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TENTH PARLIAMENT- SECOND SESSION

**AFRICAN CARIBBEAN PACIFIC- EUROPEAN UNION
(ACP-EU) JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY**

**REPORT OF THE 15TH SESSION OF ACP
PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (ACP-PA) AND
RELATED MEETINGS**

ACP HOUSE, BRUSSELS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

FEBRUARY, 2009

CLERKS CHAMBERS
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ABLE OF CONTENTS

1. ABBREVIATIONS

2. PREFACE1

3. BACKGROUND6

4. STANDING COMMITTEES8

5. BUREAU9

6. PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY10

**7. STANDING COMITTEE REPORTS AND DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
.....11**

ABBREVIATIONS

ACP – Africa, Caribbean and Pacific

UNEP - United Nations Environmental Programme

EU – European Union

GATT– General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

JPA – Joint Parliamentary Assembly

EPA – Economic Partnership Agreement

EC – European Commission

PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The 15th Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly (ACP-PA) and related meetings took place in Brussels, from 9th to 12th February, 2009 at the ACP House.

The ACP Session was a follow-up to the one held in PNG in November, 2008 where milestone resolutions on matters affecting the member States were adopted. Kenya, a Member of the forum was represented by the Hon. Prof. Margaret Kamar, MP and Hon. Musikari Kombo, MP. The delegation was accompanied by Mr. Emejen Nicholas, Clerk Assistant and Secretary to the delegation.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Prior to the Sessions, the *Standing Committees* met on 11th and 12th February, 2009 and the *Women's Forum* was held on 9th February, 2009; the *Bureau* met on 11th and 12th February, 2009.

The ACP-PA Plenary Session was opened on 10th February, 2009 and was officially closed on 12th February, 2009.

In summation, The ACP-PA dealt with major issues related to the ACP-EU partnership and considered the following reports for adoption during the 17th Session of ACP-EU meeting:-

- (i) *The social and environmental impact of climate Change*, from the Committee on Social Affairs and the

Environment, Co-rapporteured by Mr. Netty Baldeh (Gambia) and Mr. Joseph Borrell Fontelles.

- (ii) *Challenges to the democratic accommodation of Ethnic, Cultural and Religious Diversities in ACP- EU countries* from the Committee on Political Affairs, co-rapporteured by Ms. Ruth Magau (South Africa) and Mr. Fillip Kaczmareck .
- (iii) *Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA's) and their possible impact on ACP countries* co-rapporteured by Messrs. Assarid Ag. Imbarcaoune (Mali) and Jurgen Schroder.

The above three reports are herein attached.

The Assembly also deliberated on the issue of piracy along the coast of Somalia as well as the political situation in ACP countries namely; Fiji, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea, Cote de Ivore and Sudan.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The delegation is grateful to the Speaker for allowing it to attend the Session, for facilitating travel and accommodation and providing logistical and technical support in liaison with the office of the Clerk.

The delegation is also grateful to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Brussels, for facilitation.

It is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of the delegation, to present and commend this report for adoption by the House.



Hon. Prof. Margaret Kamar, M.P

MEMBER, ACP-PA AND LEADER OF THE DELEGATION

THE 15TH SESSION OF THE ACP PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (ACP-PA) AND RELATED MEETINGS

BACKGROUND

- 1.** The ACP group was created with the aim of coordinating cooperation between its members and the European Union with the objective of negotiating and implementing cooperation agreements with the European Union. Cooperation among members of the ACP goes beyond development cooperation with the European union and covers a variety of fields spanning trade, economics, politics and culture, in diverse international for a such as the WTO.

- 2.** The objectives of the ACP group, as defined by the Georgetown agreement are:-
 - (i) Promote a new, fairer and more equitable world order;
 - (ii) Promote and strengthen solidarity among ACP states, and understanding between ACP peoples and governments;
 - (iii) Contribute to the development of important and close economic, social and cultural relations among developing countries and develop cooperation among ACP states in the areas of trade, science and technology, industry, transport, communication, the environment, demography and human resources;

- (iv) Contribute to the promotion of regional, inter-regional, and effective intra-ACP cooperation among ACP states, generally among developing countries, and strengthen the regional organisations of which they are members;
- (v) Define common positions of ACP states vis-a-vis the EEC in areas covered by the Lome convention and on relevant issues debated in international fora, which may influence the implementation of the Lome convention;
- (vi) Ensure achievement of the objectives of the Lome convention; and
- (vii) Coordinating the activities of ACP States in the framework of the application of the Lome convention.

3. Three Standing Committees have been established to draw up substantive proposals, which are then deliberated on by the ACP Assembly before being voted on by the Joint Parliamentary Assembly. These Committees are:

- (i) Committee on Political Affairs;
- (ii) Committee on Economic Development, Finance and Trade; and ,
- (iii) Committee on Social Affairs and the Environment

The ACP Assembly aims to promote and defend democratic processes in order to guarantee the right of each people to choose its own development objectives and how to attain them.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 15TH ACP PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

Standing Committee on Political Affairs

- 4.** The Committee held its meetings on 9th, 11th, and 12th February, 2009 and deliberated on among other things, a draft report and motion for resolution on *the challenges to democratic accommodation of ethnic, cultural and ethnic*. The report will be considered for adoption in the 17th Session of the JPA.

The Committee also deliberated on the subject of piracy in Somali waters as well as global governance and the reform of international institutions.

Standing Committee on Economic Development, Finance and Trade

- 5.** The Committee discussed its report on *The state of play of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA's) and their possible impact on ACP countries*. The report was recommended for adoption in the 17th Session of the JPA to be held in Prague, Czech Republic.

Standing Committee on Social Affairs and Environment

6. The Committee sat on 11th and 12th February, 2009 and deliberated on a draft report on *the Social and Environmental Impact of Climate Change in ACP countries*.

The Committee further debated on the subject for the next report to be adopted at the 18th Session in Luanda, Angola. The subject of the next Report of the Committee will be on *the social and cultural integration and the participation of youth and young people particularly at the time of global financial crisis*.

