

Notes on the EU DEAR Multi-Stakeholder Group meeting, Brussels, 19th February 2020

Purpose:

Hosted by the European Commission's DEAR Programme, the meeting aimed to:

- *Exchange on and foster joint understanding of opportunities and challenges around Development Education & Awareness Raising amongst stakeholders,*
- *Identify opportunities for joint actions.*



Participants:

40 representatives of:

- EU Member State Departments and Agencies, and International Governmental Organisations,
- Non-Governmental and Academic Organisations and Networks,
- Regional and Local Authorities and Networks,
- European Commission DG DEVCO Unit B1.

Discussion topics:

- Challenges and opportunities for DEAR in the EU – see page 2,
- Stakeholder priorities - page 3,
- Multi-stakeholder national DEAR strategy development – page 7,
- Engaging with the private sector – page 11.

The report is appended by * an overview of participant feedback on the meeting, * a list of participants, and * a file of slide presentations given at the meeting and of flipcharts produced by participants.

1. Introduction

Chiara Adamo (European Commission Head of Unit DG DEVCO B1 - Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance) opened the meeting and welcomed participants.

The meeting, to which representatives of various Development Education & Awareness Raising stakeholder groups had been invited, was an opportunity

- to exchange and discuss perspectives on 'the state' of DEAR in the European Union, including the challenges and opportunities it faces and the priorities of different stakeholder groups,

as well as an opportunity

- to explore opportunities for working on joint ideas and solutions.

Given the timing (negotiations of the EU Multiannual Financial Framework), the issues and perspectives highlighted at the meeting will also be used to feed into the development of the EU DEAR Programme.

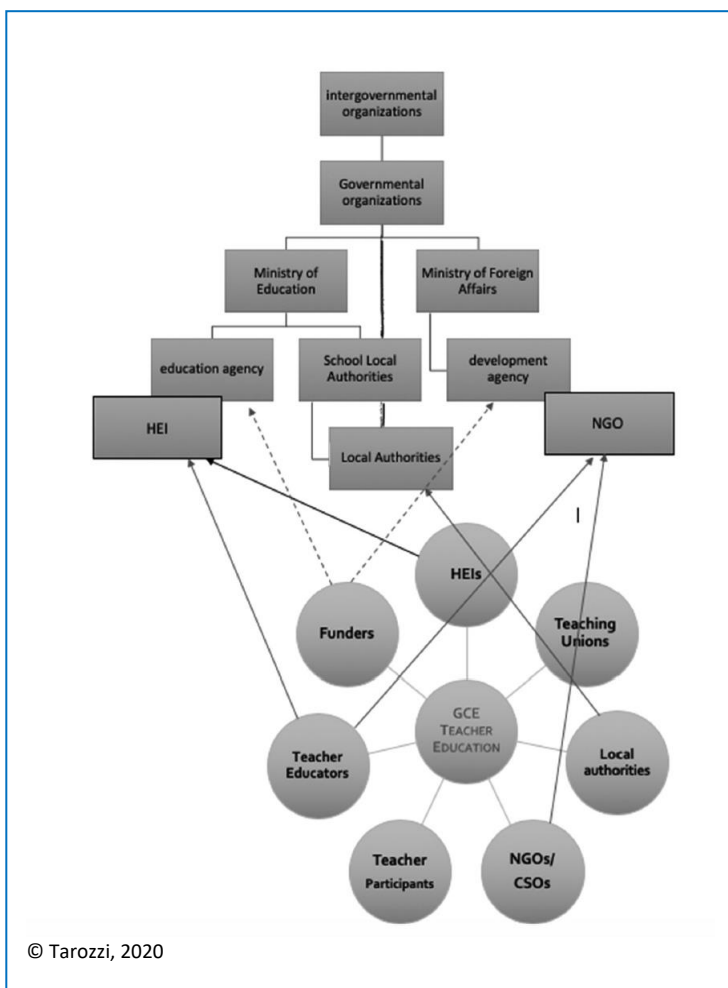


2. Key Challenges and Opportunities for DEAR in the EU

Introduced by **Massimiliano Tarozzi** (Professor of Education at the University of Bologna and at University College London, and Coordinator of the [ANGEL](#) network), this session aimed to provide a context to the discussions of the day. As a result of research, Massimiliano identified three overlapping areas that appear to be particularly relevant to the various stakeholders of DEAR and to a consideration of challenges and opportunities for DEAR:

1. A **Political** context, where, on the one hand, Global Education/Development Education and its global development issues are somewhere on the national agenda (albeit often without much public - or political – knowledge or understanding), but where, on the other hand, nationalist-populist discourse attacks basic values which GE/DE aims to promote, for instance by setting up an (artificial) conflict between 'patriots' and 'globalists'.
2. A **CSO** context, in which NGOs are key players and influencers of (GE/DE relevant) education policy and practice, but where, in some influential media quarters, they NGOs in particular are seen as colluding with 'migrant smugglers' and as 'anti-patriotic', resulting in, amongst others, lack of trust in, funding for and hence work of CSOs.
3. A **Research and Academic** context, where increasing numbers of publications draw attention to the work of GE/DE/Global Citizenship Education, but where the whole field of GE/DE/GCE is characterised by multiple 'types' and concepts, making, for example assessment of its results and impact problematic (e.g. in relation to SDG target 4.7).

These contexts (of Politics, CSOs and Research) overlap in the actual work carried by the various stakeholders of DEAR (such as those shown in the diagram below).



In their **discussions**, participants drew attention to, amongst others, the need to distinguish between **structural** challenges and opportunities, i.e. the infrastructure that exists to support promotion and implementation of DEAR, and **political** challenges and opportunities, i.e. those that in political and societal debates assist or hinder the values of DEAR to be heard, appreciated and acted on.

Discussants suggested that strategic, and relatively longer-term **programmes** that support DEAR activities could be more useful than relatively short-term **projects** in addressing both the structural and the societal-political challenges and opportunities faced by DEAR and its values.

Regarding the multiple concepts of DEAR (and the ideologies that underpin them), some participants suggested that a greater identification of and focus on the '**competences**' which DEAR wants to develop might be a way to overcome at least parts of the disjointed conceptual nature of DEAR.

3. Support for and engagement with the SDGs: stakeholder priorities and opportunities for coherence

This session focussed on the current priorities regarding DEAR amongst represented stakeholder groups, discussions about their overlaps and how they relate to broader strategies for the promotion of DEAR in the EU. Two broader strategies were introduced to provide a context and reference point for the discussions, one as currently in development by the European Commission and the other as in implementation by the 'Bridge 47' project.

Agata Sobiech (European Commission Head of Sector DEAR in DG DEVCO B1), provided an overview of the main characteristics of the [EU DEAR Programme](#) and its development as part of discussions about the post-2020 EU budget and priorities.

The current EU DEAR Programme provides support to 33 projects and programmes, with a further 5 projects to be grant-funded soon. These projects – and the DEAR Programme as a whole – are relevant to SDG target 4.7 in the attention they give to “human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development”.

That attention is set within the context of the EU’s and the Commission’s priorities in the **development of international partnerships**, particularly where involve partnerships to do with:

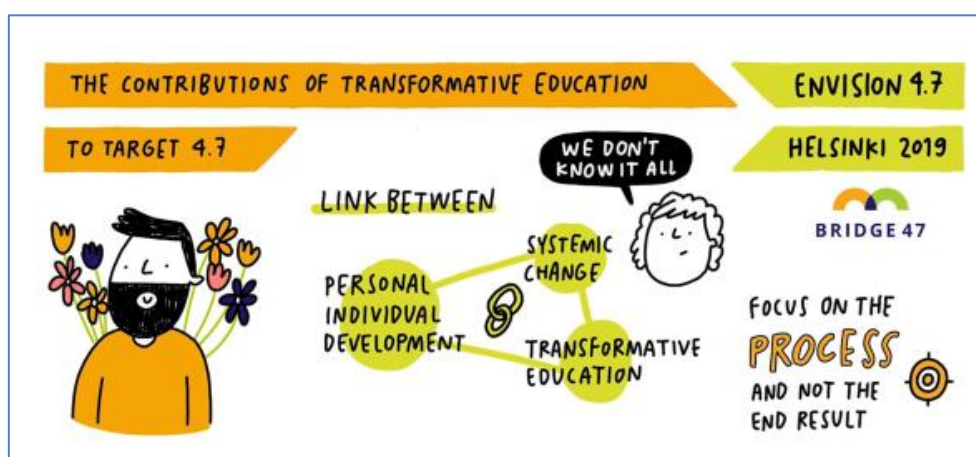
- **A Green Deal,**
- **Migration,**
- **The Digital Sector,**
- **Governance, Peace and Security, and**
- **Youth as a cross-cutting element.**

