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ONE) - ZAPATERO HAILS WAVE OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

Spanish Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero applauded the birth of new democracies in the Middle East and North Africa on Monday, and urged Europe to give them economic and political support. He also condemned violence after dozens died in escalating conflict in Libya. In an interview with Reuters, Zapatero said the European Union should consider creating a bank to help emerging new democracies in the region rebuild, as it had for eastern Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. "It's historic. We are probably witnessing a wave of new democracies being born. "We want democracy. We want reforms. We don't want violence. We condemn it," he said, urging the EU to actively embrace new governments after the overthrow of authoritarian rulers. Increasingly violent and widespread protests in Libya are threatening to end Muammar Gaddafi's four decades in power after popular uprisings topped long-time leaders in Tunisia and Egypt. Thousands of Moroccans have also taken to the streets asking that King Mohammed give up some of his powers. **MOROCCO IS 'DIFFERENT'** but Zapatero said Morocco, Spain's southern neighbour, was in a different situation from other countries that have seen popular revolts because it already had a multi-party system. "Of course things are different in Morocco. It's a country that has made reforms... certainly the citizens want more reforms, but it is a different situation with more potential for stability and gradual progress," he said. New democracies in the region will take time to consolidate and will need strong, united support from Europe, both economically and politically, Zapatero said. "The European Union should be ready to facilitate above all economic help. "The European Union should study creating a reconstruction bank similar to the one created for rebuilding eastern (European) countries," he said. Asked whether uprisings in North Africa posed security threats to Europe, he said: "The struggle for democracy is over and above any other consideration." However, he noted that European interior ministers would meet in Rome on Wednesday to discuss precautionary measures to avert a possible flood of migrants from the region. Spain has recommended that all its citizens leave Libya and is considering airlifting them out in coordination with other countries in Europe, he added.

TWO) – EU TO VOTE THURSDAY ON EXTRA SUGAR IMPORTS

A European Union committee will vote on Thursday on whether to open a new import quota for sugar at reduced duties, to ease a supply shortage on the EU market, the European Commission said on Monday. The EU's sugar management committee is likely to approve plans drafted by the EU's executive earlier this month to open a quota for raw and white sugar imports, with volumes and minimum duties fixed on the basis of tender bids from importers. The timing of the vote was announced by EU Agriculture Commissioner Dacian Ciolos at a meeting of EU farm ministers in Brussels on Monday. "Refiners and sugar users in parts of Europe have genuine problems with access to supplies of sugar at the moment, and the Commission is therefore keen to respond, using the tools available to us," Commission farm spokesman Roger Waite said. German chocolate and confectionary industry association BDSI said on Friday that companies were struggling to buy enough of the sweetener to cover their needs, after global sugar prices touched 30-year-highs earlier in February, hitting EU imports. The management committee will also vote on a proposal to sell 500,000 tonnes of EU "out-of-quota" sugar on the European consumer market without the usual 500 euro (\$683) per tonne "super-levy" on such sales, the Commission said. The EU executive rejected Portugal's request for an import quota for raw sugar of at least 500,000 tonnes at zero tariff -- rather than the proposed reduced tariffs -- which it said was needed to secure supplies for its struggling refiners. "In the current context of the global market, traditional EU supplying countries no longer find attractive conditions to place their product on the EU market," Portugal said in its written request to the Commission and EU farm ministers. "In this context...supply conditions have not been created to enable the refining sector to maintain an acceptable volume of operation...causing operational problems (downtime) but also affecting the financial viability of this sector," it said. **EU SUGAR DEFICIT** The EU limits output of some subsidised crops such as sugar with national production quotas. Sugar produced inside these quotas may be sold as food, and benefits from a minimum EU sales price, which has traditionally been above world prices. Out-of-quota sugar is excess sugar produced above national quotas, some of which can be exported and the rest sold for industrial use in Europe such as bioethanol production. It is subject to a 500 euro-per-tonne super-levy if sold as food. EU in-quota sugar production is currently capped at about 13.9 million tonnes annually, compared with average annual EU quota consumption of about 16.5 million tonnes and exports of about 1 to 2 million tonnes. The shortfall between EU in-quota sugar production versus consumption and exports is meant to be filled by EU beginning stocks and imports. But with record world sugar prices and EU duties limiting imports, and stocks at the start of the

2010/11 marketing year at just 561,000 tonnes, the EU is likely to face a supply shortfall of about 4 million tonnes this year.