The Bureau

7. The Bureau held its sittings on 10th and 11th February, 2009, where it deliberated and adopted the draft agenda and work programme for the 17th Session of the JPA to be held in Prague, Czech Republic.

ACP Parliamentary Assembly (ACP - PA)

8. The 15th plenary Session of the ACP – PA was held on 10th February, 2009 where it deliberated and exchanged views on:-
 - (i) The reports by the Standing Committees and recommended them for adoption in the 17th Session of the JPA to be held in Prague, Czech Republic.

- (ii) The political situation in ACP States namely Fiji, Zimbabwe, Equatorial Guinea, Cote de Ivore and Sudan;
- (iii) Action taken by the Commission on the resolutions adopted at the 16th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, held in Papua New Guinea (PNG) relating to;-
 - Protection of civilians during peace keeping operations by the UN and regional organizations;
 - Aid effectiveness and defining official development assistance;
 - Social consequences of child and strategies to combat child labour.
- (iv) The impact of financial crisis on the ACP states; and
- (v) Piracy along the coast of Somalia

ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

8

Committee on Political Affairs

26.1.2009

DRAFT REPORT

on challenges to the democratic accommodation of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in ACP and EU countries

Co-rapporteurs: Ms Ruth Magau (South Africa) and Mr Filip Kaczmarek

PART A: DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| PROCEDURAL PAGE | 3 |
| MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION | 4 |
| EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (Published separately) | |

PROCEDURAL PAGE

8

At its meeting of 16 March 2008, the Bureau of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly authorised its Committee on Political Affairs to draw up a report, pursuant to Rule 2(8) of its Rules of Procedure, on challenges to the democratic accommodation of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in ACP and EU countries.

At its meeting of 10-11 September 2008, the Committee on Political Affairs appointed Ms Ruth Magau (South Africa) and Mr Filip Kaczmarek as co-rapporteurs.

The Committee on Political Affairs considered the draft report at its meetings of ...

At the latter meeting, it adopted the accompanying draft motion for a resolution ...

The following were present for the vote: ...

The resolution was tabled for adoption on ...

on challenges to the democratic accommodation of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in ACP and EU countries

The ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly,

- meeting in Prague (Czech Republic) from 4 to 9 April 2009,
- having regard to Article 17(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the UNESCO Convention on Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970,
- having regard to the American Convention on Human Rights of 1978,
- having regard to the Charter of the United Nations signed on 26 June 1945, and the International Court of Justice,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948,
- having regard to the African (Banjul) Charter on Human and People's Rights of 1985 and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights of 2004,
- having regard to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1992,
- having regard to the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of 1 February 1995,
- having regard to Chapter IV of the Declaration of the XII Non-Aligned Movement Summit held in Durban, 1998,
- having regard to Article 30 of the African Union Constitutive Act of 2000,
- having regard to Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin¹,
- having regard to the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 2 November 2001,
- having regard to the 2001 World Conference Against Racism and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development,
- having regard to the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention,
- having regard to the protocol of the African Court of Justice of 2003,
- having regard to the Resolution on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly on 3 April 2003 in Brazzaville,

¹ OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22.

- having regard to the Dakar Declaration on the Promotion of ACP Cultures and cultural industries adopted on 20 June 2003 at the first meeting of ACP Ministers of Culture,
 - having regard to Resolution 1334 of the Council of Europe on positive experiences of autonomous regions as a source of inspiration for conflict resolution in Europe adopted on 24 June 2003,
 - having regard to the UNDP Human Development Report 2004 on "Cultural liberty in today's diverse world",
 - having regard to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expression 2005,
 - having regard to the European Parliament Resolution of 8 June 2005 on "Protection of minorities and anti-discrimination policies in an enlarged Europe"¹,
 - having regard to the Cotonou Agreement signed in June 2000 in Cotonou² and revised in Luxembourg³ in June 2005, in particular to Article 33 "Institutional development and capacity building" which calls for "full respect for diversity within and among societies",
 - having regard to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance adopted by the African Union in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2007,
 - having regard to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the UN General Assembly 13 September 2007,
 - having regard to the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation,
 - having regard to the African Union's 2003 Maputo Summit decision to include the African Diaspora as its 6th Region,
 - having regard to the report by the Committee on Political Affairs (ACP-EU 100.460/A/09/fin.),
- A. whereas the world's nearly 200 countries are home to some 5000 ethnic groups and two thirds have at least one substantial ethnic or religious minority,
- B. whereas, therefore, most democracies need to design policies that explicitly recognise cultural differences, while ensuring inclusion and furthering common bonds and a sense of solidarity that are necessary for the functioning of democratic society,
- C. whereas a legal framework recognising the equal rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic groups is essential for promoting democratic governance, designing multicultural policies and fostering human development,
- D. whereas cultural diversity has been an established feature of most ACP and EU countries and has been growing in the last decades as a consequence of the forces of globalisation; whereas the accommodation of additional cultures, religions and languages poses a new challenge for many societies, particularly in Europe and the ACP world,
- E. whereas in a globalised world, respect for diversity becomes even more vital, both for states and the international community,

¹ OJ C 124E, 25.5.2006, p. 405

² OJ L 317, 15.12.2000, p. 3

³ OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 27

Political and legal aspects

1. Stresses the importance of respect for and adherence to regional and inter-regional legal instruments and structures and the important role of human rights courts;
2. Acknowledges the key role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in the protection of the rights of all peoples and the elimination of discrimination of all kinds;
3. Calls on all EU and ACP member states to ratify and implement international and regional human rights conventions, including the specific legal instruments for the protection of minority rights, and to develop effective anti-discrimination legislation aligned with these international conventions;
4. Acknowledges the role of the International Labour Organisation in the protection of the rights and the elimination of discrimination against all labourers and calls on the ACP and EU member states to uphold these rights,
5. Calls on all EU and ACP States to ratify as a matter of urgency the International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples;
6. Believes that, where diversity has resulted in violent conflicts or threatens to do so, standing mediation mechanisms should be established which can tackle conflicts before escalation;
7. Calls on EU and ACP governments to associate civil society organisations, including those representing marginalised and minority groups, to the political dialogue, in accordance with Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement;