Successful applicants to the 2018 DEAR Call for Proposals were currently being contracted. No further DEAR Call would now take place at least until 2021. As far as development of the DEAR Programme is concerned, the EU has now entered a phase of planning for its next budget cycle (2021 – 2027), with discussions between Council, Parliament and Commission ongoing. A proposal for the development of a 'Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)' mentions DEAR activities under both CSO and LA relevant lines. Discussions to give shape to this, in the form of a coherent Programme, were starting in the spring, but stakeholders were welcome now already to give their thoughts on this. Comments and suggestions on the following aspects of a new Programme would be particularly welcome:

Issues for reflection		
EU added value	Partners to work with	Modalities
• Ensuring complementarity with national activities • Bringing together partners from several MS • Exchange/coordination at the EU level • Communication - awareness raising - education	• CSOs • LAs • EU MS • Other partners (Council of Europe, UNESCO,...) • Private sector • Academia • Non-EU countries?	Projects: • Calls for proposals • Direct agreements • Support to third parties Other: • Facilitating policy exchanges and sharing of best practices



Alen Maletić (Global Network Coordinator of the Bridge 47 project, FINGO) introduced the work being done by the Bridge 47 project. The project's focus is on developing partnerships and national and international support for the achievement of SDG target 4.7. An international conference in Helsinki (November 2019), involving some 200 policy makers, practitioners, academics and NGO staff, had developed and agreed a 'Roadmap' to support achievement of the target in Europe.



The [Roadmap 4.7](#) suggests actions to be taken by governments, civil society, academics and practitioners in respect of six areas of work:

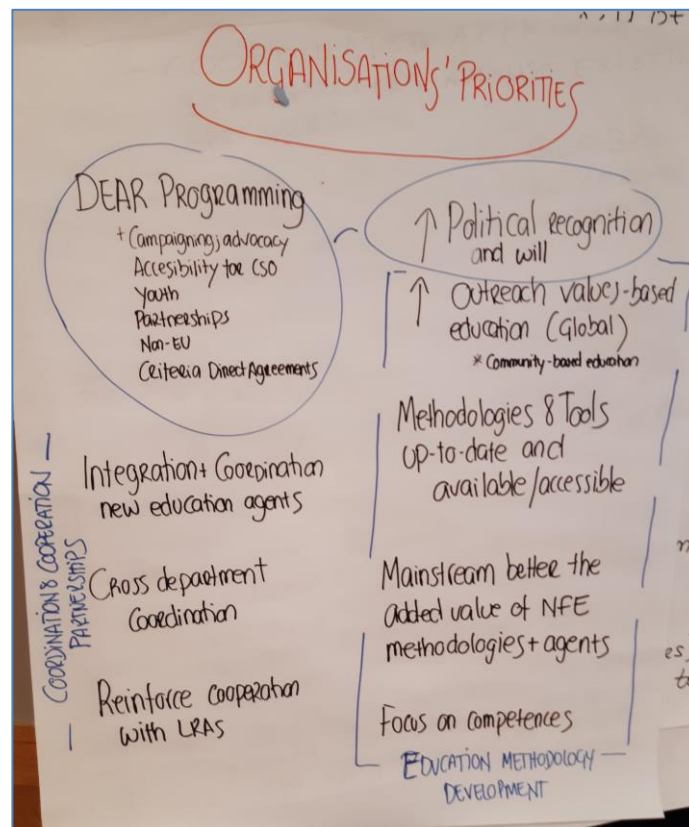
1. The need for **Transformative Education**, to ensure sustained understanding and development of competences that are relevant to the SDGs: with an emphasis on education processes that transform personal development and support systemic changes;
2. A recognition of the importance of **Life-Long Learning**, equally valuing the importance of formal, non-formal and informal education;
3. The need for **Cross-Sectoral Cooperation**, bringing together governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and international bodies in collaborative efforts to reach the target at national and international levels;
4. The importance of developing success **Indicators** for 4.7, that are internationally useful and nationally and locally relevant and meaningful;
5. The need to develop and implement work towards **Competencies**, that support, amongst learners, personal development and, at policy and practice levels, systemic change relevant to the SDGs;
6. The need for **Resources**, i.e. the capacities, the technologies, the finances and the prioritisation of work on target 4.7.

