



# Annual Report 2011

**CIDSE**   
together for global justice  
ensemble pour un monde de justice  
juntos en pro de la justicia global

# CIDSE – international alliance of Catholic development agencies

Our 16 members from Europe and North America share a common strategy in their efforts to eradicate poverty and establish global justice.

We:

- advocate for pro-poor policies in the areas of Resources for Development; Climate Justice; Food, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade; Business and Human Rights. The issues of Global Governance and Gender are addressed in all of the above areas.
- coordinate development cooperation efforts, aiming at strengthening the impact of programmes and the advocacy work of our Southern partners.

As an international alliance, communication and sharing and learning are also vital to our work.

CIDSE's activities are facilitated by a Secretariat based in Brussels, Belgium.

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# Foreword

## by the President

Last year echoed an increasing call for change across the world. The Arab spring generated a wave of enthusiasm and expectations for a brighter future. In the world's advanced economies, millions of people took to the streets questioning why the poorest and most vulnerable people pay the highest price for a faulting economic and social system.

The crisis has brought into focus several obstacles to development: the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as the growing scarcity of non-renewable resources like oil and coal, land, water, and carbon space. And then there's food. Increased speculation, food price fluctuations and land grabbing contribute to the ongoing food crisis, while one third of the world's food is lost uneaten. In 2011 we witnessed famine in the Horn of Africa; a scandalous tragedy which should never happen again.

Unless we understand the current trends and try to anticipate future uncertainties they herald, and then position ourselves to take action against the future shocks to the global systems, things look quite frankly uncomfortable. And if they are uncomfortable for those of us in the rich part of the world, they are potentially disastrous for those living in absolute poverty.

Amid this bleak picture are signs of hope. Through its member organisations, and with partners rooted in local communities in developing countries, CIDSE continues to advocate for positive change at the national, EU and UN level. Not only by addressing the immediate needs of people, but also by identifying the systemic causes which need to be taken into account if extreme poverty is to be eradicated.

In 2011, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a tax on financial transactions, a tool for equity and sustainable development which CIDSE has long advocated for. We are directly involved in defining a Global Strategic Framework for food security and nutrition within the UN Committee on World Food Security. Despite limited progress in the international climate negotiations, a Green Climate Fund was created last December to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. In the course of last year, the UN also adopted a set of guiding principles on the impact of business on human rights. CIDSE members and partners were closely involved in this process.

As Catholic development agencies, inspired by the values of compassion, hope, solidarity and partnership, we have to be there with the poorest of the world, reclaiming and amplifying their voices. We must continue to work for the transformation of unjust systems and challenge the principalities and powers. We must start with what is possibly the hardest of all: to rethink the priorities in our lives and begin to live more simply. In 2011, we have kicked-off reflections about CIDSE's role in establishing a model of development which is more sustainable and which puts people at its heart. The 2012 Rio+20 Summit on sustainable development is the next international milestone where CIDSE will promote and advocate for this change.

In dire times, we can punch above our weight by working together, speaking truth to decision makers, letting them know that now is the time to build a better world.



Chris Bain  
President, CIDSE  
Director, CAFOD (England and Wales)

# Closer than ever to an FTT

**CIDSE believes a Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) would contribute to stabilising financial markets and reducing speculation, while at the same time raising urgently needed money to fight poverty and climate change.**

After more than a decade of relentless civil society advocacy for an FTT, the European Commission finally tabled a proposal in September 2011 for the implementation of an EU-wide FTT. Changing its position almost 180 degrees, the Commission echoed many arguments that CIDSE has long used in favour of this tax. The Commission stated that the proposal was meant to discourage overly risky transactions on financial markets, to complement regulatory measures aimed at avoiding future crises and to ensure even taxation of the sector vis-à-vis other sectors.

Yet the battle for adopting an FTT is far from over. First of all, some EU members – the most notable of which is the UK – continue to strongly oppose an EU-wide FTT. This gives rise to the possibility of alternative modalities, such as a Eurozone FTT or an FTT adopted by a coalition of the willing.

