



Development Assistance of the European Union

Setting the Scene!

RHSC Annual
Meeting

22-23 May 2008,
Brussels

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Director

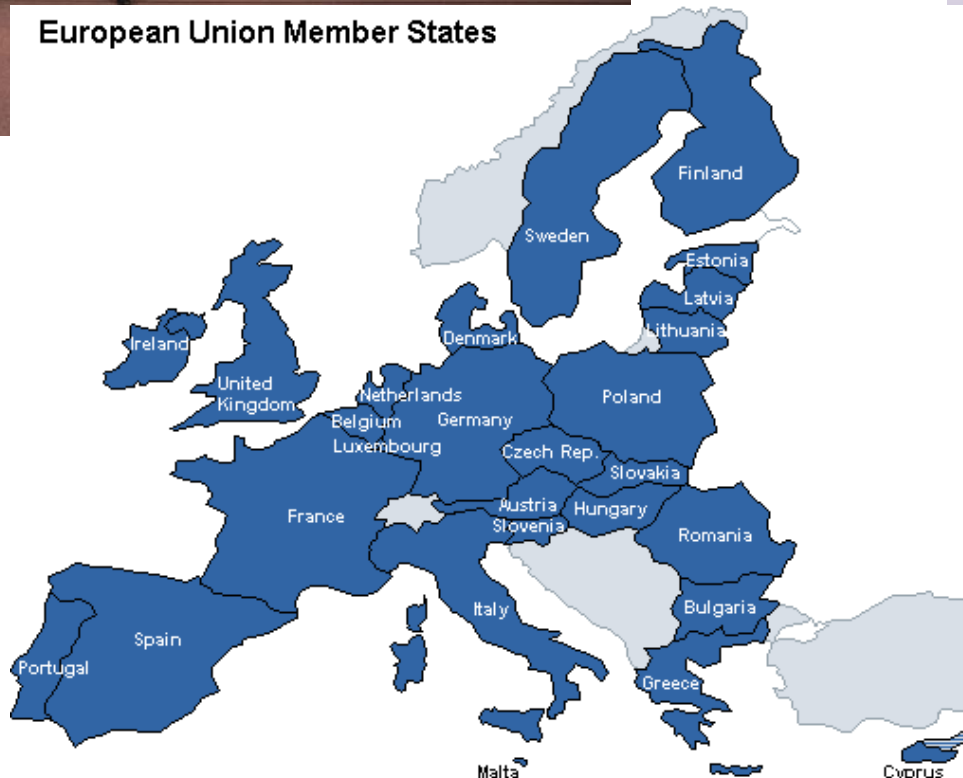
Content

1. The European Union at a glance: Players, Political environment and Policy making
2. The European Development Aid: Member states and EC ODA commitments and levels
3. The complexity of EU development aid:
 - EC funding instruments and streams
 - New trends
4. Our advocacy role: Challenges, Needs and Response