In the next stage the Bridge 47 project plans to stimulate discussions about the issues highlighted by the Roadmap at national levels and to carry out research into the policy processes that can help implementation and further development of the Roadmap's recommendations.

Discussion: Following these presentations, participants, in groups of six or seven, were asked to, firstly, exchange information about the priorities of their organisations/institutions/agencies regarding DEAR and, secondly, how the issues raised by the two presenters related to and could be of benefit to their work and more broadly to DEAR.

One of the groups summarised their suggestions about priorities that would benefit their work - and that of DEAR - as follows, reflecting too many of the issues that had been discussed in other groups:

- Priorities relating to:
 - DEAR Programming:
 - around campaigning-advocacy
 - accessibility for CSOs
 - youth
 - partnerships
 - non-EU involvement
 - criteria used by the Commission to enter into 'Direct Agreements' with some networks
 - Coordination & Cooperation through Development of Partnerships, involving:
 - Integration and Coordination (including of the work of 'new' education agents)
 - Cross-department coordination (of work relevant to DEAR)
 - Reinforcing cooperation with Local and Regional Authorities
 - Education Methodology Development, including:
 - A focus on Competence development
 - Improving mainstreaming of the added value that Non-Formal Education methodologies and agents can offer DEAR
 - Providing access to/make available up-to-date Methodologies and Tools relevant to DEAR
 - Aim at Values based (Global) Education - at (a variety of) community levels
 - Stimulating Political Recognition and will to support DEAR (within the EU and Member States).



More specific points and suggestions from the group discussions included the following:

General observations and suggestions:

- Not everything that is a priority for DEAR stakeholders relates to SDG target 4.7;
- Important to move from 'awareness' to 'action';
- The *public (including young people)* is generally 'aware' already of the major global development issues, therefore a focus on 'awareness raising' is mainly superfluous. Apart from that DEAR is *not* and should not be about 'PR' (for development cooperation).
 - Instead the emphasis (and the Commission's support) should be on * *education* work (understanding and competence development) and on * work that achieves *policy and practice* change,
 - However, one group suggested the need for a greater focus (by programmes and projects) on *media coverage of DEAR projects* and their interventions,
 - Another group suggested three priorities for the EU DEAR Programme: * *Global (Citizenship) Education*, * *Development Communications* (in its broader, *active public engagement* sense), and * *development of Business Responsibility* (e.g. regarding Human Rights),
 - Important not to focus only on youth but also on other public segments;
- Use *Local Authorities* as a means to reach local communities and publics;
- Move from pure project support to *also include longer term programme support*.

Partnership development:

- Starting with existing partnerships develop a territorial/*local* approach of multi-stakeholders *into a national and global* approach. How to do this is a challenge in which the Commission (incl. through projects such as Bridge 47) can help. This area could fruitfully do with further learning and coordination of activities provided by or through the Commission;
- Focus on building *networks of Local Authorities <> Civil Society <> Universities*;

- Better contacts, coordination and *collaboration between Ministries*, regarding education and action on global development issues, should be encouraged and supported – e.g. between MFA with Ministries of Justice, Education and Environment. Presidency Projects supported by EU DEAR could support this;
- Gradually *work towards common understandings and possibly framing of an EU (multi-stakeholder DEAR) strategy* (also see discussions under point 4).

New DEAR actors:

- In non-formal and other ‘out of school’ educations there is a need to place greater emphasis (by DEAR/the Commission) on the *engagement of new actors* in DEAR approaches and issues;
- Engagement with e.g. *the private sector* may not be relevant to education work and education work may not be directly relevant to the private sector. Instead a focus on public procurement policies may be a useful way to engage the private (and public political) sector in DEAR;
- Research: Integrate *attention to Development Education in development research* to build on and further disseminate the intentions and results of Bridge 47.