The cultural dimension

8. Acknowledges that there are different policies and constitutional solutions for accommodating cultural diversity; believes, however, that designing multicultural policies requires, first and foremost, a legal framework recognising the equal rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic groups, and protecting citizens from any form of discrimination;
9. Stresses, in particular, that all ACP and EU states must respect the freedom of religion, as enshrined in article 18 of UDHR, articles 1 and 2 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Minorities Declaration) and other international human rights treaties;
10. Underlines that cultural and religious practices themselves have to adhere to international human rights standards, including the rights of minorities, women's rights and the rights of children, as advocated, for example in articles 5 and 16(2) UDHR and 4(2) of the Minorities Declaration, and that freedom of choice of the members of religious or cultural communities must be ensured; draws attention, in this context, to the plight of emerging minorities, such as persons infected with HIV/Aids, internally displaced persons, refugees and migrant workers;
11. Calls on all ACP and EU countries to ensure that the right of all minority linguistic groups to practice their mother tongues is respected, in accordance with article 2 UNHR; recalls the obligation of states, under article 4(3) of the Minorities Declaration, to take appropriate measures so that, wherever possible, persons belonging to minorities may

have adequate opportunities to learn their mother tongue or to have instruction in their mother tongue and to ensure that separation in educational systems along ethnic, religious or linguistic lines is avoided;

12. Encourages ACP and EU countries to invest in their education systems, as education is a fundamental human right (article 26 UDHR) and provides one of the most effective tools for promoting tolerance and integration (article 4(4) Minorities Declaration); calls in this context on the European Commission to respect its commitment to allocate at least 20% of funds under the Development Cooperation Instrument's geographic programmes to health and education and invites it to extend this commitment to the European Development Fund;
13. Calls on all ACP and EU governments to ensure that, in line with article 19 UDHR, all citizens have access to media so as to fully express their ethnic, religious or linguistic identity, including targeted support to minority language media and fair and balanced presentation of all groups within society;
14. Calls on ACP and EU countries to incorporate proactive policies to promote the fair representation of different ethnic, cultural and linguistic groups in public offices, election systems, administration, the police and security sector, by fighting any form of discrimination and developing targeted recruitment policies, including, where appropriate, affirmative action;
15. Calls on ACP and EU countries to uphold appropriate Intellectual Property laws – as prescribed by recognized international bodies such as the World Intellectual Property Organization - in relation to the exchange and transfer of Cultural Property or Heritage Resources (both Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources);

Social and economic issues

16. Calls on ACP and EU countries to recognise the importance of economic diversification and to implement policies to that end, given that socio-economic factors can generate or exacerbate ethnic and cultural tensions, as well as to promote regional integration in the interest of development;
17. Calls on the EU member states to fulfill their commitments to assist the ACP countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;
18. Recognises that factors such as globalisation, conflict over natural resources or climate change are likely to produce further migration flows and considers that migration within the ACP group and between ACP and EU countries should be viewed from a labour-exchange perspective; firmly believes that it is essential to respect fully the rights and dignity of all migrants;
19. Insists that revenues from natural resources of ACP and EU countries should be used to the benefit of the development of all sectors of society within those countries; calls on governments to ensure that all communities are consulted to ensure that they benefit from any commercial revenue and that environmental and cultural concerns are taken into account;

20. Calls on the EU and the ACP governments to analyse, when drawing up and reviewing country and regional strategy papers, problems relating to inclusion and equality of ethnic, cultural, religious and emerging minorities, and to involve representatives of the groups concerned in the consultation process; stresses that specific programmes should be designed and funded which promote equal access to social services and political participation;
21. Calls on the EU Member States and the Commission to ensure that the rights of minorities, including indigenous peoples and emerging minorities, are mainstreamed in all programmes and projects, specifically in the human rights, democracy and governance sector;
22. Recalls the EU's positive experience regarding the protection of minority rights and the peaceful solution of border conflicts;
23. Calls on the ACP and EU to recognise the positive impact of the African Union's Constitutive Act which stipulates that governments which come to power through unconstitutional means shall not be allowed to participate in the activities of the Union;
24. Believes that the African Peer Review Mechanism effectively enhances democratic institutions which foster diversity and responsible governance; urges ACP regional and subregional organisations to include minority issues in such frameworks to a greater extent;
25. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the Commission of the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament and national and regional parliaments, the European Commission, the UN and regional organisations, the Council Presidency and the African Union.

ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Session document

ACP-EU/100.460/B/09

26.1.2009

REPORT

on challenges to the democratic accommodation of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity in ACP and EU countries

Committee on Political Affairs

Co- rapporteurs: Ms Ruth Magau (South Africa) and Mr Filip Kaczmarek

PART B: EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

“If any definitive instruction for statecraft is found in the harsh experience of recent decades, the lesson is clearly that nation-building as a vocation of homogenisation cannot succeed”¹

1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, there no longer exists a homogenous nation in Europe, Africa, the Caribbean or the Pacific. Diversity is a reality. In the world's nearly 200 countries there are some 5000 ethnic groups. Two thirds of all countries have at least one substantial minority – an ethnic or religious group that make up at least 10 % of the population.² The challenge for democracies is to design policies that explicitly recognise cultural differences, while ensuring inclusion and furthering common bonds and a sense of solidarity that are necessary for the functioning of democratic society.

Diversity itself is not a problem for peace and democracy. However, conflict may arise when political leaders instrumentalise diversity and make minorities political scapegoats. This is especially true when ethnic, cultural or religious differences overlap with socio-economic differences. The challenge remains to find options which enhance and facilitate peaceful interaction between state and society. This report will focus on democratic and peaceful solutions to diversity.