1 - The European Union at a Glance



European Union Member States



1- The political environment

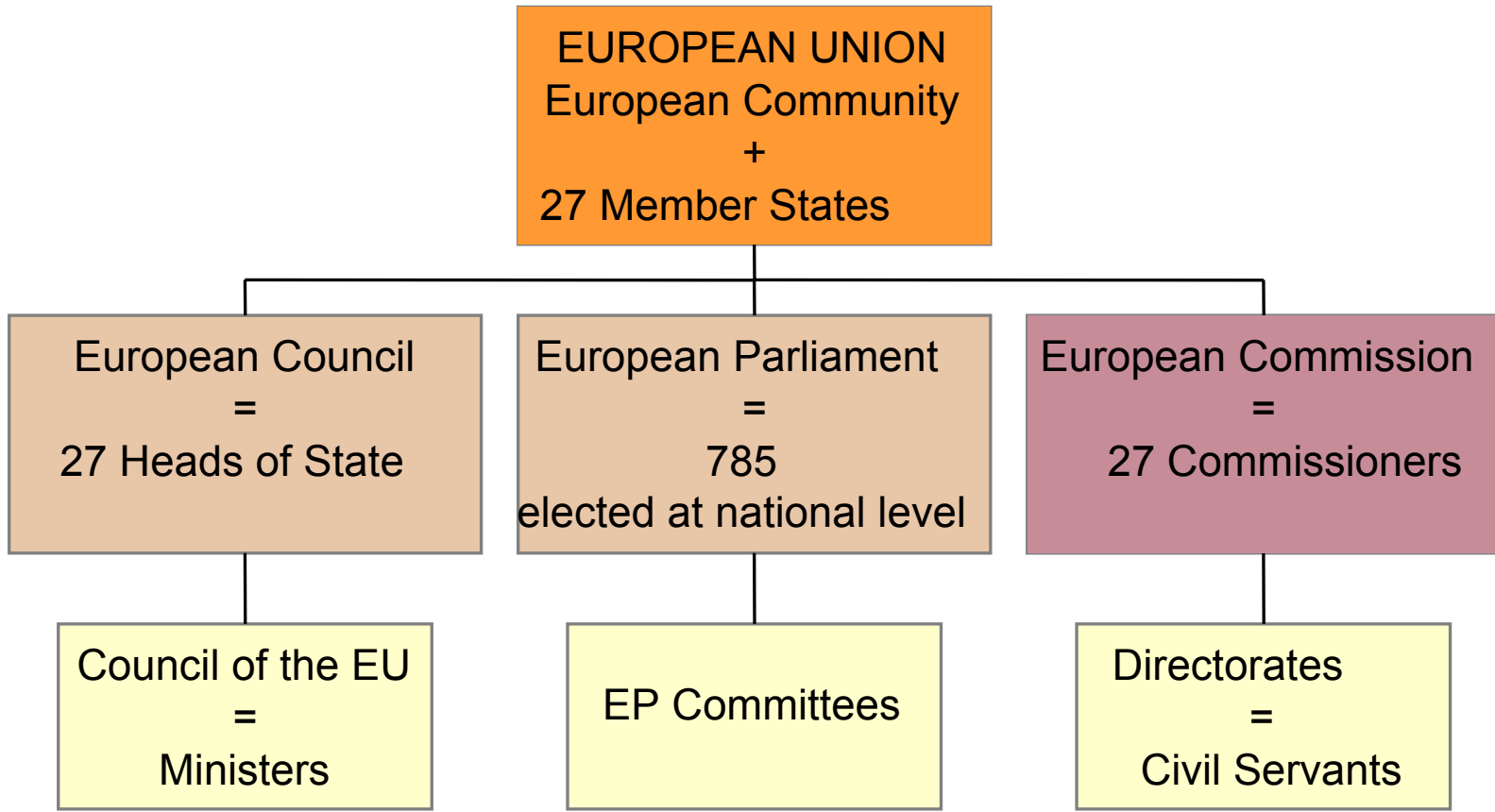
European Union: 27 Member States (MS) + 3 EU institutions

- Each MS = own development policy and budget
- Development is a « community » domain – EC has own policy
- Since 2005 : common vision on development by EC and MS with adoption of European Development Consensus

