

**Report on  
Thematic Visit to  
CIVICUS International Civil Society Week  
Suva, Fiji  
4-8 December 2017**



**Stronger – when reaching out**

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## 1. Background

The background for attending the International Civil Society Week (ICSW) organised by CIVICUS is that CISU for years has had a fruitful collaboration with CIVICUS and is currently in a situation where we want to renew our approach to this collaboration including assessing relevance of cooperation with other networks and organisations. CISU is furthermore in the process of formulating and implementing a process with its members on exploring how current and emerging Civil Society trends in the future may affect the members and the support extended to them from CISU.

In light of this it was found relevant to further explore the contacts to CIVICUS and other networks attending the ICSW and to compile impressions and findings on current and emerging international trends as to use these in our process and capacity development initiatives with our members.

## 2. Objective

The objective for this thematic visit is thus to assess options relevant for our CISU members with regard to future cooperation with CIVICUS and/or other networks and to compile information and findings on current and emerging international CS trends.

## 3. Observations on thematic issues

### A. Future prospects for CISU/CIVICUS collaboration and networking with other South platforms/organisations.

#### ***Background information on the ICSW:***

CIVICUS had two main objectives when deciding that ICSW would be held in Fiji: firstly that the ICSW would take place in a region which previously had not hosted an ICSW and secondly to boost the civil society in the Pacific – which due to the vast geography tends to be rather scattered and isolated – should have access to international contacts and trends.

The ICSW had three overriding themes: Our Planet dealing with climate issues, Our Struggle mainly on activism and Our Future primarily related to future civil society roles. Approximately 800 persons attended the ICSW of which app. 400 came from the Pacific region and the remaining from the rest of the world with an overrepresentation of younger women and a smaller number of middle aged men from Europe and the US.

Being hosted by the University of the South Pacific there was a clear majority of participants ranging from 20 to 35 years with the majority staying at the campus. This gave a unique summer camp style atmosphere. The clear focus on youth also reflects the successful transition CIVICUS has undergone in recent years as e.g. also seen from the age profile of CIVICUS board and focus in the programme on special events for youth.

CIVICUS has expanded in recent years and has this year formulated a new strategy and undergone a restructuring process with at focus on staff in smaller groups supervised by 3 new middle managers. The staff seems very happy about this process.

AGNA – which CISU is a member of – will over the next year focus on the themes of enabling environment, regional capacity hubs and importantly, enhanced cooperation – including staff exchanges – and improved internal organisation of AGNA.

**Key observations from the ICSW:**

The key observations fall within two categories:

**a) Overall contextual aspects**

Generally there was a strong sense of a failed international system based on broken economical and political systems leading to severe climate changes and social injustices. There was also a strong feeling of the civil society having failed in sufficiently addressing this and – for the time being – having lost the initiative when it comes to advocating and working for more just economic systems and more democratic political systems. Also worrying, the civil society seems to have lost the ideological battle as Alt Right and populist movements are on the rise and neo-liberal and nationalistic and populist ideologies are dominating national and global agendas. It is therefore time for civil society organisations (CSOs) to abandon their rather elitist approaches and languages and reconnect to their constituencies as to formulate new narratives to win back popular support and the ideological initiative. Far too often CSOs have been reduced to managers of donor support for the people at the expense of being the champions of social changes with the people.

**b) Role of civil society**

In light of the above trends it is time for self reflection and to reconsider the role of CSOs. First of all we have to reconnect to constituencies and the public and develop more convincing narratives in a language understood by people to regain ideological momentum. Secondly, we also have to acknowledge that social movements and digitalised ways of organising activism play an increasingly important role and more formalised types of CSOs have to open up for cooperation with the more informal civil structures. Thirdly, formal CSOs also have to reconsider not primarily being managers of donor funds for target groups and rather become actors promoting social change together with their constituencies. This also implies that CSOs should transcend from being focused on transactions required for day-to-day operations to have a stronger focus on how via transformative social changes to replace to-days broken system with a more just and climate responsible future. Lastly, we have to leave the era of working in isolation but rather focus on formulating a compelling narrative by listening to others and connecting with relevant stakeholders in networks. By doing so we may succeed in by connecting the dots and generate a comprehensive narrative convincing people on the need and relevance for engaging themselves in social, civic actions.