2. International instruments

In 1992, the United Nations (UN) in its Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities accepted that one of its basic aims, as proclaimed in its Charter, was to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, gender, language or religion. It reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small. The UN also emphasised that the constant promotion and realisation of the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as an integral part of the development of society as a whole and within a democratic framework based on the rule of law, would contribute to the strengthening of friendship and co-operation among peoples and states. Article 1 of the resolution seeks the protection of the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and encourages conditions for the promotion of that identity. Article 4.3 states that states should take appropriate measures so that, wherever possible, persons belonging to minorities may have adequate opportunities to learn their mother tongue or to receive instruction in their mother tongue. This is an important challenge for particularly poor and developing countries.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) adopted a resolution in 1992 which affirmed that all governments had an obligation to promote and protect the human rights of all, without

¹ Young, C.: The Rising Tide of Cultural Pluralism – The Nation-State at Bay, University of Wisconsin Press, 1993

² Human Development Report 2004: Cultural liberty in today's diverse world, UNDP 2004.

distinction as to race, caste, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property or place of birth; and that pluralistic democracy may exist in a variety of forms not confined to one particular model requiring that those governed should participate in government. It also expressed deep concern that throughout the world serious problems were arising from inter-ethnic and inter-group conflicts involving, in particular, persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities. On that occasion the IPU called on all states to take measures to ensure that their political structures are based on the full participation of all citizens, regardless of their racial, ethnic, linguistic or religious background, as well as on the principles of individual freedom and basic human rights for all, in order to promote dynamic and harmonious inter-ethnic relations. It reminded governments of the importance of access to the media for the full expression of ethnic, religious or linguistic identity. It also called on them to ensure such access wherever necessary.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme is another initiative which, through interdisciplinary, comparative, and culturally sensitive research, provides information useful for the peaceful and democratic management of societies characterised by cultural and ethnic pluralism. In particular, this research should help design policies that contribute to the goals of achieving equality of citizenship rights between culturally diverse groups and the avoidance and solution of ethnic conflict. UNESCO's position is that promoting democratic governance and designing multicultural policies requires, first and foremost, a legal framework recognising the equal rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic groups. This framework is provided by standard-setting instruments of international human rights law which address the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

3. Institutional approaches to dealing with diversity

Within democratic states in Europe and Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific, an array of very different constitutional and policy solutions are found. Two approaches for accommodating diversity can however, be distinguished:

Integrative institutions seek to minimise the importance of ethnicity. State institutions are neutral as far as culture, ethnicity or religion is concerned. Incentives are provided for inter-ethnic cooperation and for multi-ethnic parties based on common interest. This approach may also stipulate that markers of group distinctiveness are forbidden. Federalist structures are based on territorial, rather than ethnic or linguistic criteria. Regarding linguistic diversity, a single common language or mandatory multilingualism are typical solutions. State neutrality also implies that the equal rights of individuals to freely choose their ethnic, cultural or religious consciousness are guaranteed by the state and that any form of discrimination is banned.

Communal institutions recognise the importance of ethnicity, but seek to minimise its negative consequences. At the political level, power-sharing arrangements, quotas for certain minorities, supramajoritarian requirements or veto rights for ethnic groups are instruments for ensuring that ethnically-based interests are represented. Parties based on ethnic, cultural or linguistic features play an important role. Federalist structures or autonomous regions, based on ethnic or linguistic diversity (such as in Belgium or Ethiopia), are another instrument to accommodate diversity, just like special parliaments or institutions of self-government for

minorities (as they exist, for example, for the Sami people in Finland). Minority groups or ethnic regions may profit from special rules to ensure their right to learn and practice their language, sometimes separate schools or even legal systems are in place. Official multilingualism is another solution. South Africa, for example, constitutionally recognises 11 official languages.

4. Challenges to the democratic accommodation of diversity

Exclusion and inequality: An estimated 900 million people belong to groups that are subject to some kind of living mode or participation exclusion not faced by other groups in the state.¹ This exclusion often has material consequences. Where minorities are disadvantaged in their access to employment, education or social services, mobilisation on an ethnic or religious basis, and possibly violent uprisings against disparities, become more likely.

Migration: Integration of migrants is a challenge for both European and ACP countries. With climate change, rising food prices and restrictive immigration policies in industrialised countries, migration between developing countries is likely to rise further. In times of new economic hardships, tolerance towards immigrants tends to decrease, and xenophobic discourses by extremist or populist parties which present immigrants as scapegoats may flourish.

Nation-building: European history shows that nation-states need a lot of time and often targeted policies to ensure the development of a collective identity and sense of solidarity. The building of nation-states within borders artificially created by colonialism compounds the creation of a collective identity and sense of solidarity. The shift from a state-centred model of society towards regional and continental integration within agreed upon international norms and standards also needs to be borne in mind.

Conflicts over natural resources: Under the international human rights regime, indigenous peoples have special rights, as regards for example the use of their traditional land and the right to their traditional knowledge. This can conflict with development strategies, which rely on the exploitation of natural resources located on indigenous territory.

Cultural liberty and human rights: Not all traditional cultural practices are in conformity with international human rights standards, such as female genital mutilation or the denial of equal economic and political rights to women. This fact is sometimes used as an argument against multiculturalism. The challenge is to promote an understanding of cultural liberty which focuses on individual choices, rather than the preservation of traditional standards.

5. Responses

At international level and in development cooperation

- Development policies should target exclusion and inequality. Not only vertical stratification, but also horizontal stratification should be taken into account.

¹ Data from the Minorities at Risk data set, quoted in Human Development Report 2004: Cultural liberty in today's diverse world, UNDP 2004, p. 6.

- Rights of persons belonging to minorities, as well as their specific needs, must be mainstreamed in all development programmes and projects. Targeted programmes should be developed in particular in the media and education sectors to enhance tolerance and understanding.
- In the framework of the Cotonou partnership, political platforms should be developed for exchanging best practices in the political and constitutional accommodation of diversity.
- Regional organisations can play an important role in promoting principles of minority protection and non-discrimination and in developing solutions for ethnic conflicts with a transborder dimension. They are also instrumental in developing international approaches to abolishing harmful cultural and traditional practices

At national level

- All EU and ACP countries should ratify and implement the international and regional conventions and accept international mechanisms for the protection of human rights and develop effective antidiscrimination legislation.
- A political and legal structure that guarantees and protects the rights of diverse groups within the state should be established.
- A strong civil society which acts in support of the democratic political order provides a mechanism which can keep democracy intact in diverse societies.
- A democratic culture should be created where citizens actively exercise their civil rights in an environment where respect for differences is encouraged and a shared national identity is developed.
- Human rights institutions such as ombudspersons or human rights commissions should be specifically trained and equipped to deal with allegations of discrimination and violations of rights of one ethnic group by another.
- Programmes should be developed to promote social inclusion of minorities, as well as policies to promote fair representation of all ethnic groups in public offices, administration, police and security sector etc.
- Where diversity has resulted in violent conflicts or threatens to do so, standing mediation mechanisms should be established – such as round tables or conciliation committees – to tackle conflicts before further escalation.
- Elections and party systems should be designed so as to allow representation of minority interests, while trying to prevent ethnicity from becoming the main cleavage.
- Relevant communities should not be divided into different educational institutions and multicultural education should be ensured.

ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Committee on Economic Development, Finance and Trade

27.01.2009

DRAFT REPORT

on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and their possible impact on
ACP States

Corrapporteurs: ... (Senegal) and Jürgen Schröder

PART A: MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| PROCEDURAL PAGE | 3 |
| MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION | 4 |
| EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (published separately) | |

PROCEDURAL PAGE

At its meeting of 16 March 2008 in Ljubljana (Slovenia), the Bureau of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly authorised its Committee on Economic Development, Finance and Trade to draw up a report, pursuant to Article 2(8) of its Rules of Procedure, on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and their possible impact on ACP States.

At its meeting of 10 September 2008, the Committee on Economic Development, Finance and Trade appointed Mamadou Seck (Senegal) ACP co-rapporteur, and Jürgen Schröder EU co-rapporteur. At its meeting of 11 February 2009, the committee appointed ... (Senegal) ACP co-rapporteur in place of Mamadou Seck.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 10 September 2008, 24 November 2008, 11 February 2009 and

At the last meeting, it adopted the motion for a resolution.

The following were present for the vote: ...

The resolution was tabled on ...

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and their possible impact on ACP States

The ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly,

- meeting in Prague (Czech Republic) from ... to ...,
- having regard to Article 17(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (the Cotonou Agreement)¹,
- having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 980/2005 of 27 June 2005 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences²,
- having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 of 20 December 2007 applying the arrangements for products originating in certain states which are part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States provided for in agreements establishing, or leading to the establishment of, Economic Partnership Agreements³,
- having regard to the conclusions of the 2870th EU General Affairs and External Relations Council meeting of 26 and 27 May 2008 on the Economic Partnership Agreements,
- having regard to the resolution of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers adopted in Addis-Ababa on 13 June 2008,
- having regard to the Communication of 27 June 2007 from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council entitled 'From Cairo to Lisbon – The EU-Africa Strategic Partnership' (COM(2007)0357),
- having regard to the Communication of 23 October 2007 from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, on Economic Partnership Agreements (COM(2007)0635),
- having regard to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in particular Article XXIV thereof,
- having regard to the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which sets out the Millennium Development Goals as criteria collectively established by the international community for the elimination of poverty,

¹ OJ L 317, 15.12.2000, p. 3.

² OJ L 169, 30.6.2005, p. 1.

³ OJ L 348, 31.12.2007, p. 1-154

- having regard to the Declaration of the second Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Integration adopted in Kigali, Rwanda, on 26 and 27 July 2007,
 - having regard to the report presented by Ms Christiane Taubira, Member of the French National Assembly, on 16 June 2008: 'Les Accords de Partenariat Economique entre l'Union européenne et les pays ACP. Et si la Politique se mêlait enfin des affaires du monde ?',
 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 26 September 2002 on the European Parliament's recommendations to the Commission concerning the negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements with the ACP countries and regions¹,
 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 23 March 2006 on the development impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)²,
 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 23 May 2007 on Economic Partnership Agreements³,
 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 23 May 2007 on the EU's Aid for Trade⁴,
 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 12 December 2007 on Economic Partnership Agreements⁵,
 - having regard to its resolution of 19 February 2004 on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs): problems and prospects⁶,
 - having regard to its resolution of 23 November 2006 on the review of negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)⁷,
 - having regard to its Kigali Declaration for development-friendly Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), adopted on 20 November 2007⁸,
- A. whereas Article 36(1) of the Cotonou Agreement contains the agreement of the European Union and the ACP States to conclude 'WTO compatible trading arrangements, removing progressively barriers to trade between them and enhancing cooperation in all areas relevant to trade',
- B. whereas negotiations between the European Union and the ACP Group of States on issues of general interest started the same year and were followed by separate

¹ OJ C 273E, 14.11.2003, p. 305.

² OJ C 292E, 1.12.2006, p. 121.

³ OJ C 102E, 24.4.2008, p. 301.

⁴ OJ C 102E, 24.4.2008, p. 291.

⁵ Texts adopted, P6_TA(2007)0614.

⁶ OJ C 120, 30.4.2004, pp. 16-22.

⁷ OJ C 330, 30.12.2006, pp. 36-40.

⁸ OJ C 58, 1.3.2008, pp. 44-46.

negotiations between the EU and six EPA regions (Caribbean, West Africa, Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, SADC minus, Pacific),

- C. whereas the 15 Member States of the Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (CARIFORUM) have initialled an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU and its Member States on 16 December 2007,
- D. whereas 18 African countries, of which 8 are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), initialled 'stepping stone' Economic Partnership Agreements in November and December 2007, while 29 other African ACP countries, of which three are non-LDCs, did not initial any EPA, and whereas South Africa had already signed up to the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), a WTO compatible trade regime with the European Union,
- E. whereas Papua New Guinea and Fiji, two non-LDC ACP countries, initialled an interim Economic Partnership Agreement on 23 November 2007, while the remaining Pacific ACP countries (six LDCs and seven non-LDCs) did not initial an EPA,
- F. whereas in 2008 only the agreement between the CARIFORUM States and the EU and the interim agreements between the EU and Côte d'Ivoire and the EU and Ghana were signed,
- G. whereas the EU has applied, as from 1 January 2008, the import arrangement to products originating in the ACP States which initialled EPAs or stepping stone EPAs, as provided for in these agreements¹,
- H. whereas the African and the Pacific regions continue negotiations with the European Union with a view to the conclusion of full Economic Partnership Agreements,
- I. whereas it has been repeatedly confirmed by all parties that the EPAs must be instruments of development in order to promote sustainable development, regional integration, and a reduction of poverty in the ACP States,
- J. whereas the adjustment costs resulting from the EPAs will have a significant impact on the development of ACP countries, which, whilst difficult to predict, will consist of direct impact through the loss of customs duties and indirect impact through the costs necessary for adaptation or social support in the areas of employment, skills enhancement, production, export diversification and reform of public financial management,
- K. whereas 21 ACP countries have set out specific amounts for the accompanying measures to the EPAs in their National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) for the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), some of which have not yet signed an EPA,
- L. whereas the amounts specifically laid down for EPA-related measures in all NIPs constitutes only 0.9% of the total amount of the NIPs (A-envelopes); whereas in addition