In 2012, CIDSE will continue to push for this innovative source of finance – a means for more equity, justice and sustainable development – to be implemented at the EU and international level.



## Resources for Development

We urge governments to honour their financial commitments and lobby for innovative measures and adequate financial regulation to raise additional money to fight poverty and climate change.

## January



### Country by Country reporting

CIDSE calls for urgent common EU rules on country by country disclosure requirements for multinational companies operating in developing countries. In its submission to the European Commission (EC) DG MARKT consultation, CIDSE emphasises the importance of greater transparency and accountability in relation to global revenue flows for partners in resource-rich countries such as the DRC, Cambodia and Peru.



### Anniversaries

During the year, CIDSE members Broederlijk Delen, CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Entraide et Fraternité and Fastenopfer celebrate their 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, and Center of Concern its 40<sup>th</sup> birthday.

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### EU Budget 2014-2020

CIDSE starts working on the EU multiannual financial framework (MFF) in the run-up to the publication of the EC proposals in June and pushes for a Financial Transaction Tax in the context of discussions on “own resources” for the future EU budget.



### Board of Directors

Directors of CIDSE member organisations elect Chris Bain, Director of CAFOD, as the new President of CIDSE for a three-year period and hold a strategic session on development cooperation which kicks off CIDSE’s reflection on alternative models of development.

# Countering food price volatility

Food issues ranked high again in 2011, from the famine in the Horn of Africa to the first ever G20 Agricultural Ministers' meeting. Record food prices in early 2011 confirmed that the food crisis is far from over.

Price volatility in global food markets has a profound impact on the food security of the poor. It erodes purchasing power and thereby depresses people's general well-being and quality of life, increases their vulnerability to shocks and aggravates overall political instability.

High prices can technically be good news for farmers, but their volatility is extremely dangerous, as farmers and other agents in the food chain risk losing their investments if prices plummet.

Speculation on commodity markets is one of the factors contributing to food price volatility. In various lobby meetings with governments from the North and the South, and armed with a new policy paper, CIDSE made a strong appeal to policy makers to regulate markets to discourage speculation for more stable food prices.



## Food and Sustainable Agriculture

We work to ensure that policy changes in agriculture and rural development reduce poverty and inequality, making them effective instruments for the promotion of food security for all.

## February



### World Social Forum

CIDSE, its members and partners from around the world 'float' their ideas for global justice at the World Social Forum in Dakar, participating in strategic discussions on land grabbing, climate change and a post-2015 development framework.



### Development cooperation

In order to maximize our impact, an interactive map providing basic data for each member organisation working in any given country is made available on the website. CIDSE pursues its work towards a common understanding of how to bring about change and drafts a document that is viewed as a milestone in the network's reflection on this issue.

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### Beyond 2015

During the World Social Forum, CIDSE co-organises, with partners of the Beyond 2015 campaign, two debates on what kind of a framework should succeed the Millennium Development Goals after 2015.

### Communication

The CIDSE Secretariat issues its first 'Highlights', a new bi-monthly newsletter with updates on the network's activities.

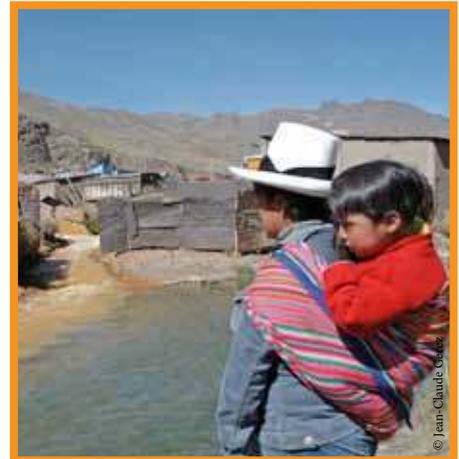


# Ending human rights violations by business

Last year, the 2005–11 mandate of the UN Special Representative on Business & Human Rights, John Ruggie, was concluded with the adoption of a set of Guiding Principles on the duties of states, the responsibilities of businesses, and on access to justice for victims of human rights violations.