**c) Conclusion on cooperation with CIVICUS and other networks**

It is recommended that CISU continue its cooperation with CIVICUS at the present level and will participate in the next ICSW which will be held in April or May 2019 in either Eastern Europe or the Balkan. We should in particular follow the work of CIVICUS Monitor as to ensure inclusion in the CISU world map as well as the work on space together with Global Focus and on the responsibilities of CSOs.

It is also recommended to assess relevance from cooperating with other regional or international organisations.

- We have already for a couple of years made contacts to WACSI – which played a very active role in the ICSW – and it is recommended that we further intensify the cooperation with WACSI (<http://www.wacsi.org/>) e.g. in terms of inviting representatives to Denmark to conduct sessions with our members working in Western Africa or with philanthropy.
- Another interesting network is the African Youth Movement (AYM) (<http://www.aym-inc.org/about-us/>). Subject to how CISU's own work on youth will develop over the next year cooperation with AYM could be further explored.

- ICNL – which is likely to receive Danida funding- is involved in a number of interesting activities and it could also be interesting to further explore cooperation with ICNL. Contact was during the ICSW made to Nilda Bullain: [nbullain@icnl.org](mailto:nbullain@icnl.org)

## **B. Current international trends:**

As seen from the above a general trend is that CSOs should move away from a focus on transactions related to managing today and rather focus on transformative work supporting social changes. This section will therefore primarily address transformative potentials. More basic, transactional aspects on how to address the potentials will only be given as web addresses which can be used for further information. Annex A includes furthermore notes from the sessions CISU participated in.

### ***The Civic Charter***

The CIVIC Charter (<https://civiccharter.org/#sign-charter>) has been developed as a generic description of the role and rights of civil society. It is possible to endorse the charter by signing via the above address. The charter may be used for preventing or addressing situations of shrinking space and it was actively used recently when the government of Uganda wanted to close down operations of a number of CSOs.

In CISU we may consider organizing sessions on the charter as part of the current work on emerging trends and may also run a small campaign to encourage members to sign the charter.

### ***CSO Accountability Standards***

The CSO Accountability Standards ([www.csostandard.org](http://www.csostandard.org)) which have been underway for 3 years were officially launched in Suva. CIVICUS and the Accountable Now initiative (<https://accountablenow.org/>) are responsible for further promoting the standards. The standards include 12 commitments divided into three categories: i) What we want to achieve, ii) Our approach to change and iii) What we do internally. The 12 commitments is a generic point of departure which can be adjusted to local situations. The standards are important as a reference point for ensuring that CSOs are perceived as legitimate actors and may be used for having international reference to international standards when and where countries try to impose national standards as part of shrinking space for CSOs.

In CISU we could consider using the standards for up-dating our LTA Position Paper and for courses for our members.

### ***Innovation and approaches to advocacy and activism***

Advocacy and mobilization for activism was not only a particular theme of the ICSW but also a pillar in the new CIVICUS strategy. New approaches to activism were discussed in several sessions. The foci ranged from e.g. new types of organizing activism, based on new types of communication such as mobile phones, use of big data and in ways encouraging wider and younger support and involvement see e.g. (<http://www.aym-inc.org/about-us/>).

Partos – with whom we already have some network cooperation – has developed the Spindle (<http://thespindle.org/>) dealing with 4 themes related to innovation. These 4 themes are mirroring the themes discussed at the 2017 CISU General Assembly and chosen as basis for further work over the next year.

In CISU we will in the South Group discuss the relevance of deepening the contact with Partos –as to share experiences on the themes included in the Spindle.