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 of 20 December 2007 applying the arrangements for products originating in certain states which are part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States provided for in agreements establishing, or leading to the establishment of, Economic Partnership Agreements (OJ L 348, 31.12.2007, p. 1.)

to this there are substantial indirect EPA supporting measures available such as regional integration and infrastructure as well as Aid for Trade,

- M. whereas the development impact of EPAs on ACP States will result from their effects on:
- the reduction of net customs revenues and its effect on the budgets of the ACP States,
 - the improvement of the supply of ACP countries' economies and provision of customers with imported EU products,
 - growing exports to the EU from ACP countries through improved Rules of Origin, which would lead to economic growth, more employment, increased state revenue which could be used to fund social measures,
 - regional integration in the ACP regions, which has the capacity to improve the framework for economic development and would therefore contribute to economic growth,
 - the successful use of financing for Aid for Trade in connection with the EPAs,
 - the implementation of reform measures in the ACP countries, in particular as regards public finance management, collection of customs duties and establishment of a new tax revenue system,
- N. whereas the trade inside and between ACP regions and between ACP countries and other developing countries (South-South) can have important positive effects on the development of ACP countries,
1. Urges the EU Member States to respect their commitments to increase Official Development Aid (ODA), which will enable an increase in Aid for Trade, and to establish accompanying measures in the form of regional Aid for Trade packages for the implementation of the EPAs contributing to the positive impact of the EPAs on development;
 2. Reminds the EU institutions and governments that neither the conclusion nor the renunciation of an EPA should lead to a situation where an ACP country may find itself in a less favourable position than it was under the trade provisions of the Cotonou Agreement;
 3. Urges the ACP countries and the European Commission to make best use of the funding available for Aid for Trade in order to support the reform process in areas essential for economic development; to improve infrastructure where it is necessary to benefit more effectively from the opportunities offered by the EPAs; to compensate the net loss of customs revenue and encourage tax reform so that public investments in social sectors are not reduced; to invest in the production chain in order to diversify export production; and to produce more, and more highly processed, export goods;

4. Stresses that support measures linked to the EPAs should take into account the importance of regional integration and economic relations with other developing countries to the development of the ACP countries;
5. Urges the European negotiators to give ACP negotiators sufficient time to evaluate the agreements and to make suggestions before they are adopted;
6. Calls on the ACP governments to implement necessary reforms in order to realise good governance, in particular in the field of public administration, such as in public financial management, collection of customs duties, tax revenue system, fight against corruption and mismanagement;
7. Urges the institutions and governments of the EU Member States to do their utmost to re-establishing an atmosphere of confidence and trust in so far as it has been damaged in the course of negotiations;
8. Stresses that the implementation of the EPAs should be monitored by a parliamentary body, which has to be provided for in the EPA texts, and that this Parliamentary body should in each case evolve from the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly (JPA) and its bodies and remain closely connected to, or part of, the JPA;
9. Considers that the EDF Regional Strategy Papers and Regional Indicative Programmes should contain important, systematic and well considered support for EPA implementation, taking into account the necessary reform process that would make the EPA a success;
10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the European Parliament, the European Commission, the EU Council Presidency, the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament, national and regional parliaments and the ACP regional organisations.

15.01.2009

DRAFT REPORT

on the social and environmental consequences of climate change in the
ACP countries

Co- rapporteurs: Mr Netty Baldeh (Gambia) and Mr Josep Borrell
Fontelles

PART A: DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| PROCEDURAL PAGE | 3 |
| MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION | 4 |
| EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (Published separately) | |

PROCEDURAL PAGE

At its meeting of 16 March 2008, the Bureau of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly authorised its Committee on Social Affairs and the Environment to draw up a report, pursuant to Rule 2(8) of its Rules of Procedure, on the social and environmental consequences of climate change in the ACP countries.

At its meetings of 15 March 2008, the Committee on Social Affairs and the Environment appointed Mr Netty Baldeh (Gambia) and Mr Josep Borrell Fontelles, as co-rapporteurs.

The Committee on Social Affairs and the Environment considered the draft report at its meetings. At the latter meeting, it adopted the accompanying draft motion for a resolution.

The following were present for the vote: ...

The resolution was tabled for adoption on ...

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the social and environmental consequences of climate change in the ACP countries

The ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly,

- meeting in Prague (Czech Republic) from 6 to 9 April 2009,
- having regard to Article 17(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 and revised in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005 ('Cotonou Agreement'), and in particular Article 32 thereof,
- having regard to Articles 177-181 of the Treaty establishing the European Community,
- having regard to the joint statement of 20 December 2005 by the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on European Union Development Policy: 'The European Consensus', and in particular Articles 12, 22, 38, 75, 76, 101, 105 thereof¹,
- having regard to Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests, adopted by more than 178 governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 3 to 14 June 1992 and whose principles were strongly reaffirmed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg (South Africa) from 26 August to 4 September 2002,
- having regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol,
- having regard to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which was adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996,
- having regard to the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which sets out the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as criteria established jointly by the international community for the elimination of poverty,
- having regard to the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),

¹ OJ C 46, 24.2.2006, p. 1.