Throughout 2011, CIDSE worked closely with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), and several of the main human rights organisations, for an ambitious outcome. Although CIDSE would have liked the Special Representative's report to go further, civil society efforts did lead to significant shifts in his position. Civil society pressure led to the Special Representative's support for a mixed regime that includes state regulation, as well as for a future international instrument on serious abuses in situations of conflict.

To influence the June 2011 Human Rights Council decision on future work on business and human rights within the United Nations, a CIDSE delegation including CAFOD, Fastenopfer, MISEREOR and the Philippine-MISEREOR Partnership, met with 13 key government actors, and communicated text suggestions and statements during the negotiations.



## Business and Human Rights

We defend local communities in developing countries which face negative impacts from transnational businesses, aiming at closing gaps in existing standards and regulation.

## March

### South Sudan

CIDSE and Caritas agencies meet together in Juba to review the political situation ahead of the creation of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July and to discuss joint humanitarian work in the region.



### Sustainable development

CIDSE replies to the consultation on the UN High Level Panel on Global sustainability. It also feeds into the EC consultations on its Green paper on 'inclusive growth and sustainable development' and on Rio+20, inviting the EU to play a leading role in this process.



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### G20 Development Agenda

On the occasion of the French G20 Presidency, CIDSE meets officials from the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs in Paris to influence policy discussions within the G20, particularly concerning its development agenda. Later, CIDSE also feeds into the report on financing for development commissioned to Bill Gates by French President Sarkozy.



### EC Structured Dialogue

CIDSE provides inputs for the CONCORD paper for the last meeting of the Structured Dialogue on the involvement of civil society organisations and local authorities in EU development cooperation. The final conference in Budapest concludes with a strong recognition of the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in development, as well as a commitment to use a wider range of funding mechanisms.



# Financing climate justice

The poorest and most vulnerable people in developing countries are most affected by climate change. For CIDSE it is of crucial importance that their needs are met with fair and effective long-term financial support. The new UN Green Climate Fund could fit the bill, provided it obtains the pledged funds.

At the 2011 Climate Summit in Durban the Green Climate Fund was set up to channel international climate finance. Developed countries have committed themselves to channel \$100bn/year through the fund by the year 2020, but it is still unsure where this money will come from. Without a reliable and predictable financial flow the fund will be of little help in supporting adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries.

International climate finance needs an ambitious work programme and a set of innovative sources must be identified to finance the Green Climate Fund. It is the responsibility of developed countries to ensure there will be no gap in climate funding after 2012 when current commitments expire.

In 2012, CIDSE will continue to advocate for a fair, ambitious and binding international climate agreement, calling on the EU and other major emitters to play a leading role.



## Climate Justice

We advocate for effective and equitable policies that significantly reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and support developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and pursue sustainable development paths.

## April

### EU aid to Palestine

Ahead of a meeting of key donors with the Israeli government and the Palestinian authority, CIDSE argues that the EU must do more to end obstructions to its aid efforts in an opinion article published in Euractiv.



### CIDSE meets FAO candidates

After Franz Fischler, CIDSE meets with José Graziano da Silva who will be elected FAO Director General on 26 June. In May, CIDSE and the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance send a joint letter to all candidates in which they express their 'vision for a more efficient, coherent and inclusive FAO'.

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### Criminalisation of social protest discussed in Brussels

CIDSE co-hosts an expert meeting on criminalisation of social protest related to transnational companies in Latin America to identify gaps in the international system in terms of protection for human rights defenders being criminalised and to develop a joint action plan. As a result, *The Criminalisation of Social Protest in Latin America – analysis and recommendations*, is published in June.



# From aid to development effectiveness

**CIDSE believes any transformative process and sustainable changes within societies in the developing world will only happen if there is a shift in our understanding and practice of impact assessment and in our theory of development.**

Building on its work and practice on impact assessment, CIDSE brought a critical view of the aid system to the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4, November 2011), pointing out its weaknesses in addressing the structural causes of poverty and inequality.