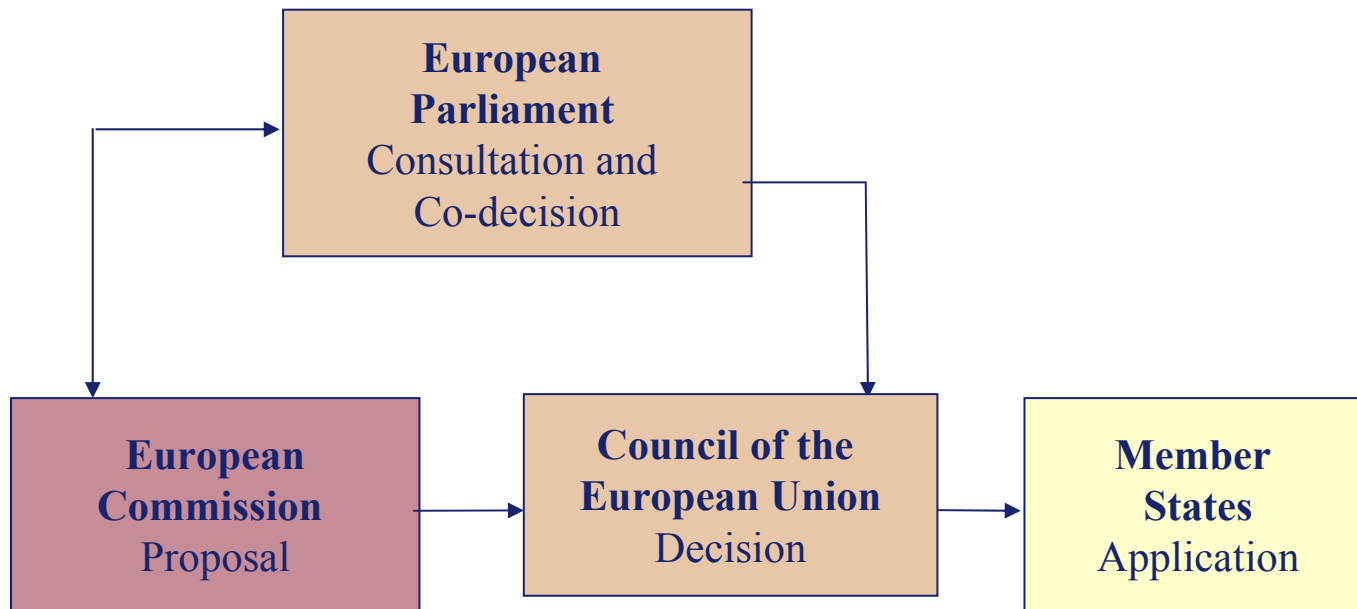
Rather difficult Political environment

- Among MS:
 - very diverse views on development and SRHR
 - Increased conservatism after enlargement to 12 new countries
- EU Institutions: in general, rather conservative
 - European Parliament: Majority of conservative party (EPP)
 - European Council: SRHR champions as well as major opponents
 - EC: rather right winged Commission + Development not prioritised

1- The EU institutions



1- The EU decision making process



The EC proposes; the EP and the Council co-decide...

This implies finding compromise with:

- **A multiplicity of players**
- **With different institutional interests (EU/ MS)**

2 - European Union Official Development Aid



2- European Union Official Development Aid (ODA)

- EU remains the world's biggest donor in 2007
 - ~60% of DAC ODA with 46 Billion Euros
- BUT European aid fell by 1.7 Bn € in 2007
 - 1st time EU sees decrease since EU's aid commitments in 2002
 - EU ODA as a share of GNI fell from 0.41% to 0.38%
- Split between Member States and European Commission

Member states (MS) themselves

- ~80% of EU ODA (~37.5Bn €)
- Major differences among them

European Commission (EC)