EU added value:

- Is based on a realisation that without *understanding and support* of EU citizens the SDGs, a Green Deal, etc. cannot be achieved;
- The EU has the ability to create *policy exchanges* between different stakeholders (‘breaking out of silos’);
- The EU can support countries (and organisations/LAs) that have relatively few *financial or capacity resources and experiences* of DEAR;
- The EU is in a position to provide or enable *cross-EU communications*, coordination and learning also to do with issues that are not directly in the EU’s remit (such as education);
- The EU is in a position to support DEAR sectoral/single stakeholder and cross-sectoral/multi-stakeholder *exchanges and collaborations* from across the EU.

Regarding indicators and measuring success:

- Keep it *simple*;
- Evaluating the success of ‘education’ is a *long-term* process;
- The need to take into account *local specificities*.

4. Multi-stakeholder approaches to national DEAR strategy development

This session was introduced by two reflections on (recent) national DEAR strategy developments, followed by discussions that aimed to identify good practice principles of multi-stakeholder DEAR strategy development, and the challenges and opportunities that exist for it in the European Union.

The first introduction was provided by [Paola Berbeglia](#) (CONCORD Europe and CONCORD Italy Board Member and President of CreA Onlus). She described the process that led to the development of an [Italian Strategy for Global Citizenship Education](#).

As a result of discussions about the consequences of Agenda 2030 for Development Education in Italy – involving government ministries, CSOs and other collaborators in Italy’s ‘National Council for Development Cooperation’ (CNCS), the Italian government established a working group to design a GCE strategy for the country.

Strategy development was led by one of the autonomous provinces of the country (Trento) and involved a wide range of stakeholders, including statutory and civil society actors:



Work on aspects of the strategy was led by specific working groups, with leadership of these groups distributed across the different stakeholders. Each member of the national working group was responsible for engaging their network's membership in discussions about proposals and ideas. This consultation process took approximately six months and was concluded towards the end of 2018.

The strategy identifies a range of policies and actions to be developed at local, regional and national levels including those relating to:

- Statutory Institutions,
- Schools, Universities and Research Establishments,
- Youth Organisations,
- Civil Society,
- Businesses and Labour Organisations,
- Media and Information Providers.

For each of the identified actor groups action plans based on the strategy are currently in development or implementation at local/regional and national levels.

Paola suggested that the experience of Italy could be useful in considering the design of a similar process at an EU level, leading not only to an EU-wide strategy but also to a linked implementation plan involving relevant Commission Directorates as well as other statutory and non-statutory stakeholders.

Liam Wegimont (Director of the Global Education Network Europe – [GENE](#)) provided an input that reflected on the experiences of a number of other countries in designing a DEAR relevant national strategy. For the past 18 years GENE has supported a variety of EU Member State governments in their DEAR relevant strategy development, including through Peer Reviews, advice on strategy evaluation, and policy research. Based on GENE's experiences Liam suggested that there are a number of key challenges to DEAR strategy development:

Challenging contexts to the development of national strategies in GE/DEAR

- A plethora of **competing strategies**.
- Strategies developed well but ***are politicians listening anymore?***
- What about the **strategy next door (ESD, etc)?**
- What about **GE and DEAR within existing:**
 - National education system plans, policies, strategies and curricula
 - International Development and Foreign Policy and broader strategies of nation states
 - Regional and Global strategies and reporting

The issues that strategy developers have to contend with can be categorised under a number of questions, answers to which can often be expressed along a continuum:

1. Whose strategy?

The ownership of a 'national' strategy may vary from CSO/NGO owned to government owned or government led to multi-stakeholder owned and implemented;

2. DEAR: defined as what?

From a strong (theoretical) conceptual basis to a broadly consensual or pragmatic basis to a basis that is explicitly anti-theoretical;

3. Who decides?

From highly participative and collective to unilateral directive;

4. What's the intention?

From "supporting existing and emerging initiatives" to "right of initiative" to "strategic intent";

5. Which sectors?

From a narrow range of existing or priority sectors to a broad range of cross-sectoral interventions;

6. What is the scope?

From pilots, projects to programmes applied in one sector, or multi-sectors, or in all of society;

7. What is the reach?

From already committed individuals/organisations, to 'multipliers', to new actors, to "the right of all people in country XXX to access to quality Global Education".



Based on his experiences and understanding Liam suggested that a national strategy might not necessarily be the best way forward in promoting DEAR, suggesting that “*From each according to their ability.... To each according to their need*” might be a sensible approach since “Many countries have one (or more) national strategies...or related strategies” and “What profits a sector if they gain a national GE/DEAR strategy but lose, for example, a pillar within a more important policy area?”