THREE) – LAUNCH OF A EUROPEAN PROJECT PROMOTING FAIR TRADE COTTON

The European Commission has just approved funding for a project called “Promotion of Fair Trade Cotton in Europe”. The partners involved are the French Platform for Fair Trade (Plate-Forme pour le Commerce Equitable), Fairtrade Mark Ireland, the Fairtrade Foundation and People and Planet (a British student association). The 3-year international project (2011-2013) has the objectives to raise public awareness about the challenges of Fair Trade cotton in France, Ireland and Great Britain and to constitute a lobby regarding decisions made by purchasers in local authorities and universities. On a European level, the objective is to ensure coherence in public procurement legislation by supporting the Fair Trade Advocacy Office’s work in Brussels. In France for example, the main project activities will take place through the « Fair Trade Territories » campaign (the French equivalent of « Fair Trade Towns »). This project has been encouraging local authorities since 2009 to develop Fair Trade procurement policies, to support Fair Trade actors and to promote this sector. Among other activities, the campaign will participate in fairs targeting local authorities; it will constitute a database for Fair Trade public procurement; and it will offer training for public purchasers on Fair Trade cotton specificities.

FOUR) - EGYPT ARMY OPENS HOSPITALS ON LIBYAN BORDER

Libyan guards have withdrawn from their side of the border with Egypt after anti-government protests, Egypt's army said on its Facebook page on Monday, adding it had set up two field hospitals on the frontier. The Egyptian army said it had set up camps and the hospitals near the Salum crossing to receive Egyptians returning from Libya, where there have been increasingly bloody battles between Libyan security forces and protesters. Egypt's state news agency said 4,000 Egyptians had returned from Libya, an oil producing country where many Egyptians have found work. Those who returned said many others could not make the journey due to a shortage of vehicles and fuel to bring them. "Members of the Libyan border guard withdrew from (the Libyan side of the border) and it is currently in the control of people's committees," Egypt's Supreme Council of the Armed Forces said in its Facebook message. The statement did not make clear whether the groups now in control of the border were loyal to Gaddafi. The army also said it would send planes to Libya to evacuate Egyptians once the situation stabilised. It said the field hospitals had been set up near the Salum border crossing. Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Aboul Gheit called on Libya to swiftly issue permits to allow planes to enter Libyan air space so Egypt could collect citizens, the state news agency reported. He also said the Foreign Ministry had sent buses to the Salum border crossing. Egypt rejected remarks made by Saif al-Islam Gaddafi saying Egyptians had a role in the events in Libya. Gaddafi's son had made the accusation "without any clear basis", the state news agency reported. Egypt held Libya responsible for the protection of Egyptian lives and property, it said.

FIVE) – EU’S ASHTON URGES EGYPT TO HOLD ELECTIONS FAST

EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton said in Egypt that she would urge the current leadership to hold elections as soon as possible. "I will urge the current leadership to make progress with constitutional change paving the way for free and fair parliamentary and presidential elections," Ashton, who was in Egypt on Tuesday, said in a statement released before her visit. "The EU stands ready to support the democratic transition and I intend to discuss in Cairo how the EU can best assist Egypt," she said. Egypt's Hosni Mubarak was toppled on Feb. 11 after mass protests, and the country is now being governed by a military council. His ousting followed the fall of Tunisian President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali. Both were close allies of the West. The trip by Ashton, who is the EU's high representative for foreign affairs and security policy, follows a visit to Egypt on Monday by British Prime Minister David Cameron, the first by a foreign leader since Mubarak quit. William J. Burns, U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, also visited on Monday.