### **CS space**

CS space is also one of the pillars of CIVICUS' new strategy and many sessions dealt with different aspects of shrinking space. The overall worry was that repressive states seem faster in learning how to restrict spaces from each other than the civil society is learning from each other on how to address and combat these restrictions.

CISU may continue its cooperation with Globalt Fokus on this issue and identify themes relevant to our members. CISU may also further develop existing use of information from the CIVICUS Monitor as integral part of the CISU World Map.

### **Private sector collaboration**

There was a dual perception on private sector cooperation. A number of voices warned that the private sector as an integral part of an unjust economic system is to be seen as duty bearers to be held to account by CSOs. However, more voices and sessions focused on the potentials from cooperating with the private sector. Firstly in terms of generating funding through philanthropy (dubbed 'foolanthropy' by the sceptic voices) and thereby reducing the dependency on western and institutional donors. Secondly – and more importantly – as partnerships based on shared interests e.g. in combating corruption. There was a specific session on how progressive parts of the private sector had cooperated with CSOs on ensuring rights of minorities.

In CISU we may follow this more intensively in the private sector group – e.g. the involvement by ICNL on the issue of securing rights of minorities.

### **Current donor trends**

Discussions with donor representatives from Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands indicated that although policy differences do exist in terms of different national ODA priorities then there is still a number of similarities when it comes to civil society support.

There is a general trend on setting overall national priorities (e.g. education in Norway) which means that reporting from CS supported interventions to some extent have to address overall policy issues. Some CS departments are therefore under rather heavy monitoring pressure. CSO support is also characterised by – although in different forms – some kind of competition, a political interest in simplifying number of contractual arrangements and focusing/reducing number of organisations receiving direct, strategic funding. There is also a shared trend on donor interest in funding social movements and more loosely organised forms of civil society.

The Netherlands have recently launched a new Dialogue and Dissent programme with a strong focus on CS support being based on Theories of Change. An interesting paper has been developed discussing the limitations of many CSOs as focusing on managing to-day situations through transactions and missing the opportunities for social changes through more transformational approaches.

CISU may explore compiling further information on donor trends together with our northern sister organisations as to get a deeper understanding on not only present but likely future donor trends. CISU may also use contacts to the Netherlands to learn more about the Dialogue and Dissent programme.

On a separate issue, the Finnish government announced at the end of ICSW a 20% cut in KEPA's funding – which however will not affect their participation in the CISU led EU project.

## **4. Dissemination**

The above impressions and findings will be:

- presented at a CISU 'Temamøde'
- discussed in the CISU 'South Group' as to formulate future cooperation with CIVICUS and other networks

- discussed in the CISU work group on thematic challenges to formulate relevance to Danish context
- discussed in the CISU private sector work group as to assess new perspectives on private sector cooperation
- shared with the CISU board
- used as element in capacity building for CISU members
- the report will also be made available on CISU's web page

HMC of MOFA has furthermore requested to be debriefed by CISU which will take place after New Year.

## Annex A: Notes from ICSW sessions

### Official Opening

#### Organised by PIANGO and CIVICUS

Attended by the president of Fiji and broadcasted live on TV the official included Hindu, Muslim and Christian prayers and 20+ speakers as well as traditional Fijian Sevusevu ceremony where presents such as maps, kava roots and a tabua (whale tooth) were presented to the president and kava/yaqona shared in accordance with Fijian customary rites. The opening lasted 3+ hours – challenging the patience and cultural appreciation of parts of the international civil society - who appeared to be more used to international practices than culturally embedded practices.

### Closed session: How to lever More and Better Resources to Deliver Sustainable Development

**Organised by CIVICUS** and featuring Danny, CIVICUS Secretary General and Ramos Horta former president of East Timor and Nobel Prize winner

**Danny:** only 1% of the 165 billion goes directly to south organizations and % via North CSOs – this is basis for Campaign for Real Aid which Horta is involved in after having been PM of East Timor and special envoy for Ban-Ki Moon.

