO DA SILVA

Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization
(2012)



MICHEL JARRAUD

Secretary General, World Meteorological Organization
(2007)



MICHEL KAZATCHKINE

Executive Director, Global Fund to Fight against AIDS,
Tuberculosis and Malaria
(2008, 2009)



MICHEL SIDIBÉ

Executive Director, United Nations
Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
(2009)



ANNIKA SÖDER

Deputy Director-General,
Food and Agriculture Organisation
(2009)



JOSETTE SHEERAN

Executive Director, World Food Programme
(2007)



NOURÉINI TIDJANI-SERPOS

Deputy Director-General, United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(2007)



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

AISA KIRABO KACYIRA

Deputy Executive Director
(2013)



ANNA TIBAIJUKA

Executive Director
(2007, 2009)



THE WORLD BANK GROUP

CAROLINE ANSTEY
Managing Director
(2010, 2012)



JANAMITRA DEVAN
Vice-President for Financial
and Private Sector Development
(2012)



SHANTAYANAN DEVARAJAN
Chief Economist for the Africa Region
(2009)



TILMAN EHRBECK
Chief Executive Officer,
Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
(2013)



JYRKI KOSKELO
Vice-President for Global Industries,
International Finance Corporation
(2010)



DANNY LEIPZIGER
Vice-President for Poverty Reduction
and Economic Management
(2008)



NGOZI OKONJO-IWEALA
Managing Director
(2009)



KATHERINE SIERRA
Vice-President for Sustainable Development
(2007, 2009)



PAUL WOLFOWITZ
President
(2006)



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

DOMINIQUE STRAUSS-KAHN
Managing Director
(2009, 2010)



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT



BRIAN J. ATWOOD
Chair, Development Assistance Committee
(2011)



RICHARD MANNING
Chair, Development Assistance Committee
(2006)



ERIK SOLHEIM
Chair, Development Assistance Committee
(2013)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



MASATO WATANABE
Vice-President
(2012)

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



HENRIETTA HOLSMAN FORE
Administrator
(2008)

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



VALENTINE SENDANYOYE RUGWABIZA
Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization
(2007)

AFRICAN UNION

SAÏD DJINNIT
African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security
(2006)



NKOSAZANA DLAMINI-ZUMA
Chairperson, Commission of the African Union
(2013)



BERNARD KOUASSI
Executive Director,
African Peer Review Mechanism
(2006)



ERASTUS MWENCHA
Deputy Chairperson,
Commission of the African Union
(2009, 2010, 2011)



AKERE MUNA
President, Economic Social
and Cultural Council of the African Union
(2009)



FIRMINO MUCAVELE
Executive Head, Secretariat of the
New Economic Partnership for African Development
(2006)



JEAN PING
Chairperson, Commission of the African Union
(2008)



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

DONALD KABERUKA
President
African Development Bank
(2006, 2008, 2009, 2010)



ROBERTO VELLUTINI
Vice-President for Countries,
Inter-American Development Bank
(2012)



AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES SECRETARIAT

MOHAMED IBN CHAMBAS
Secretary-General, Secretariat of African, Caribbean
and Pacific States
(2010, 2011)



HANSJÖRG NEUN
Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural
and Rural Cooperation
(2009)



AHMED SOW
Director, Centre for the Development of Enterprise
(2006)



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

AMR MOUSSA
Secretary-General
League of Arab States
(2009)



COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

FLORENCE MUGASHA
Deputy Director-General,
Commonwealth Secretariat
(2006)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

NDIORO N'DIAYE
Deputy Director-General,
International Organization for Migration
(2006, 2007)



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE

ABDOU DIOUF
Secretary-General, Organisation
internationale de la francophonie
(2006, 2008)



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Today, the European Union is leading the fight as the world's largest aid donor and the main trading partner of developing countries. Tomorrow, the European Union will continue to take the lead with more aid and more effective aid. With the Lisbon Treaty, coherent policy based on poverty alleviation is at the heart of future EU external action.

European Development Days shows Europe's commitment to the eradication of poverty. Launched in 2006 by the Council of the European Union as a vehicle for greater aid effectiveness, the forum fosters knowledge sharing, innovative thinking and real efficiency gains. All this with one aim in mind: to constantly improve our concepts and instruments in securing better lives for people across the globe.

The forum further builds on a core belief: cooperation is the cornerstone of a fairer world. Development aid alone will not be enough. Only through the mobilisation of all actors – multilateral organisations, governments, experts, researchers, civil society, business, journalists and citizens – can and will the world change. An essential aim of the European Development Days is thus to facilitate networking and inspire the desire to work together even more closely.

Each year, European Development Days attracts about 5 000 participants from over 140 countries, representing 1 200 organisations from the field of development cooperation, human rights and humanitarian aid. The forum thus demonstrates the willingness of the European Commission to foster a true spirit of partnership with all stakeholders.

In bringing together the global development community, the European Union also engages political leaders, development practitioners, the private sector and civil society in shaping the EU's policies for tackling poverty worldwide. Since 2006, European Development Days has led debates around the challenges ahead in international cooperation: climate change, policy coherence, global governance, human development, food and energy, security and fragility, support for democracy.

Europe can show a lead on development. This is a policy based on European values – solidarity with partners in developing countries, global governance based on universal values and respect for the environment. In a nutshell, the forum is the yearly gathering of those who work daily to promote a fairer and better world. Debates are often passionate, sometimes controversial yet always inspiring.