Discussions: In reflecting on these presentations, participants were asked to identify what they considered to be good practice principles, challenges and opportunities for (national) DEAR strategy development.



As **good practice principles** participants suggested:

- Before the start do a ‘*needs analysis*’: what are the likely benefits, what will be the added value, and what the possible negative consequences? And on that basis decide if a (national) strategy is a good way forward.
- Involve *multiple interests, perspectives and experiences* from within and outside of government: “a multi-stakeholder approach is fundamental”.
- To develop *shared understandings* of the needs and abilities of different interest groups and a common understanding of what the strategy is meant to be about (and what it is not meant to be about), involve all stakeholders from the beginning of initial discussions.
- Develop the strategy through a ‘*networked*’ approach, with different actors bringing their specific experiences to bear on relevant aspects.
- Develop a strategy that works both as a *reference point*

(e.g. for policy design, capacity/capability development and organisational/practitioner practice) and as an *advocacy tool* (e.g. in lobbying/ campaigning).

- Root *guardianship* of the strategy in stable but flexible actors, i.e. those that have a relatively secure existence, but that are not ‘hide-bound’ by institutional practices.
- In assessing strategy implementation: use *peer reviews* to obtain an outside, but ‘critical friend’ perspective.

As **likely challenges** participants identified:

- The *silos* or structures of Ministries – possibly each with their own education strategy - may hinder involvement from across government departments.
- Different *mandates* of different stakeholder groups, to contribute to or agree on a strategy, may hinder acceptance or relevance of a joint document. Similarly, a *lack of co-responsibility* for or co-ownership of the strategy across the different stakeholder groups will be a hindrance.
- *Implementation* is likely to be a major challenge: agreeing to a joint piece of paper is relatively easy but putting it into practice may prove difficult. For example, the lack of financial and/or staffing resources to make the strategy come alive may negate its intentions.
- *Changing political contexts* may alter the position of a key stakeholder in a strategy.

Possible opportunities that were mentioned included the following:

- Global Education is also *education on EU values*: the new MFF and the new European Parliament give opportunities to highlight the relevance of GE to the EU and its citizens.
- Phrasing communication about *GCE in the context of EU values* and commitments can improve the relevance and take up of GCE.
- Identifying/*mapping* current DEAR relevant strategies and strategy processes.

- There are different options to work together on:
 - increasing involvement of a *wider range* of EU-wide organisations, agencies, DGs, relevant to DEAR,
 - identifying *common understandings and definitions*,
 - developing a European *Framework to support (national) strategies*,
 - *EU multi-stakeholder strategy development*,
 - *EU wide joint activities* without a strategy.

In particular with regard to the added value of developing a multi-stakeholder strategy at the EU level, the views of the participants were mixed at this stage. Such a formal strategy also poses questions from the perspective of the EU's principles of subsidiarity and complementarity (to Member State activities), and the EU's coordination role. However, less formal and far-reaching options for developing joint understanding and actions across the EU could be explored, including through forthcoming *EU Presidency projects*, and/or other EU-wide initiatives.

5. Engaging the private sector in the promotion of DEAR

The final session asking for participant responses and ideas was introduced by [Monika Dülge](#) (Coordinator of the [‘Eine Welt-Promotor*innen-Programm’](#) of Eine Welt Netz-NRW, a member organisation of VENRO). Both VENRO and the programme in which Monika is involved have identified a variety of approaches that aim to engage businesses and others in the private sector in DEAR and the issues it promotes.

Monika gave examples of projects that each had tried a different, successful, engagement approach:

- A project aimed at the telecoms industry aiming to sensitise those involved in this industry to human rights issues in the production chain;
- A project aimed at the horticultural/landscape gardening industry introducing global learning in vocational training and consideration of fair trade and other human rights issues in the global supply chain of horticultural companies;
- A project aimed at coal imports and the German energy industry, raising awareness and action relating to human rights, social and ecological standards in coal production in Colombia;
- A project aimed at independent fashion shops, successfully encouraging take up of ‘fair fashion’ considerations in these shops’ purchasing behaviour.