**Horta:** CSOs are having the dreams but not the ability to steer changes. The West said they would maintain ODA , but reduced ODA over the last 10 years. At the same time the West money disappear into accounts in tax heavens. Most ODA spent on developing countries not in the countries / by the people living there

West more focused on spending than using ODA / e.g. budget support. At times they have strong own political preference and motives and therefore use programmatic support. UN peace keepers cost 2.000 and Nato peacekeepers cost 20.000 / and still the West says UN peace keepers are too expensive. Private sector is slowly becoming more social conscious

#### Discussions:

ODA / a main theme at ICSW / how to go around this theme.

Balance between Multi& Bi/lateral assistance. Case by case / depend on the capacity of national governments and CSOs

West have often demands on money being channelled through north CSOs

Humanitarian ODA is 25 billion only 3 go to first responders on the ground.

**USAID:** ODA is not the main theme anymore / as it is only a fraction compares to other international flows of funds / and CS is too fragile.

**Commonwealth:** Remember that there 2 types of CSOs service delivery and advocacy for democracy

Sector approach / and we need to become more strategic in campaigning

New campaign for Real Aid will target not only the traditional strong ODA countries and from different sources e.g. private sector. More focus on philanthropy and the CEOs  
Change mind away from N to S through established channels and systems. We need to engage public more e.g. matching funds. New approach in Global Fund for active citizens and CSs.  
We should also have demands on the South e.g. what kind of organisations should be supported as to empower people.

Space, Accountability and Resourcing as 3 new catch phrases.

There is a specific initiative on Intl fund for CS involvement in democratic development.

Many South CSOs are not sufficiently political – and becoming irrelevant and with low accountability

North to be blamed for subsidies – e.g. 800 pr French cow a year.



South to be blamed for corruption, lack of accountability and for not giving S-S support  
Danny summing up: we will in Jan meeting start working on establishing a new fund, changing the conversation and mind. From LFA to ToC, from efficiency to effectiveness

### **New ways of Cooperation for Civil Society World Wide**

Organised by Partos and PIANGO

**PIANGO:** Setting the scene

- Small island nations are big ocean nations
- Main challenges: Plurality, new technologies and inequality resource mobilization (ODA reducing/national resourcing increasing)
- Development is a connotation for neo liberal capitalism – therefore a new paradigm for life is needed

**PARTOS:**

Global challenges require global cooperation – this session is not a blame game but exploration of new ways of cooperating

**Dutch Ministry:**

Recently launched a new Dialogue and Dissent programme as overall ToC for Dutch CS support – in support for political approach based on year long participatory process involving the South.

2 overriding approaches

- Social transformation -political – activism, socio-structural
- Managerialism - technical – neo liberal

#### **Social transformation approach**

- Main characteristics: Political struggle, emancipator, anti-western hegemony
- Bottom-up, context specific, trust and solidarity
- Role of CS autonomy, intrinsic value political role, citizens are right holders who use CSOs to claim their rights
- Donor role: Local CSOs take lead, donors provide tech and financial support
- Donor relations: relations with CSOs, long term value based relations, CSOs have to be locally rooted for a relationship trust
- ToC and genuine organisations

#### **Managerialism approach**

- Main characteristics: Linear development, economic focus, market based solutions , top down, universally applicable, control and value for money
- Role of CSOs: complementary to state and donors, Instrumental value for money, CSOs are effective sub contractors, Citizens are customers and performance indicators used
- Donor role: donors take the lead, donors ensure value for money
- Donor relations: relations with donors mean an end, short term contractual relations, prevent misuse, compliance with targeted results, CSOs have to be professional to qualify funding, control
- LFA and isomorphic organizations
- Reflecting NPM approach

**Q&A:**

Politicians want social transformation and bureaucracy focus on managerialism

How to deal with closing spaces where governments do not allow funds for Southern CSOs

How can local citizens hold governments – especially Northern funding – accountable?

Def of dissent: challenging powers – including donor power and int'l and nt'l powers.