Civil society organisations (CSOs) actively participated in the Busan negotiations, which resulted in a non-binding Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (the Busan Partnership), including, for the first time, emerging donors like China and India.

While civil society can take credit for some progress on democratic ownership and human rights, the Busan Partnership does not make clear commitments to advance enabling conditions for CSOs, such as for example freedom of association and expression and the right to communicate and cooperate.

In fact, the private sector emerged as the big winner in Busan. The Busan Partnership considers economic growth as the main driver and framework for development cooperation, watering down and even contradicting a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), which was requested by CSOs.



## Development Cooperation

Our members coordinate their development cooperation programmes in CIDSE, analysing and reviewing their effectiveness and impact regularly.

May

### Sharing and learning on fundraising and development education

At their annual meeting, this year hosted by KOO in Vienna, development education, campaigns and fundraising staff of CIDSE members discuss with political campaigners about the possibility of coordinating national (Lenten) campaigns.



### Caritas Internationalis General Assembly and Holy See meetings

CIDSE's Executive Committee travels to Rome in May to meet with High Level representatives from the Holy See (Cor Unum, Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, Secretariat of State) and to attend the Caritas Internationalis XIX General Assembly, which elects Michel Roy as Secretary General and re-elects Cardinal Oscar Rodriguez Maradiaga as President.

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### Study day on indigenous people in Latin America

The CIDSE Latin America continental platform organises a study day on the diversity of indigenous people in Latin America, their territorial management and external threats that affect their rights.



### Guiding principles on business and human rights

A CIDSE delegation attends the 17<sup>th</sup> Session of the Human Rights Council, which adopts Guiding Principles on the duties of states, the responsibilities of businesses and access to justice in cases of human rights violation. The delegation meets with government officials to influence the decision on future work within the UN on business and human rights.



# Against criminalisation of social protest

**In Latin America, protest – and particularly protest related to large investment projects – is routinely met with direct repression and with the abuse of judicial procedures to convert legitimate protest into criminal acts.**

The aim of criminalisation is obvious: to create fear, tarnish reputations, weaken resistance, force opponents to spend time and resources defending themselves and to justify the use of force against them. Ultimately states and companies aim to weaken and neutralise resistance so that large-scale extractive projects can proceed.

In 2011, EU Delegations in Latin America wrote new Human Rights Country Strategies. Consideration of how to implement EU guidelines to protect human rights defenders is supposed to be incorporated into these strategies, but CIDSE is concerned that consultation with local civil society has been limited and somewhat superficial.

CIDSE has sought to address this issue via contacts with the European External Action Service (EEAS) in Brussels, meetings with EU Delegation staff in Latin America, a workshop to identify gaps in the international system and through a proposal to join forces with the Human Rights and Democracy Network, where expert human rights organisations meet and discuss strategies for targeting the EU on human rights issues.



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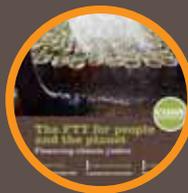
## Extractives and Poverty in Latin America

We facilitate the exchange of successful strategies by partners to respond to the negative environmental, health, social and cultural consequences of extractive projects in Latin America.

## June

### Financial Transaction Tax

CIDSE releases a paper, *The FTT for People and the Planet*, on the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) and climate finance. The network co-organises an event in Brussels on the feasibility of an FTT and the use of revenues. On 29 June, the EC announces its decision to move forward with an FTT within its package of proposals for the 2014–20 EU budget.



### Concord General Assembly

The General Assembly elects CIDSE/Cordaïd candidate Iza Toth as a member of the Concord Board for a mandate of three years.

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### G20 Agriculture Summit

CIDSE sends an open letter with policy recommendations to G20 Agriculture Ministers before their Summit in Paris. This is the first meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers, who discuss measures to reduce price volatility in agricultural markets, but fail to address root causes in their action plan.



### Reductions in Greenhouse gas emissions

CIDSE calls upon Members of the European Parliament to vote in favour of a stronger cut in emissions of 30% below 1990 levels by 2020. The EU has already pledged a 20% reduction, but more ambition is urgently needed to save the climate, and evidence shows it makes economic sense to do so.