From this and other work VENRO, the German NGDO and Global Learning network, had identified four different approaches to engagement with and of the private sector:



VENRO Report „Unbequeme Partner – Von Konfrontation bis Kooperation: Strategien von Nichtregierungsorganisationen gegenüber Unternehmen“ (2018) („Inconvenient Partners“)

describes four different approaches:

- Confrontation, campaigning and critical dialogue,
- Dialogue within multi-stakeholder-initiatives,
- Consultancy and joint project development
- Financial support by companies



It was particularly the second and third of these approaches that were felt to be successful since they tended to:

- Lead to a change in the discourse – a pragmatic approach instead of ideological debate;
- Build on the results of previous campaigning (e.g. around CCC, Make Trade Fair, TTIP, etc.), making use of consumer pressure – with many companies opening up for dialogue as a result. The successes and general awareness of, and business contact made by the Fairtrade movement, for example paved the way for further cooperation with companies;
- Build on and make knowhow, resources and engagement of One World Promotors accessible to the companies in a joint effort to develop solutions.

The plenary discussions that followed Monika's presentation highlighted the following issues in particular:

- Many DEAR projects give ideas on both the pitfalls and opportunities for engagement with the private sector – it might be worthwhile to catalogue/ analyse the different approaches used, e.g. using the work done by VENRO as a starting point.
- A challenge is to move the private sector from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to Corporate Human Rights (CHR).
- Be aware of 'green washing' a company's reputation.
- Engaging with the private sector at the local level might be easier in order to avoid some of the pitfalls.
- It's not so much a question of DEAR adjusting itself to become relevant to the private sector, more a question of (supporting/cajoling/transforming) the private sector the adjust itself so it addresses Human Rights values and principles....
- DEAR projects (and the DEAR Programme) should anticipate possible 'pushback', e.g. from a Trade Ministry/DG versus a Development Cooperation Ministry/DG: their ideas on what makes good practice may be/often are very different.

6. Conclusions

Fabienne van den Eede (European Commission Deputy Head of Unit DG DEVCO B1 - Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance), brought the meeting to a conclusion, thanking the presenters for introducing the discussions and all participants for their contributions and ideas.

From a European Commission perspective, the ideas given are highly valuable, particularly at this stage in the development of the EU's future budget and in the design of the future DEAR Programme.

As Agata Sobiech had mentioned in her introduction to session 3, ideas from DEAR stakeholders on various aspects of the future DEAR Programme would be welcome (see page 4). Although no precise timetable exists, from its side the Commission would keep participants informed of any DEAR relevant developments in the discussions between Council, Parliament and Commission, particularly where they affect the modalities of the Programme from 2021 onwards.

*Harm-Jan Fricke,
DEAR Support Team,
February 2020*

Annex 1: Participant feedback on the meeting

Of the 40 participants, 22 responded to the post-meeting feedback questionnaire. This is a rather low response rate, significantly due to the lack of response from (the eight) European Commission participants. All other stakeholder groups (EU Member State departments and agencies, CSO and Academic networks, International governmental organisations, Local Authority institutions and networks) were well represented in the responses. With a response rate of almost 70% from these participants, the responses can be taken as representative of their opinions.

Respondents were asked to answer a series of questions by giving a score from 1 (= abysmal, couldn't be worse) to 10 (= excellent, couldn't be better). Amongst those who responded, there was no significant discrepancy between scores or suggestions of the different stakeholder groups. Averages have been rounded to the nearest decimal point.

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| • Extent to which personal expectations of the meeting were achieved: | 7.9 |
| • Extent to which the objectives of the meeting were achieved: | 7.9 |
| • Methodologies used during the meeting: | 8.1 |
| • Inputs provided by the European Commission: | 7.5 |
| • Inputs provided by the speakers: | 8.4 |
| • Facilitation provided by the DEAR Support Team: | 9.0 |
| • Logistics support provided to participants (travel and accommodation arrangements, information provision): | 9.6 |
| • Overall success of the meeting: | 8.3 |

Suggestions: Asked about the aspects of the programme that could have done with better *inputs or methodologies*, respondents answered:

- As part of the logistic arrangements of the event:
 - suggest low CO2 emission transport to and from the meeting and arrange a 100% plastic-free event.
- During the introductions:
 - enable people from the same stakeholder group to identify themselves as such;
 - have more input on the longer-term purpose of the MSG.
- As part of the 'Challenges and Opportunities' session:
 - provide a European Commission perspective about what it sees as key challenges and opportunities;
 - enable people of the same stakeholder group to meet as a group and collectively identify what they see as the key challenges and opportunities from their stakeholder perspective.
- Timing of sessions/of the meeting:
 - More time for the working groups/for the meeting to go deeper into the issues.