**JB:** how to manage holy trinity: i) strategic (programming, ii) ToC as rationale for allocations and celebrated as such as a social transformation once money is given/received and iii) result frameworks often reflecting managerialism and therefore occupying daily operations.

**Panel:**

WACSI

- Challenges: formalized organizations and true participation of members and target groups
- Visions on changes: Donors to relax requirements e.g. on reporting and application formats and procedures. More focus on local responsive interventions, reduce northern based CSOs are encroaching, implementing and competing with local CSOs, more flexible innovative partnership, more core funding, stop to enhanced competition for reducing ODA funding. Increased cooperation and coordination and ownership through all steps in cycle – as South CSOS often are reduced to closing gap between donor and south target groups.

Kumi Naidoo:

- We will have to cure the CS having been contaminated by bad practices and foci over the last decades – by enhancing people led solidarity
- Kilimanjaro declaration as basis for Kumis work – to be funded fully by Africans within 5 years
- In summary: local financing within 5 years, solidarity platform established to engage in African struggles and increasing volunteerism.
- Catch words: 'Perdieminisation' (being paid for engaging and attending) overcoming logic of geography (dividing people) to form new way of humanity, Foolanthropy or Philanthropy from the private sector?

**Take aways – summary**

- Citizen engagement in CSOs through SOME kind of active democracy
- More money for national CSOs
- Flexible funding channels for CSOs based on objectives and accountability
- Partnerships as exchange of services/information not only funding
- Less donor dependency via enhanced voluntarism and own resourcing
- Start at local level and constituency as to develop legitimacy and resources
- Donors should also be accountable – e.g. Keystone initiative

Personal reflection: move from funding as currency and replace it with connectivity and linkages between actors as main CSO assets.

**#MembershipMatters**

**Organised by AGNA**

Why important: Membership connects people, basis for advocacy, enhanced cooperation and legitimacy

Anna Lea, Uruguay – member of regional network on accountability

Key components for communication with members:

- Effectiveness, accountability, guiding principles, M&E of communication
- Optimum level for whom on what
- Mapping of stakeholders for communication differently to different groups and for ensuring horizontal and vertical accountability

In summary: Guiding principles, objectivity, and transparency, stakeholder mapping accountability, effectiveness, reliability and realism.

### **Civic charter – the Global Framework for People’s Participation - a Campaign Organised by International Civil Society Centre**

In a number of countries CS has formally launched the Civic Charter both in the south and the north – e.g. Finland and Uganda.

The charter was used e.g. in Uganda when the government clamped down on organizations such as Action Aid – and useful as many Ugandan organizations had signed – and that there were international back-up

*Could this be an idea for CISU to run campaign or launch?? The civic charter may be used for defending CS space – and for making CSs aware of their role*

Shrinking space not always across the board, enabling environment – in financial, legislative or other terms

Constraining situations may develop enabling environment– as sharp rise in informal organizations take place in serious situations!!

KEPA: Role of national platforms: rising awareness of constituencies, use opportunities (elections/campaigns/legislation), private sector engagement

Support by signing: [www.civiccharter.org](http://www.civiccharter.org)

### **Global Exchange on New Approaches to CS Resilience**

#### **Organised by CIVICUS and World Alliance for Citizen Participation**

Main theme: Can we make viable organization in an ever and increasingly changing context?

#### **Panel: Jenny Hodgson GFCF and Aya Chebbi, AYM**

- 1) New trends: new players such as PS, South countries, dwindling ODA community philanthropy, ever increasing uncertainty

Organisations should reflect notion of change – and this notion is being changed – therefore also OD change

Change is no more extrinsic/externally induced with people as objects – it is intrinsic/internally driven by people. Organisations have to reflect this to become resilient: building on trust in/externally, local resources, connectivity

Resources should be understood as funding AND HR, engagement, constituency trust and org legitimacy and connectivity to other actors.