SIX) – NEW MARKETS TO AID MAURITIUS TEXTILE SECTOR GROWTH

The Mauritius textile sector, which supplies top European chains, is seen expanding by 2 percent in 2011 as it taps new markets outside the sluggish Eurozone, a minister said last week. Europe's fragile economic recovery after the global downturn has hampered the rebound of Mauritius' export sector, including textiles. Two stimulus packages since 2008 have targeted the one-time cornerstone of the economy. The textile industry contributes about 6.5 percent of Mauritius's gross domestic product, but the sector employs some 11 percent of the Indian Ocean island's workforce. The textile sector expanded by a marginal 0.7 percent last year after shrinking 4 percent in 2009. Trade and Industry Minister Showkutally Soodhun told Reuters he expected export revenues to climb to around 26.25 billion rupees this year. Mauritius supplies European household names such as Next and Inditex's Zara.

SEVEN) – DEVELOPMENT MINISTERS DISCUSS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY, SAHEL STRATEGY

At the informal meeting member states discussed the European Commission's green paper outlining the future trends of European development policy. The main idea is to coordinate the European Union's support policies with the goals of sustainable growth by putting economic growth in the service of acceptance and reducing poverty. [...] Development ministers also discussed an EU strategy for the Sahel region. Sahel is one of the poorest regions in the world where abject poverty is compounded by a fast population growth, food shortage is an everyday issue and governments are transient. Society is riddled with internal conflicts, Islam radicalism poses a high risk, and security threats related to bootlegging and terrorism are extremely high. The European Union is now finalizing a comprehensive strategy to address the region's security and development challenges. In this quest, creating stable governance, resolving internal conflicts, encouraging closer cooperation between the regions and fighting against radicalism are of equal importance. The strategy also aims to enhance the region's security capabilities, protect the rule of law and to support economic development.

EIGHT) – APRES MOI LE DELUGE ?

For more than four decades, Moammar Gadhafi was the face of Libya. He withstood international isolation and U.S. airstrikes, managing to claw his way back to a degree of acceptance by the global community. Now, the ultimate survivor is confronted by the biggest threat to his rule from a popular rebellion. The anti-government battles that have reportedly left more than 200 people dead in the past week will indelibly alter Libya's political landscape. If Gadhafi is toppled the lack of a clear institutional system in Libya thanks to the very system he set up, and the absence of any kind of established opposition bloc, leaves open the question of who could fill the vacuum. Egypt and Tunisia had well-established -but corruption-plagued- governing institutions that allowed for a smoother transition and rebuilding of the nation. Not so in Libya, where Gadhafi holds no official role in government. The so-called "Jamahiriya" system that he set up is designed to give the appearance of a government, with a series of People's Committees and People's Congresses. In reality, it's a system whose sole purpose is to ensure that power stays in his hands. While former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak "was playing tennis in Sharm el-Sheik, Gadhafi spent his time building up his power base," said Jon Marks, a Libya expert with London-based Cross-border Information. "Every time you look at the different strands of Libyan society ... you see that there's one puppet master, and it's Gadhafi," he said. **MANY SECURITY APPARATUS** No one branch of Libya's feared security apparatus has a monopoly on power. One son - Mutassim - was picked to head one branch, while another son, Khamis, headed what analysts say is a British-trained unit. A third son, Seif al-Islam, has become the Western face of the regime and was put forth as the reformer, heading a variety of youth organizations. All three were left to jockey for power while Gadhafi was depicted on billboards across Tripoli gazing into the distance. Occasionally, he weighed in. For example, he once issued calls to dismantle the government because of corruption and distribute oil wealth directly to the people. Each statement left observers scrambling for clues as to which son was more in favor. All the while, Gadhafi watched, careful to remain firmly in control and ready to act in those rare occasions when the fear inspired by the security forces was not enough to maintain order. The image of a leader unafraid to use force is one Libyans know well. **ANOTHER SOMALIA?** Seif al-Islam, in what many see as a thinly veiled warning of