# Alternative models of development

**Over-consumption, the pursuit of growth at all costs, and our fossil fuel-driven economies are all serious obstacles towards a fairer world. CIDSE believes it is time to put the human being back at the heart of our economic model, making the economy work for humanity.**

Each person can only truly flourish when every other person has the opportunity to thrive too. Therefore, rethinking the way we relate to others and to the economy is more necessary than ever.

While in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008 there was willingness to discuss profound changes, the world soon returned to 'business as usual'. If we are to create a world where all have the chance to live a decent life, this must change.

Alternative models of development deserve more consideration and CIDSE intends to play an active role in putting them forward and keeping them high on the political agenda.

Through a conference (Brussels, 13 and 14 September 2011), CIDSE and its member organisations discussed in depth how to achieve change and how to take its work on alternative models for development forward in the years ahead. The 2012 Rio+20 Summit on sustainable development is the next international milestone where CIDSE will promote and advocate for this change.



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## September

### Advocacy forum

CIDSE's Secretary General Bernd Nilles attends the annual meeting of the Global Civil Society Advocacy Forum in Montreal, organised by IANGO (International Advocacy NGOs) and CIVICUS, and visits Development and Peace, CIDSE's Canadian member organisation.



### G20 Development ministers' meeting

CIDSE co-organises a side event in Washington to reflect on how and where the G20 can best contribute on development issues, as well as on how it should relate to other development processes such as the Rio+20 sustainable development process at the United Nations.



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### CIDSE conference on growth and development

CIDSE discusses 'inclusive growth', a 'green economy' and the need for alternative models of development at an internal conference and a public debate in Brussels.



### Palestinian UN membership bid

On the eve of the Palestinian statehood bid at the UN General Assembly, CIDSE publishes *With or Without a State*, a paper analysing the legal and political implications of the initiative, highlighting it as a turning point in the policy context for EU aid.



# Another world is possible

**The World Social Forum's (WSF) motto 'another world is possible' proved especially resonant this year as anti-government protests rocked Egypt while the forum took place.**

The 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the World Social Forum (Dakar) brought together civil society groups from more than 120 countries to discuss alternative solutions to global issues. The meeting, in February 2011, was held while the economic elite met in Davos for the World Economic Forum.

Inspired by its members CAFOD ('Hundred Voices' study) and Trócaire ('Leading Edge' research) and as part of the 'Beyond 2015' campaign, CIDSE co-organised two discussions on the framework needed to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015. 'Beyond 2015' is a campaign advocating for a people-led process to the formulation of a post-2015 development agenda. The discussions reflected a rich array of views questioning prevalent paradigms on economic growth, development and global governance and setting out alternatives which truly responded to demands for equity and justice.

Land grabbing emerged as a hot topic during the forum. Land investments from overseas to secure food supplies and biofuels, speculation and resource extraction are the major drivers of this phenomenon, which can have dire consequences for local communities, as small farmers supported by CIDSE members CCFD-Terre Solidaire and MISEREOR witnessed in person.



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## October



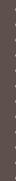
### Extractives in Colombia

CIDSE visits Colombian partners working on extractive issues and participates in the General Assembly meeting of the Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America. An Advisory Group to the CIDSE Extractives and Poverty in Latin America Project is created that consists of 6 partners from 5 Latin American countries.



### Reform of global finance

CIDSE shares the call of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace for a reform of global finance contained in the paper *Towards reforming the international financial and monetary systems in the context of a global public authority*.



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### 37<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Committee on World Food Security

CIDSE co-sponsors a side event on land grabbing with partners, and calls on governments to address the structural problems of the global food system. A new CIDSE paper released in October looks at the impacts of food price volatility on food security in developing countries. In September, CIDSE joined the task team of the FAO Civil Society Mechanism on the Global Strategic Framework.



### On the road to Rio+20

CIDSE provides input to the Zero draft document of the 2012 UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20) in which it outlines its vision of sustainable development and its expectations for the conference.