- 2) **AYM** youth organization: loosely organized network where assets are building of alliance with self-determination and no ties as own declared basis

Main challenges for them: not registered, small grants often tied, radical change as language, measuring impact, donor funding and reporting requirements may lead to unacceptable bureaucratization of the organisations accountability and self funding model absent

Global fund is using on-line applications

Fund matching is used by donors as principle to promote local resourcing and ownership.

However has to carefully adjusted to local context in terms of size and type – as otherwise become a stringent demand pushing LFA/managerial kind of or development e.g. through employment of fund raisers.

### **Launch of Accountability Standard for CSO Accountability**

#### **Organised by Global Standard for CSO Accountability**

After a 3 year process (CISU also attended sessions in 2015 in Paris and 2016 in Bogota) the accountability standards were finally launched.

See more on [www.csostandard.org](http://www.csostandard.org) and #Dynamicaccountability

The standards are a reference point which can be adapted to local situations/context.

The standards are based on CSO participatory process – and funded e.g. by SIDA  
SIDA finds that accountability is important to combat shrinking space as CSOS will be perceived as legitimate actors promoting HRBA based on the PANT principles. SIDA wants to complement support to big organizations meeting standards with support to smaller organizations and movements as to facilitate social change process – and these smaller/looser organisations do not meet standards – therefore risk taking and management is important. Panellist said that support to smaller organizations could be through umbrella organizations. CISU calling!!

SIDA is along the same lines as Danida with emphasis on PANT as well as innovation and HRBA and importance of risk taking.

The standards may enhance CS involvement in SDG – as they are global and can be adjusted to reflect documentation of SDGs

The standards may– as being international - also be used to counter national pressure on CSOs through enforcement of strict accountability requirements in national legislation.

Next step: regional approach, linking to Accountable Now – and CIVICUS support via Alex Sardar.

CIVICUS has updated importance of accountability, data and innovation based on transparency

### **AGNA Member Meeting**

#### **Only for AGNA members – which CISU is**

AGM in June 2017 in Latin-American, Operational plan meeting 4.12 in Suva. Aime has for 3 months as responsible as consequence of CIVICUS restructuring process.

4 thematic working groups have been established:

- Accountability of CSOs
- Enabling environment – with ICNL
- Membership development – in and external
- Resource mobilisation (being down played)

Operational plan until June 2018 includes:

- Enabling environment – still with ICNL and focus on Latin-America
- Capacity development using CIVICUS approaches, materials etc
- Better AGNA internal organisation and exchanges - Possible to have staff exchanges between AGNA members of 2 weeks!!
- Better AGNA processes and procedures e.g. on M&E, communication etc.

New CIVICUS membership policy includes change away from fee based membership towards contributions to regional solidarity funds will also affect AGNA.

New CIVICUS structure around groups and mid level leaders is working, as it is more dynamic, flexible and inspiring and faster decisions.

### **The Private Sector – Challenges and Opportunities for Engagement**

#### **Organised by Article 19, International Centre for Not-for-profit Law (ICNL) and CIVICUS**

Private Sector (PS) role in pushing back Human Rights reduction – examples were given on how the PS has been active in supporting CS in Human Rights work. E.g. US LGBT rights, use of SDG as framework for CS and PS cooperation.

Relations between local level (issues), national level (policy and regulations) and international levels (commitments and framework e.g. SDG)

Always remember that PS is about profit and loss – and design accordingly and communicate when you want them to go beyond this.

CS and PS have common interests in reducing corruption – and often ignored potential – which could be explored more.

CSOs tend to focus on larger companies (because they have more money. And often the change potential of small and medium sized businesses is ignored.

CS can learn from PS – e.g. on technology application as PS is often front runner on that issue.

PS acts primarily under pressure: Keep people in focus: as labourers and consumers – as they are the ones to put pressure on PS.

PS is complex entity – mange different types – therefore important to analyse to find foe and friends and scope for cooperation.