- having regard to the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters " adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in January 2005 in Kobo, Hyogo (Japan),
- having regard to the Declaration on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation, adopted by the Development and Environment Ministers of OECD Member countries on 4 April 2006,
- having regard to the G8 Summit Declaration of 7 June 2007, issued in Heiligendamm, on "Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Energy Security – Challenge and Opportunity for World Economic Growth",
- having regard to the Africa-EU partnership on Climate change as part of the First Action Plan (2008-2010) for the implementation of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy,
- having regard to the Bali Roadmap adopted at the United Nations Climate Change Conference on the island Bali (Indonesia) in December 2007,
- having regard to the 14th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP 14) and the Fourth Conference of Parties serving as a meeting of the parties to the Kyoto (COP/MOP 4), from 1 to 12 December 2008 in Poznan (Poland),
- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation (COM(2003)0085) - of 11 March 2003,
- having regard to the Council Conclusions and the Action Plan 2004-2008 on Climate Change in the Context of Development of 24 November 2004,
- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee - Policy Coherence for Development - Accelerating progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals (COM(2005)0134 final) - of 12 April 2005,
- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius The way ahead for 2020 and beyond - of 10 January 2007,
- having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8-9 March 2007, underlining the importance of achieving the strategic objective of limiting the global average temperature to not more than 2° C above pre-industrial levels,
- having regard to the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Building a Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change (COM(2007)0540),

- having regard to the Resolution of the European Parliament on building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change (2008/2131(INI)) of 21 October 2008,
 - having regard to the Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council entitled "Climate Change and International Security" of 14 March 2008 (S113/08),
 - having regard to the report of Nicholas Stern entitled "The Economics of Climate Change. The Stern Review" ("the Stern Report") of 2006,
 - having regard to the Report made by the OECD in 2007 entitled "Stocktaking of Progress on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Co-operation Activities",
 - having regard to the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and in particular to the Fourth Assessment Report of Working Group II of the IPCC entitled 'Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability',
 - having regard to the Human Development Report 2007/2008 entitled "Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world" launched by the United Nations Development Program,
 - having regard to the report of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund entitled "Global Monitoring Report 2008: MDGs and the Environment - Agenda for Inclusive and Sustainable Development",
 - having regard to the OECD Environmental Outlook to 2030 of March 2008,
 - having regard to its previous resolution on climate change and small island developing states in the context of the ACP-EU cooperation framework adopted on 1 April 1999 in Strasbourg,
 - having regard to its previous resolution on natural disasters in ACP States: EU funding for preparedness (EDF funds) and relief (ECHO funds) adopted on 22 November 2007 in Kigali (Rwanda),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Social Affairs and the Environment (ACP-EU/...),
- A. whereas developing countries have contributed least to climate change (CC) but will face its most severe social and environmental consequences, due to their social, economic and geographical vulnerability, their heavy dependence on agriculture, fisheries and other natural resources, and their limited capacity (human, financial and technological) to deal with climate change impacts,
- B. whereas accelerated sea level rise will cause inundation, flooding, coastal erosion, salt water intrusion into inland freshwater resources and even submersion of some low-lying Pacific or Caribbean islands; whereas the number of people at risk

from coastal flooding only in Africa would increase from 1 million in 1990 to over 70 million in 2080,

- C. whereas temperature rise and rainfall variability will lead to severe droughts and sharply reduce water availability in the ACP countries; whereas 75 to 250 million people in Africa will be exposed to an increase of water stress and insecurity with a 1°C rise, 350 to 600 million with a 2°C rise and up to 1.8 billion if temperatures rise with 3°C,
- D. whereas CC will further enhance desertification and soil degradation, compromising even more agricultural production and food security, exacerbating hunger and malnutrition in the ACP regions,
- E. whereas rising sea levels and temperature will heavily impact coastal and marine ecosystems, reducing the catch in the Pacific and Caribbean islands and along the African coast and negatively affecting local food supplies,
- F. whereas CC will further accelerate decline in biodiversity, pose a serious threat of extinction to many plant and animal species and damage some ecosystems beyond repair; whereas biodiversity consequences in the ACP countries will have crucial effects on the food-chain and on the livelihoods of people who depend on goods directly from the ecosystems,
- G. whereas CC, coupled with existing weak public health systems and limited access to public healthcare, will lead to an increased incidence of vector- and waterborne diseases such as malaria, dengue and cholera, increased heat stress and prevalence of respiratory illnesses,
- H. whereas environmental consequences of CC will trigger large-scale migration flows both internally and across borders (IPCC estimates 150 million migrants by 2050); whereas most ACP environmental migrants will move and settle within their home countries or neighbouring countries thus leading to escalating humanitarian crises, rapid urbanisation and associated slum growth, and stalled development within the ACP countries,
- I. whereas CC undermines national, regional and global security, leading to conflicts over scarce natural resources or due to displaced populations,
- J. whereas climate change is placing 40% of international poverty reduction investment at risk (World Bank estimates), thus posing a serious threat to poverty reduction, economic and social development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in many ACP countries,
- K. whereas to avoid the worst irreversible effects of CC, global temperature rise has to be limited below 2°C and global GHG concentrations in the atmosphere have to be stabilised below 450 ppm; whereas indisputably the biggest CO₂ emitters - the industrialised countries and emerging economies - should bear the primary responsibility for slashing their emissions,
- L. whereas mitigation measures have to be combined with adaptation measures in the ACP countries to manage the significant impacts of CC; whereas

industrialised countries have a historical responsibility for CC and are morally obliged to assist ACP countries in their efforts to adapt to its consequences according to the "polluter pays" principle,

- M. whereas there is currently a huge gap as regards the financing of adaptation in developing countries; whereas while estimated annual adaptation costs range from USD 10 to over 80 billion per annum, currently resources provided by industrial countries through multilateral funding mechanisms equal to 150-300 million a year,
- N. whereas early action on CC adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) represent a clearly cost-effective solution; whereas estimates predict that one dollar spent on DRR has the potential to save up to seven dollars in disaster response, thereby also providing a strong argument for frontloading aid spending,
- O. whereas the procedures for application and distribution of resources under different CC financing mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) are rather complicated and lack involvement of recipient countries,
- P. whereas CDM has so far been poorly suited to meeting the needs of the poorest countries for investments in clean technology, with Africa hosting only 2% of all CDM projects; whereas often the sustainability and additionality criteria of the CDM projects are not maintained,
- Q. whereas any delay in taking firm decisions on the mechanisms and financing necessary to reduce the causes and consequences of CC will result in much higher costs,