a possible escalation of the crackdown, said on state television early Monday that the country could be headed for civil war and that Libya's army, which fully backed his father, was unlike the armed forces of Tunisia or Egypt. The son's comments "showed that Gadhafi, or those close to him, want to fight it out and create a situation like in Somalia where they will leave behind them a broken society," said Saad Djebbar, a Libya expert with Cambridge University's North African Institute. It's as if he were saying, "If I lose, you lose the country," Djebbar said. Instead of a country with one of Africa's highest per capita incomes - about \$13,800, according to the CIA - Libyans could find their vast oil wealth being fought over by various tribal groups. Over the years, Gadhafi decried the corruption that allowed a limited number of Libyans to accumulate tremendous wealth. But Gadhafi and his family is believed to have amassed a fortune. "Gadhafi's sort of joke Jamahiriya system has mutated into some kind of crony capitalism," Marks said. Libya's sovereign wealth fund, meanwhile, has almost \$70 billion - putting it in the realm of other oil giants like the United Arab Emirates or Saudi Arabia. The country, a member of OPEC, produces almost 1.6 million barrels per day of crude. About 80 percent of its exports go to Europe. Even with its oil wealth, Libya, with a population of slightly over 6.4 million, was far from reaching the levels of Norway, another major oil producer with a slightly smaller population. The difference stemmed, in part, from Libya's ostracism for so long. **TRIPOLI CLOSE TO GADDAFI'S HEART** While extolling the egalitarian nature of his country, Gadhafi went to great lengths to ensure that regions directly in his domain - such as Tripoli - got most of the benefits, while the east faced the harshest conditions and crackdowns. The heaviest fighting and unrest has been around Benghazi, a city of about 700,000 where anti-Gadhafi animosity runs deep, especially after Libyan forces killed 1,200 inmates - most of them political prisoners - during prison riots in 1996. Even if Gadhafi emerges from the current crisis still in power, the impact will reverberate in Libya. Analysts say that some oil production has already been affected as companies either pull or consider withdrawing their foreign employees. Gadhafi "has lived with international isolation before. He's going to be tough nut to crack," Marks said. "They're going to have to take him out feet first."

NINE) – MOHAMED IBN CHAMBAS PRESSES EEAS TO CREATE ACP DESK

When two EU development arms merged in October 2010, the European Commission decided to retain the desk dealing with the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states in what became the EuropeAid Development and Cooperation Directorate-General. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, ACP secretary-general, welcomed this decision. In contrast, the European External Action Service, formally launched in December, has no unit dedicated for ACP, based on its provisional organizational chart. Chambas has been urging the new European diplomatic body to rectify what he sees as an oversight, stressing that it must not ignore Europe's longstanding relationship with the developing country bloc.

TEN) – EU AID CHIEF: MERGER WITH FOREIGN POLICY 'OVER MY DEAD BODY'

The EU's humanitarian aid chief has delivered a blistering attack on recent suggestions her dossier should fall under the purview of the bloc's external action service in the future, warning that the increased politicisation would do great harm to the policy. "Over my dead body," Bulgarian commissioner Kristalina Georgieva told an audience of alumni from the London School of Economic in Brussels on Thursday evening (17 February). "It would be a very grave mistake for Europe to do." Reports in recent weeks suggest some within the union are increasingly pushing for the merger, as part of the ongoing debate over the EU's next multi-annual financial framework (post 2013). Aid agencies and a number of MEPs have warned against the idea however, saying the independence of Europe's aid is one of its greatest assets.

ELEVEN) – MOROCCAN KING HOLDS FIRM AFTER CALL FOR LESS POWER

Morocco's King Mohammed said on Monday he would not cede to "demagoguery" a day after thousands of Moroccans took to the street to demand he give up some of his powers to a newly elected government. The monarch, addressing a ceremony for long-awaited appointments of members of the advisory Social and Economic Council, said he wanted "irreversible" reforms, but they must be formulated in accordance with the "Moroccan model". Morocco is a constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament, but the king is empowered to dissolve the legislature, impose a state of emergency and have a key say in government

appointments including the prime minister. "By setting up the Economic and Social Council we give a strong push to the reformist dynamic that we have initiated since the mission of leading our faithful people has been bestowed on us," he told some 100 members of the council. "We have constantly sought to ensure that the founding of an effective democracy goes hand in hand ... with sustainable human development. "If we launch this council today, it is because we have constantly refused to cede to demagoguery and improvisation in our action aimed to consolidate our singular model of democracy and development," he added. The remarks were carried by the official MAP news agency. Political commentators have said demands for constitutional reform have been around for decades, but this is the first time they have been embraced by a broad spectrum of Moroccans, from apolitical youths to leftists to Islamists and the indigenous Amazigh. The interior ministry said that 37,000 people in 53 towns and cities took part in the protests which also demanded the dismissal of the government, the dissolution of parliament and a clampdown on alleged corruption and nepotism in the public administration. Organisers of the protests say some 300,000 turned out nationwide.