- ~20% of EU ODA (8.6Bn €)
- EC took up role of monitoring MS ODA growth

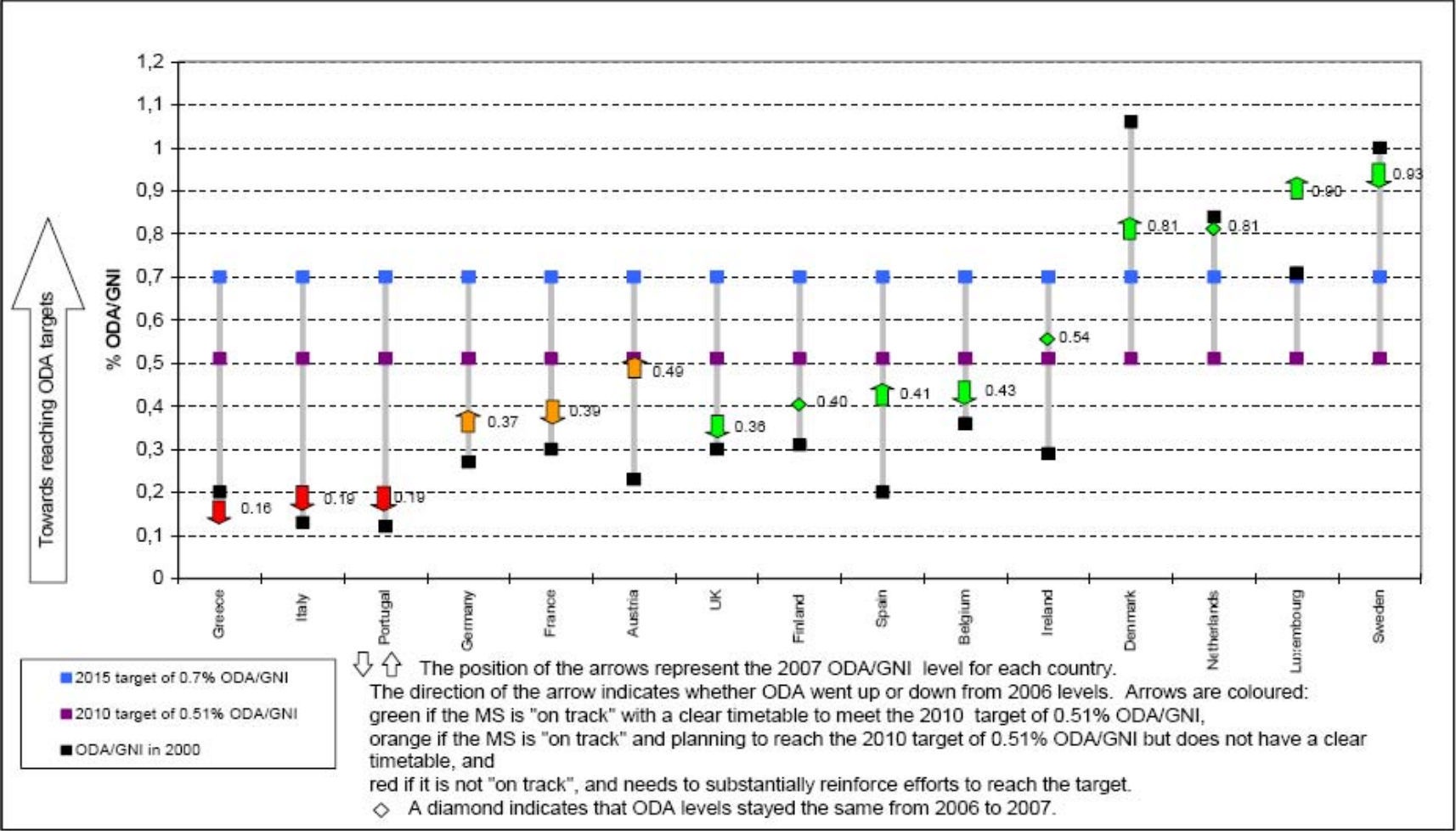
2- Member States Aid : EU Commitments

- AIM: Reach 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2015

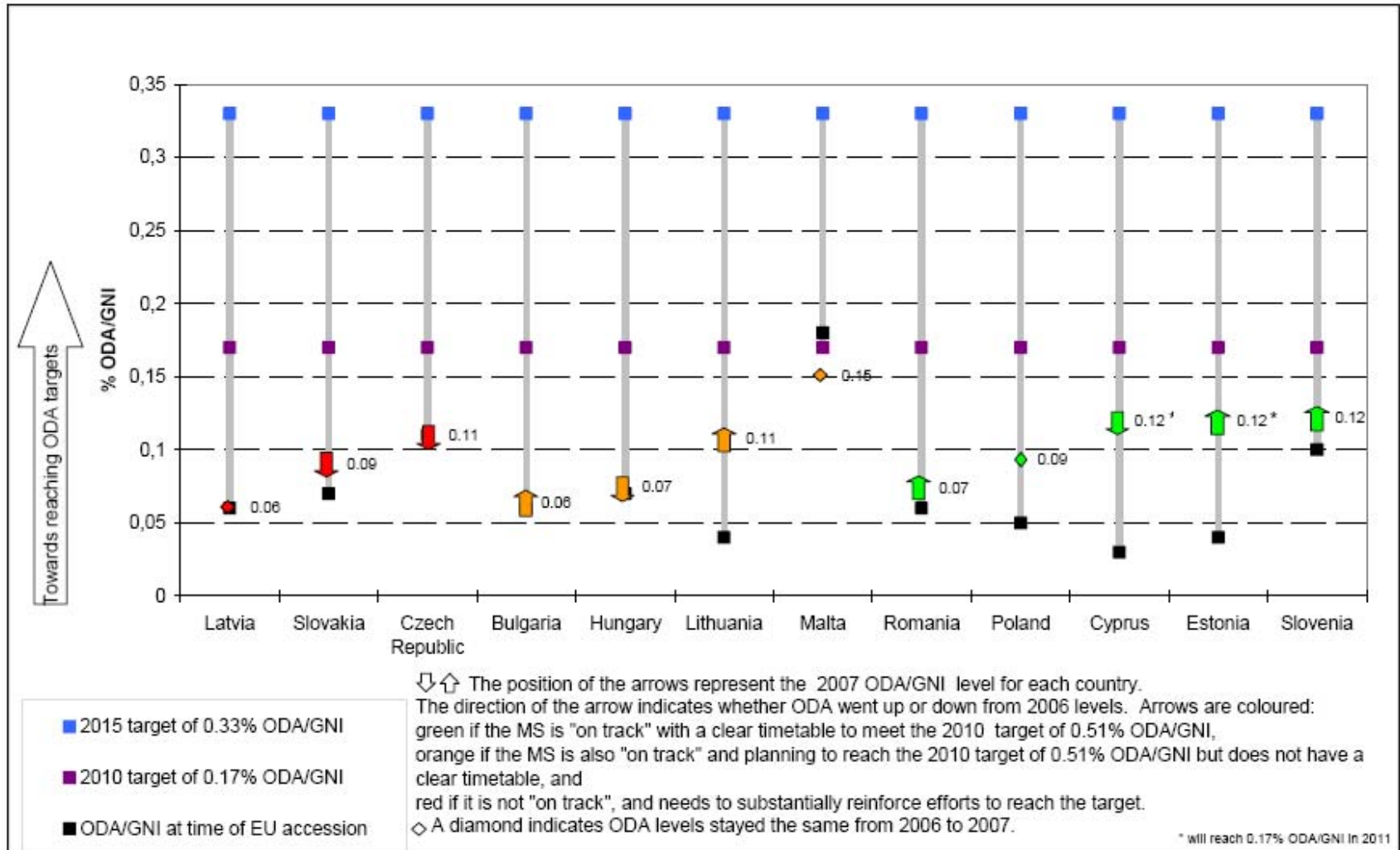
- After Monterrey (2002): intermediate targets for 2006
 - Individually: 0.33% ODA/GNI + those at 0.7% to maintain
 - Collectively: 0.39% ODA/ GNI