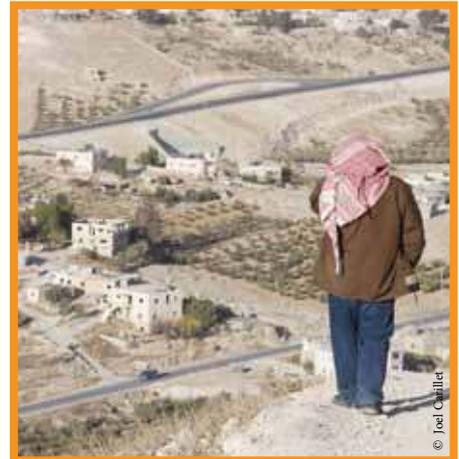
# Palestinian self-determination in the UN spotlight

In 2011, a CIDSE paper analysed the implications of Palestine's application to join the UN, as well as the current obstacles to Palestinians pursuing their own development objectives.

In order to salvage the two-State solution and ensure further development, CIDSE recommended that the EU and its Member States support independent Palestinian action at the international level, insist on respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, and promote effective Palestinian self-determination through aid policies.

Palestine's UN membership application remained locked in the Security Council, but the UN's cultural body, UNESCO, did recognise Palestine in October 2011. This could help to protect the region's cultural patrimony by making responsibilities of all parties clear, and it will also allow Palestinians to address related issues on an equal basis.

This will therefore be a test case to watch. Although protecting ancient sites is less urgent than addressing human rights violations, cultural heritage could prove an asset in breaking aid dependency. Given bleak short-term prospects for peace talks, initiatives such as this one keep Palestinian self-determination in the spotlight. It also gives EU countries a concrete opportunity to show political support for their vision of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.



## Palestine and Israel

CIDSE members and partners in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory work together to reduce poverty and build peace through development and humanitarian programmes.

## November



### G20 in Cannes

In its recommendations for the G20 Summit, CIDSE calls on G20 leaders to reform the global financial system and move economies out of the crisis through just and development-friendly solutions, such as the Financial Transaction Tax.



### CIDSE visits partners in Malawi and South Africa

Ahead of the UN Climate Summit in Durban, CIDSE visits the Dedza region (Malawi) and the Msinga region in Kwa Zulu Natal (South Africa) to see how local communities find answers to increasingly extreme weather, which puts their crop harvests at risk. CADECOM and Mdukatshani, partner organisations of several CIDSE members, support these communities to become more resilient against climate change and increase food security.

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### Global perspectives

CIDSE attends the 'Global perspectives 2011' conference in Berlin, which gathers leaders of global civil society organisations (CSOs). Participants discuss the rise of emerging economies and the impact of this shift in global political and economic power relations for the work of CSOs.



### From aid to development effectiveness

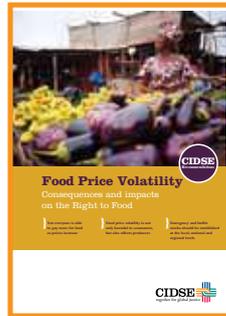
CIDSE attends the OECD 4<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. At a co-sponsored side event, CIDSE and other civil society organisations call on all development actors to address the issue of shrinking democratic space for civil society.

# Key Publications

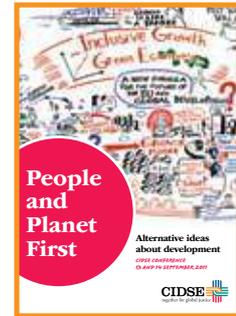
CIDSE has an important tradition of publishing policy papers, reports and statements which are highly valued by decision and policy makers and journalists alike, as well as those within the CIDSE network and the wider development community. The following are a few publications from last year:



**The FTT for people and the planet - financing climate justice**  
*Recommendations*



**Food price volatility: impacts and consequences on the Right to Food**  
*Recommendations*



**People and Planet first - alternative ideas about development**  
*Interactive report CIDSE conference*

Please visit [www.cidse.org](http://www.cidse.org) for a full overview of other 2011 documents, including statements, recommendations and leaflets.