TWELVE) – FIVE DEAD, 128 INJURED IN MOROCCO RIOTS

Cinq personnes ont trouvé la mort et 128 ont été blessées -dont 115 membres des forces de l'ordre- lors de troubles ayant suivi les manifestations, par ailleurs largement pacifiques, qui se sont déroulées dimanche au Maroc, ont annoncé les autorités lundi. "Les corps calcinés de cinq personnes ont été retrouvés à l'intérieur de l'une des agences bancaires incendiées par les auteurs de troubles dans la ville d'Al Hoceima" au nord du pays, a indiqué le ministre de l'intérieur Taib Cherkaoui, dans une déclaration à la presse. Citant des témoins oculaires, l'agence marocaine de presse MAP (officielle) a indiqué que les cinq cadavres calcinés sont "ceux de auteurs de troubles qui avaient tenté de piller l'agence bancaire", pendant que d'autres mettaient le feu au bâtiment. Une enquête est en cours, a ajouté le ministre, précisant que 120 personnes avaient été interpellées suite aux troubles dans une demi-douzaine de villes marocaines. Des mineurs interpellés ont été remis à leurs familles. Des milliers personnes ont manifesté dimanche dans de nombreuses villes du Maroc pour réclamer des réformes politiques et une limitation des pouvoirs du roi, répondant à un appel lancé à l'origine par des jeunes sur Facebook et repris par différentes ONG et organisations. Selon le ministre de l'Intérieur, quelque 37.000 personnes ont participé à ces rassemblements. Mais des troubles ont éclaté après la fin des manifestations dans les villes de Tanger, Tétouan, Larache, Al-Hoceima, dans le nord, Marrakech et Guelmin dans le sud ainsi qu'à Sefrou (centre). Le ministre a attribué ces violences à "des auteurs de troubles, dont des mineurs et des repris de justice". A Larache, des "auteurs de trouble", selon lui, ont investi un immeuble des douanes et se sont emparés de drogue et de boissons alcoolisées qui avaient été saisies par les douaniers. M. Cherkaoui a enfin indiqué que 33 édifices publics, 24 agences bancaires, 50 commerces et édifices privés, ainsi que 66 véhicules avaient été incendiés ou endommagés.

THIRTEEN) – CIVIL SOCIETY ENSURING DEVELOPMENT STAYS ON EPA AGENDA

In an unusual move, West and Central African civil society organisations have participated in the negotiations between their countries and the European Union on the economic partnership agreements (EPAs). The organisations stress developmental concerns while assisting under-resourced African governments with trade expertise. Civil society organisations (CSOs) have also taken to the streets to persuade governments not to sign interim EPAs, for example in Mali. [...] The EPAs are comprehensive trade liberalisation agreements which have been under negotiation since 2003 between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to replace the preferential regime of the Cotonou agreement. The ostensible reason for the renegotiation of the trade regime between the EU and the ACP is its incompatibility with the rules of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The EPAs came under discussion at a roundtable at the World Social Forum in Dakar, Senegal, which ran from Feb 6-11

FOURTEEN) - EU DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BASIC EDUCATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

EU assistance achieved some of the expected improvements in basic education in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, but less than intended, according to a special report published last week by the European

Court of Auditors. Through the Education for All movement and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the EU and the international donor community at large have committed themselves to support developing countries to achieve a multitude of objectives, including ensuring primary education for all children, eliminating gender inequalities and improving education quality. The Court's audit assessed whether EU development assistance in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia has helped achieve these three objectives and to what extent shortcomings in the European Commission's management can explain the shortcomings in the results observed. The Court concludes that, overall, significant progress has been made, although only 45 % of the targets in the audited financing agreements were fully achieved. For the goal of ensuring primary education for all children (MDG 2), only some of the intended improvements were achieved and progress has in general been too slow to ensure that targets for 2015 will be met. Most of the countries examined have registered progress in enrolment since 2000 but completion of the full cycle of primary education remains an issue for all of them. For the objective of eliminating gender inequalities in education (part of MDG 3), the EU's interventions contributed to enabling the beneficiary countries to achieve some of the intended improvements. But significant inequalities persist within particular regions and social groups. For the third priority goal, improving education quality, few of the intended improvements were achieved.