## Annex B: Terms of Reference

### **ToR for thematic visit to CIVICUS ICSW Suva 4-8 December 2017**

#### **1. Background**

Rationale and justification for the visit is that CISU for years has had a fruitful collaboration with CIVICUS and is currently in a situation where we want to renew our approach to this collaboration including assessing relevance of cooperation with other networks and organisations. CISU is furthermore in the process of formulating and implementing a process with its members on exploring how current and emerging Civil Society trends in the future may affect the members and the support extended to them from CISU.

In light of this is found relevant to further explore the contacts to CIVICUS and other networks attending the ICSW and to compile impressions and findings on current and emerging international trends as to use these in our process with our members.

#### **2. Objective**

The objective for this thematic visit is thus to compile information and findings on current and emerging international CS trends and to assess options for future cooperation with CIVICUS.

#### **3. Outputs**

The thematic visit will lead to the following outputs:

- A brief report outlining main impressions and findings on CISU relevance of current trends and prospects for cooperation with CIVICUS.

#### **4. Thematic issues for the visit**

More specifically the visit will focus on compilation of impressions and findings related to:

##### 1. Current international trends:

- Innovative approaches to advocacy
- The Civic Charter
- CSO Accountability Standards
- Private sector collaboration
- CS space
- CS activism

##### 2. Future prospects for CISU/CIVICUS collaboration and networking with other South platforms/organisations.

#### **5. Stakeholders to be involved in the visit**

The journey will include contact and dialogue with the following main stakeholders: Representatives from the CIVICUS secretariat as well as other participants of the ICSW relevant to CISU.

#### **6. Plan of work**

The visit will include participation in relevant seminars and workshops at ICSW as well as networking in between these events.

After the ICSW:

- Subsequent debriefing at HMC on main impressions
- Feedback to SIDA initiated review of CIVICUS

## 7. Travel schedule

Departure 2 December and Return 11 December

<b>Sa 02 Dec</b>	<b>AY 0960</b>	<b>Copenhagen</b>	<b>Helsinki-Vantaa</b>	<b>20:10</b>	<b>22:50</b>
<i>Flight duration: 01:40   E90   Dep terminal: 2   Arr terminal: 2</i>					
<b>Sa 02 Dec</b>	<b>AY 0099</b>	<b>Helsinki-Vantaa</b>	<b>Hong Kong Intl.</b>	<b>23:45</b>	<b>15:30 (Su 03 Dec)</b>
<i>Flight duration: 09:45   359   Dep terminal: 2   Arr terminal: 1</i>					
<b>Su 03 Dec</b>	<b>FJ 0392</b>	<b>Hong Kong Intl.</b>	<b>Nadi Intl.</b>	<b>16:55</b>	<b>08:10 (Mo 04 Dec)</b>
<i>Flight duration: 10:15   Airbus A330-200   Dep terminal: 1</i>					
<b>Su 10 Dec</b>	<b>FJ 0391</b>	<b>Nadi Intl.</b>	<b>Hong Kong Intl.</b>	<b>09:20</b>	<b>14:50</b>
<i>Flight duration: 10:30   Airbus A330-200   Arr terminal: 2</i>					
<b>Mo 11 Dec</b>	<b>AY 0100</b>	<b>Hong Kong Intl.</b>	<b>Helsinki-Vantaa</b>	<b>00:45</b>	<b>05:25</b>
<i>Flight duration: 10:40   359   Dep terminal: 1   Arr terminal: 2</i>					
<b>Mo 11 Dec</b>	<b>AY 0951</b>	<b>Helsinki-Vantaa</b>	<b>Copenhagen</b>	<b>07:40</b>	<b>08:15</b>

## 8. Dissemination

The impressions and findings will be:

- presented at a CISU 'Temamøde'
- discussed at meeting in the 'Syd-gruppe' as to formulate future cooperation with CIVICUS,
- shared with the CISU board
- the report will be made available on CISU web page for CISU members.

HMC of MOFA has furthermore requested to be debriefed by CISU.