## December



### EU trade policy and human rights

CIDSE co-organises a MISEREOR seminar in Brussels on *Strengthening the Role of Human Rights in the EU Trade Policy*, discussing the effectiveness and credibility of the EU's approach to human rights.



### CIDSE partner John Patrick Ngoyi at the EU Dev Days in Warsaw

At the European Development Days in Warsaw, Fr. John Patrick Ngoyi speaks at a panel debate, co-sponsored with CONCORD, on *Beyond 2015 - Towards a democratic, participatory, citizen-driven global agenda*. He questions the current aid model and addresses Africa's resource curse, calling for active participation of citizens in defining a post MDG development framework.

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### Financing for development

Ahead of the UN High Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, CIDSE issues comments and recommendations for the draft UN General Assembly resolution on the follow-up to the international Conference on Financing for Development.



### Durban climate talks

CIDSE supports the African 'We have faith' call for climate justice and attends the UN Climate Summit in Durban, where it co-hosts a side event on adaptation and climate finance with CAFOD, Tearfund and the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance. CIDSE also co-organises a capacity-building workshop for African partners with its German member MISEREOR.

# Member Organisations

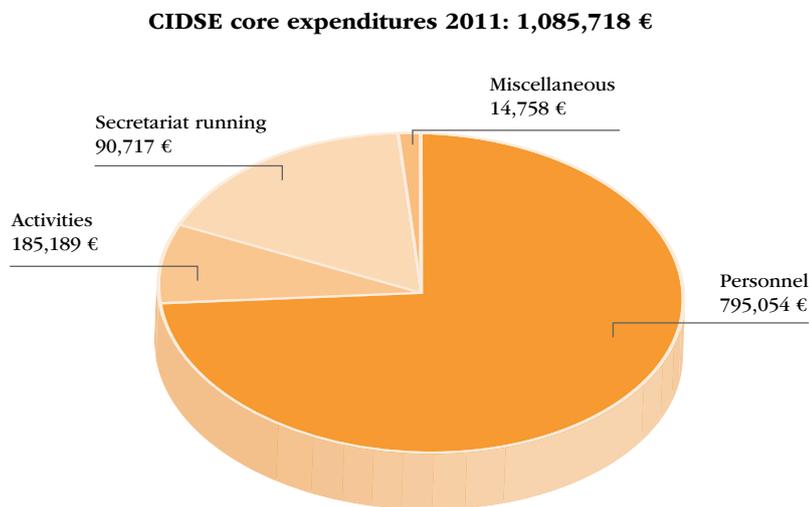
CIDSE is an international non-profit organisation subject to Belgian law and is composed of the following 16 member organisations:

## Members

Broederlijk Delen (Belgium)	<a href="http://www.broederlijkdelen.be">www.broederlijkdelen.be</a>
CAFOD (England and Wales)	<a href="http://www.cafod.org.uk">www.cafod.org.uk</a>
CCFD – Terre Solidaire (France)	<a href="http://www.ccfcd-terresolidaire.org">www.ccfcd-terresolidaire.org</a>
Center of Concern (United States)	<a href="http://www.coc.org">www.coc.org</a>
Cordaid (The Netherlands)	<a href="http://www.cordaid.nl">www.cordaid.nl</a>
Development and Peace (Canada)	<a href="http://www.dev.org">www.dev.org</a>
Entraide et Fraternité (Belgium)	<a href="http://www.entraide.be">www.entraide.be</a>
Fastenopfer (Switzerland)	<a href="http://www.fastenopfer.ch">www.fastenopfer.ch</a>
FOCSIV – Volontari nel Mondo (Italy)	<a href="http://www.focsiv.it">www.focsiv.it</a>
FEC (Portugal)	<a href="http://www.fecong.net">www.fecong.net</a>
Fondation Briggerlech Deelen (Luxembourg)	<a href="http://www.cathol.lu">www.cathol.lu</a>
KOO (Austria)	<a href="http://www.koo.at">www.koo.at</a>
Manos Unidas (Spain)	<a href="http://www.manosunidas.org">www.manosunidas.org</a>
MISEREOR (Germany)	<a href="http://www.misereor.de">www.misereor.de</a>
SCIAF (Scotland)	<a href="http://www.sciaf.org.uk">www.sciaf.org.uk</a>
Trócaire (Ireland)	<a href="http://www.trocaire.org">www.trocaire.org</a>

