

# The EU Development Policy

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# The European Consensus on Development



**Photo European Parliament** 

European Council 15-16 December 2005 Signed by Presidents Barroso, Borrell, Blair 20 December 2005



### **Background**

**European Commission – DG DEV** 

 Joint Council-Commission Statement (November 2000)

### Why revise it?

- The world has changed (security, migration, social dimension of globalisation, ..)
- Europe has been enlarged
- The global development agenda has been strengthened (MDGs, Monterrey, etc.)



# The European Consensus on Development (2)

**European Commission - DG DEV** 

 Joint Declaration: Council, Commission, Parliament

- $\rightarrow$  Two parts:
- Part I The EU Vision of Development (Commission and Member States)
- Part II The EC Development policy (Commission)



### Part I

## The EU Vision of Development



### **Objectives**

- Primary objective:
  - → Poverty reduction and, eventually, poverty eradication in the context of sustainable development
- Millennium Development Goals
- Complementary objectives:
  - →good governance, human rights



### **Common values**

- Respect for human rights
- Fundamental freedoms
- Peace
- Democracy
- Good governance
- Gender equality
- The rule of law
- Solidarity
- Justice
- → Commitment to multilateralism



### **Key principles**

- Ownership, Partnership
- Political dialogue
- Participation of civil society
- Gender equality
- Commitment to fragile states



### Increase financial resources

**European Commission – DG DEV** 

#### → ODA volumes:

- Target 2015

0.7% EU15

0.33% EU10

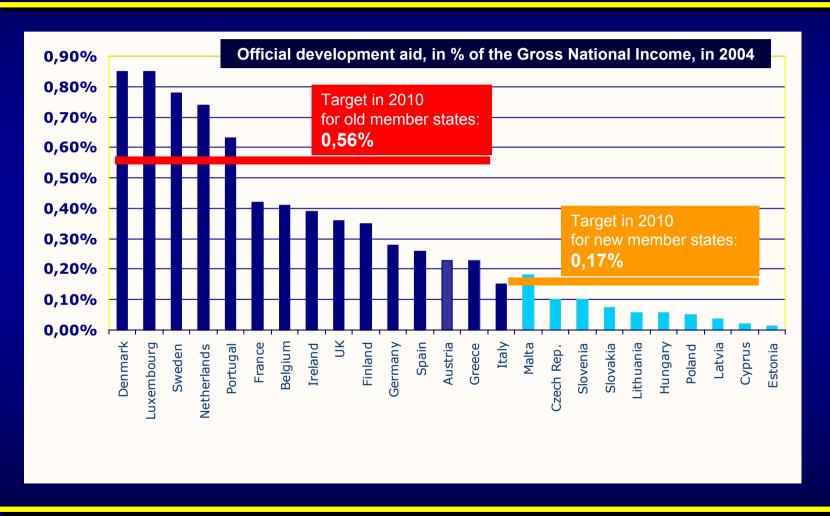
- Interim target 2010

 $0.51\% \text{ EU15 } 0.17\% \text{ EU10} \rightarrow \text{EU25 average } 0.56\%$ 

→ EU aid will nearly double between 2004 (34bn €) and 2010 (66 €bn)



## Official Development Assistance





#### Coherence

**European Commission – DG DEV** 

# How can non-aid policies contribute to achieving the MDGs?

### 12 areas identified to:

- (a) avoid negative effects on developing countries' possibilities to achieve MDGs;
- (b) develop synergies where possible;
- (c) respect principles of ownership and partnership



### Part II

# The European Community Development Policy



### Commission's comparative advantages

- The particular role of the Commission and its added value:
- 1. Global presence and critical mass
- 2. Promotion of policy coherence
- 3. Promoting best practices and stimulating the debate on development
- 4. Facilitation of coordination and harmonisation
- 5. Support to democracy, human rights, good governance and respect for international law
- 6. Promotion of participation of civil society and North-South solidarity



# Areas for Community action /however: concentration at country level

- Trade and regional integration
- Environment and sustainable management of natural resources
- Infrastructure, communications and transport
- Water and energy
- Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security
- Governance, democracy, human rights, and economic and institutional reforms including capacity building
- Conflict prevention and fragile states
- Human development
- Social cohesion and employment



### **Next steps**

- Follow up in Programming CSP
- Regional strategies:
  - EU-Africa Strategy
  - Latin America Communication
  - EU and Pacific Islands
  - EU Caribbean Partnership
- Policy initiatives (e.g. governance, culture)



### Aid Effectiveness package

- 3 communications:
- « EU aid: Delivering more, better and faster» (Action Plan)
  - COM(2006)87
- « Financing for Development and Aid Effectiveness »
  - COM(2006)85
- « Joint Programming Framework »
  - (COM(2006)88)



## Key elements of the package

- Harmonisation of procedures between donors
- Coordination of policies
- Alignment with partner countries' multiannual programming cycles
- Synchronisation of Member States' and Commission's multi annual programming processes



### Joint programming framework

European Commission - DG DEV

Joint programming exercise in 2 steps

- 1. Joint analysis of the country situation
- 2. Joint response strategy



# The Cotonou Agreement ACP- EU Partnership



### The need for change

- Mixed results of 25 years under the Lomé Convention
- Need to adapt and modernise the partnership
- Need to increase the efficiency and impact of aid



# aspects

- Long term agreement (20 years)
- Partnership
- Comprehensive: strengthened political dialogue, development assistance, economic and trade cooperation
- Major political issues: security, migration



### (1) The political dimension

- Key role for dialogue
- Essential elements : human rights, democratic principles, rule of law
- Good governance, including corruption
- Peace building, conflict prevention and resolution
- Migration
- WMD non proliferation
- Cooperation in the fight against terrorism



## (2) Participatory approaches

- Actors: Public authorities (central and local levels) + Non State actors
- Information
- Consultation
- Capacity building
- Participation in implementation



### Trade and economic cooperation

- EPA negotiations with 6 regional groupings ongoing
- Implementaion starting in 2008



### 10th EDF

- Period 2008-2013 (in line with FP)
- 22.7 billion euros
- Programming process ongoing
- Intra-ACP, regional and national indicative programmes

- Coherence between regional & national programmes and other instruments:
  - Thematic programmes (-> DCI)
  - Global initiatives (HIV/AIDS)
  - Facilities (water, energy)
  - **Sugar** ( -> **DCI**)
  - Bananas
  - Partnership for infrastructure
  - EIB