GENERAL

1. Calls on the Commission and donor countries to re-shape and re-design development cooperation to be CC resilient and to follow low carbon pathways;
2. Calls on the Commission to simplify its existing structures dealing with CC and development issues;
3. Calls on the Commission and the EU Member States to build better links between the MDGs and CC by incorporating impacts of and adaptation to CC into projects and programmes aimed at achieving the MDGs;
4. Welcomes the fact that some progress in placing adaptation on equal footing with mitigation has been achieved during the negotiations of the future post-Kyoto framework; stresses however that a firmer link between adaptation and mitigation negotiations needs to be established, so that key decisions on these issues are not made in isolation from each other;
5. Calls on the international community and the private sector to provide the necessary investments for research, development and rapid and comprehensive transfer of technologies for mitigation (e.g. low carbon energy technologies, technologies for carbon capture and storage) and adaptation in the ACP countries;

also calls on the international community to remove trade barriers for CC adaptation technology and free up intellectual property rights (ex. compulsory licensing);

6. Calls on the Commission and EU Member States to support UNESCO's activities that contribute to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS and the subsequent Mauritius Strategy;

MITIGATION

7. Underlines that a global consensus on an ambitious and binding mitigation goal must be reached during the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen 2009 and therefore calls on all industrialized countries and rapidly developing countries to agree to a binding GHG target; suggests that in order to stimulate the participation of emerging economies in the new agreement a more flexible and differentiated approach for these countries be established (ex. targets only for specific sectors), taking into account the industrialised countries' historical responsibility for global warming;
8. Notes that the procedures for application and distribution of resources under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) need to be reviewed and simplified to make the CDM more easily accessible to ACP countries and to result in a more balanced distribution of CDM projects, with an increase in the number of projects particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa; stresses that a system should be set in place to ensure that CDM projects comply with the additionality principle and lead to sustainable development of the ACP countries; calls on donor countries to help build the necessary capacity in the ACP countries to enhance their participation in the CDM and not to focus exclusively on CDM as the ultimate policy tool, but also develop new mechanisms for mitigation in the ACP countries;
9. Calls on the governments of the industrialized countries and emerging economies to set clear and consistent long-term policy frameworks to encourage eco-innovation and investment (e.g. renewable energy, fuel efficient and hybrid vehicles, new fuels); underlines that private sector also has a central role in driving eco-innovation; believes also that in the medium to longer term ways to change the overall consumption patterns in the developed countries have to be put in place to reduce emissions;
10. Stresses that the Commission and donor countries' governments should strengthen partnership with the ACP governments to develop ambitious policy initiatives and plans to curb deforestation and reduce forest degradation and to provide technologies and substantial resources for sustainable forest management in the ACP countries;

ADAPTATION

11. Calls on the ACP Governments to incorporate adaptation goals and measures directly into their national development plans, poverty reduction strategies and sectoral policies and strategies as well as in all stages and levels of their decision-making process;

12. Underlines that contributions for adaptation should become a legally binding commitment, reflected both in the international agreement to be adopted in Copenhagen 2009 as well as in domestic legislation within the EU-27;
13. Calls on industrialized countries to increase significantly their financial support for adaptation in ACP countries and to explore innovative financing mechanisms intended for this purpose such as inter alia international taxes on trade, national emission taxes, levies on air travel tickets, auctioning of assigned amount units; calls on the Commission to increase substantially the budget for the GCCA, to give significantly more consideration to CC in the forthcoming EDFs budget and to implement urgently the idea of a Global Climate Change Financing Mechanism, an innovative financing instrument to frontload support for climate related investments for the poorest and most vulnerable countries;
14. Emphasises that adaptation finance has to be additional to the already existing ODA and aid commitments;
15. Calls on the International Financial Institutions to expand their adaptation policies, programmes, and financing instruments;
16. Urges the private sector to step up its commitments to fill the CC financial gap; encourages the Commission and the EU and ACP governments to invest in developing Public Private Partnerships to attract additional funding from the private sector for financing adaptation projects, especially in LDCs;
17. Believes that better donor coordination, much more intensive North-South dialogue and enhanced cooperation between donor and developing countries on CC policies, mechanisms and financing for adaptation is needed, in accordance with the Paris Principles and the Accra Agenda for Action 2008;
18. Underlines the need to further foster regional collaboration between ACP countries facing similar CC problems;
19. Calls on donor countries and international organisations to invest in strengthening the infrastructure for climate monitoring and climate-related data management and the adaptive capacity of institutions, local communities and individuals in the ACP countries;
20. Encourages R&D institutions of EU Member States to promote and facilitate exchange of best practices and information, share expertise and knowledge, and forge networks and partnerships with similar institutions in the ACP countries in sectors where CC is a major driver (e.g. agriculture, water resource management);
21. Calls on development partners to support the ACP governments and civil organisations in elaborating public education and information campaigns on CC impacts;
22. Welcomes the Commission's intention to propose an EU Strategy for DRR; calls on the Commission and the EU Member States to increase investment in DRR as

a means to facilitate CC adaptation and to include long-term funding for DRR as part of the regular development aid; considers that private-sector development of climate-related insurance markets in the ACP countries should be promoted to enhance resilience to climate shocks;

23. Calls on the Commission and EU governments to provide more resources for strengthening the capacity of health systems in the ACP countries to help them cope with the adverse effects of CC on health;
24. Considers that adequate planning and management of environmental migration will be critical for human security; to this end calls on the international community to identify and address the protection gaps for CC-related displacement in existing law; suggests that asylum regulations or agreements on a regional or international level be considered in view of the extremely vulnerable situation of the island states that risk becoming submerged; reminds also that instruments to protect the identity, culture and traditions of environmental refugees should be developed and put in place;
25. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EU Council, the European Commission, the African Union, the UNFCCC and the World Bank.