## Finances

CIDSE is funded by membership fees and does not receive any project funding from other sources. CIDSE's finances are reviewed annually by an external auditor.



The CIDSE Secretariat also coordinates the Extractives and Poverty in Latin America (EPLA) project financed by its member organisations. In 2011, members contributed 57,900 € to the costs of this project. CIDSE members also spent 50,300 € on a joint project on the Israel-Palestine conflict.

# Structure and Staff 2012

## Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of the directors of the 16 Member Organisations. The Board is the general management body of CIDSE and meets once a year to review current activities and formulate strategies and policies for the future.

## Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the implementation and supervisory instrument of the Board of Directors.

President	<b>Chris Bain</b> (CAFOD)
Vice-President	<i>to be elected in May 2012</i>
Members	<b>Myriam García Abrisqueta</b> (Manos Unidas) <b>Antonio Hautle</b> (Fastenopfer) <b>Angelo Simonazzi</b> (Entraide et Fraternité)
Ecclesiastical Assistant	<b>Mgr. Stanislas Lalanne</b> , Bishop of Coutances - Avranches, France
Treasurer	<b>Hilde Demoor</b> (Broederlijk Delen)
Secretary General	<b>Bernd Nilles</b>

## Working Groups

CIDSE Member Organisations carry out joint advocacy work on issues that CIDSE has agreed to prioritise in the Strategic Plan. Joint work is mainly carried out through working groups, platforms and forums. The CIDSE Secretariat coordinates this joint work and plays a supportive role by lobbying decision makers, networking with allies and communicating with the media.

## Staff

A team of permanent staff based at the CIDSE Secretariat in Brussels facilitates and coordinates the common efforts of the Member Organisations.

<b>Bernd Nilles</b>	Secretary General
<b>Denise Auclair</b>	Policy and Advocacy Officer (EU Development Policy, Co-financing, Private Sector)
<b>Gisele Henriques</b>	Policy and Advocacy Officer (Food, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade)
<b>Emilie Johann</b>	Policy and Advocacy Officer (Climate Justice)
<b>Jean Letitia Saldanha</b>	Policy and Advocacy Officer (Resources for Development, Global Governance)
<b>Roeland Scholtalbers</b>	Media & Communication Officer
<b>Cayetana Carrion</b>	Programme Cooperation Officer
<b>Deborah Casalin</b>	Policy Officer CIDSE Working Group on Israel/Palestine
<b>Geraldine McDonald</b>	Extractives and Poverty in Latin America (EPLA) Coordinator
<b>Chiara Martinelli</b>	Assistant to the Secretary General
<b>Marie-Paule Ogereau</b>	Advocacy Assistant (Global Governance; Resources for Development; Private Sector)
<b>Catherine Durbin</b>	Advocacy Assistant (Climate Justice; Food, Agriculture and Sustainable Trade)
<b>Edurne Portillo</b>	Advocacy and Programme Assistant (Programme Cooperation; Co-financing)
<b>Marianne Decock</b>	Assistant for Administration and Logistics
<b>Saïd Ben Seddik</b>	Office and IT Assistant

CIDSE warmly thanks Astrid Schwietering, Stephanie Beecroft and Katherine Kolmans for their contribution to its work in 2011.

# CIDSE



together for global justice  
ensemble pour un monde de justice  
juntos en pro de la justicia global

## CIDSE members



Austria



Belgium



Belgium



Canada



England and Wales



France



Germany



Ireland



Italy



Luxembourg



the Netherlands



Portugal



Scotland



Spain



Switzerland



USA

## Contact details

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