FIFTEEN) – EU PREPARING POSITION FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

[The European Commission published a staff working paper](#) on 16 February outlining the priority issues that could form a common EU position at the 9-13 May LDC-IV Conference. The EC says the conference should be results-oriented and suggests that the focus should be on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of existing mechanisms and fulfilling existing commitments, by both development partners and LDCs. The outcome of the September 2010 Millennium Development Goals Summit should be used as a framework to accelerate poverty eradication and more emphasis should be placed on the process of graduating from the LDC category according to the EC.

SIXTEEN) - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE EU STRATEGY FOR SUPPORTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The [Implementation Plan](#) published on 16 February is intended to become a tool for increased EU aid effectiveness and coordination in disaster risk reduction (DRR) support for developing countries. In line with the objectives of the EU DDR Strategy, the plan aims to bring DRR and its linkage to climate adaptation more strongly and systematically into the development field in order for DRR to become a commonly used approach in the fight for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The disasters targeted are those caused by natural and technological hazards. Consideration is given to both slow- and rapid-onset disasters, to large scale as well as localised but frequently occurring disasters. War and conflict related disasters are not addressed by the strategy. The document is part of the process towards a comprehensive EU strategy on DRR.

SEVENTEEN) - COORDINATING CHINA AND DAC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: CHALLENGES TO THE AID ARCHITECTURE IN RWANDA

This [study by Sven Grimm and colleagues from the German Development Institute](#) shows that Rwanda's government, despite its aid dependency, demonstrates strong ownership of its development agenda. The government, however, has clearly not been successful in integrating China into its aid coordination architecture according to the authors. The study argues that the lack of integration of non-OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) development partners – not least so China – is a major challenge to the country's aid architecture if the leverage over DAC partners is to be maintained. Recommendations are made to each of the key actors examined.

EIGHTEEN) - NORWEGIAN BIOFUEL PROJECT IN GHANA HAS POTENTIAL BUT MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

Three years ago, Patrick Barta in the Wall Street Journal called the jatropha "an ugly wild green shrub" and a "lowly forest plant." But he wasn't reporting on its lack of beauty or prestige within the world of botany. He was reporting on its potential as a future biodiesel star. "This plant will save humanity, I tell you," said horticulturist for India's Ministry of Railways O.P. Singh, according to the article. Someday, "every house will have jatropha!" The lowly jatropha -- a genus of some 175 succulent plants, shrubs and trees -- has been the focus of a Norwegian cultivation project on a massive tract of land in Ghana. "The ambitious plan is to eventually produce 20,000 barrels of oil per day, which would make [Scanfuel] Norway's second-largest oil producer, behind Statoil. Other international companies have permits to grow jatropha at a number of sites around Africa." "Unlike other biodiesel crops, jatropha can be grown almost anywhere -- including deserts, trash dumps, and rock piles," says Barta. "It doesn't need much water or fertilizer, and it isn't edible. That means environmentalists and policy makers don't have to worry about whether jatropha diverts resources away from crops that could be used to feed people." "In Ghana, where increasing amounts of jatropha are grown to produce bio fuel for the European market, the foreign investors' lack of familiarity with local customs and systems of land rights have stoked tensions with the indigenous population," writes Rudolf ten Hoedt of the European Energy Review. "Some Western producers have fallen into the trap of making deals with irresponsible chiefs. Others try to do things right, but are taken advantage of by corrupt authorities or NGOs...Investors in agricultural land in Ghana are increasingly coming under fire. They're accused of exploitation and of driving local farmers out and are viewed by some as a risk to food security.

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