Asked if particular *stakeholder groups* were missing from the meeting, the following suggestions were made:

- General suggestion:
 - carry out a systematic network analysis of the main actors active across Europe and on that basis invite representatives.
- Representatives of DG EAC.
- Teachers/teacher unions.
- Relevant MEPs/MEP staff.
- Policy decision makers.
- Representatives of businesses/business organisations acting in support of DEAR.

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- CSOs active in DEAR (“Some CSO platforms are not involved in EC DEAR program directly. Although they represent their member CSOs, they might not have the full picture of the challenges and opportunities of EC DEAR program to the extent of those CSOs who are involved directly.”)

Suggestions for a future MSG meeting:

- More time to identify opportunities for joint action (“actual examples of real opportunities for joint actions among participants would have helped”).
 - Give time and explicit attention to developing/clarifying strategic next steps.
 - Fewer agenda items to give more time for development of a deeper understanding and joint action development.
- More information from the Commission on the steps for the design of the EU DEAR programme as well as for DEAR calls.
- An indication of lessons learned by the European Commission.
- An approach by EC staff that is less defensive when criticism is voiced of the Commission: “[we’re in it together and aiming at] finding a common understanding”.
- Regular MSG meetings.

Annex 2: EU DEAR MSG meeting, 19th February 2020, participants

 EU DEAR Multi-Stakeholder Group meeting, 19 February 2020, Brussels			
First Name	LAST NAME	Country	Organisation/ Institution/ Agency
Mehdi	ACHOUR	France	Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères
Chiara	ADAMO	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Mario	BAJKUŠA	Croatia	Forum for Freedom in Education
Paola	BERBEGLIA	Belgium	CREA onlus, Concord Italy, Concord Europe
Thomas	BROSE	Germany	Climate Alliance
Sofia	CAIOLO	Belgium	ALDA - The European Association for Local Democracy
Miguel	CARVALHO DA SILVA	Portugal	North-South Centre
Rocio	CERVERA	Portugal	North-South Centre
Florence	DEPIERREUX	Belgium	Enabel - Belgian development agency
Monika	DÜLGE	Germany	Eine Welt Netz NRW e.V. a, VENRO
Lur	FERNÁNDEZ	Belgium	PLATFORMA
Mónica	FERNÁNDEZ	Spain	Basque Agency for Development Cooperation of the Basque Government
David	FLYNN	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Sara	GARRIDO	Spain	Diputació de Barcelona

María Luisa	IGLESIAS HITOS	Spain	FAMSi
Sara	JALAL	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Mari-Helene	KABER	Estonia	CONCORD EUROPE
Albin	KEUC	Slovenia	SLOGA
Raffaella	KIHRER	Belgium	European Association for the Education of Adults
Silvio	LAZZARI	Belgium	PLATFORMA
Silke	LUNNEBACH	Germany	Climate Alliance
Alen	MALETIC	Finland	Fingo - Finnish Development NGOs
Guzal	MATNIYAZOVA	Germany	Fairtrade International
Francesca	MINNITI	Belgium	CONCORD EUROPE
Martin	NÁPRSTEK	Czech republic	Czech Development Agency
Krista Maria	ORAMA	Finland	Government of Finland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MARIA TERESA	PAIVA COUCEIRO	Portugal	Fundação Gonçalo da Silveira
Anne	PAYNE	Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Markus	PIRCHNER	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Kerstin	ROESKE	Cologne	Engagement Global
Calin	RUS	Romania	Intercultural Institute of Timisoara

Sabine	SEIFFERT	Germany	Engagement Global
Agata	SOBIECH	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
Massimiliano	TAROZZI	United Kingdom	Development Education Research Centre (University College London), Academic Network on Global Education & Learning (ANGEL)
Fabienne	VAN DEN EEDE	Belgium	European Commission DEVCO B1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Democratic Governance
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Annex 3: Slides and flipcharts of the MSG meeting, 19th February 2020

See separate document: <MSG meeting Febr 2020 PPTs and Flipcharts.pdf>