- New commitments(2005): intermediate targets for 2010
 - Individually:
 - 1) 0.51% ODA/GNI for EU-15 + those at 0.7% to maintain
 - 2) 0.17% ODA/GNI for 12 NMS and 0.33% for 2015
 - Collectively: 0.56% ODA/GNI

Are the EU MS on track to meet the targets? EU-15



Are the EU MS on track to meet the targets? EU-12



3 - The complexity of the European Union Development Aid

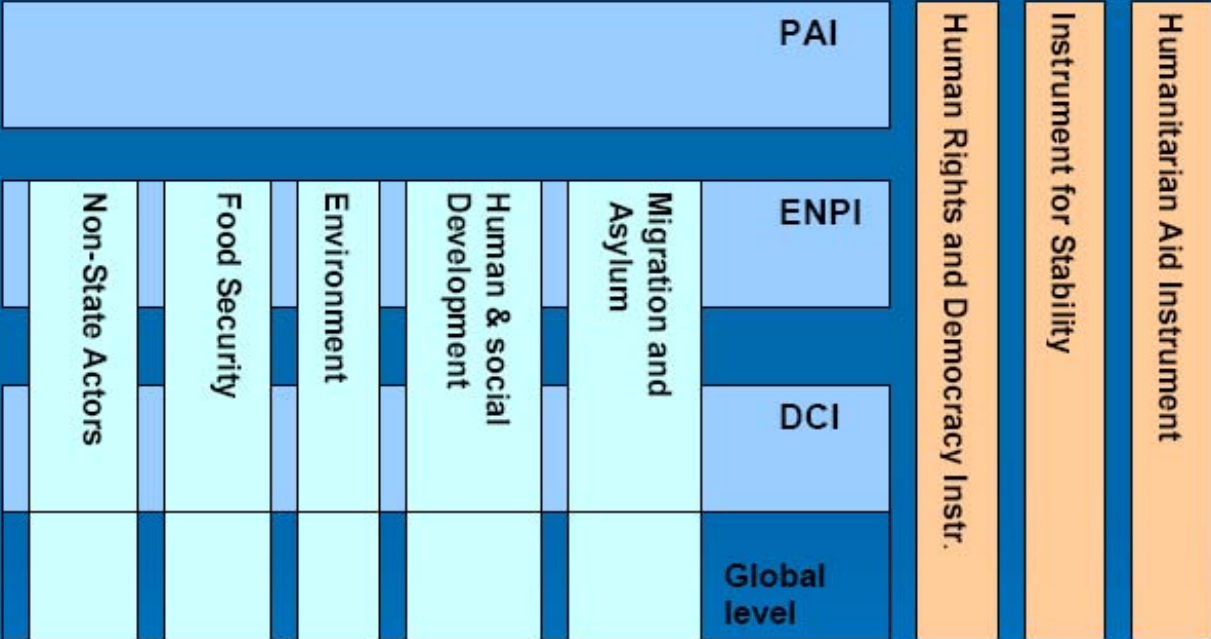


3 - European Commission's ODA

- EC ODA allocated in 2 ways:
 1. EC budget (~56%)
 2. The European Development Fund (EDF) (~37%)

- 2 parallel funding systems according to region:
 - Different management (EC versus MS)
 - Different political implications for democratic accountability
 - EC budget: legal basis for EP to monitor
 - EDF: no legal basis for EP to monitor

General overview of co-operation instruments and thematic programmes



- Geographic instrument with a specific legal basis
- Horizontal instrument with a specific legal basis
- Thematic programme included in DCI legal basis

3- EC ODA – Geographical scope

■ EC budget

1. Development Coop Instrument (DCI)
17Bn € (2007-2013)
2. European Neighbourhood and Partnership Inst (ENPI)
12Bn € (2007-2013)

■ European Development Fund (EDF)

22.8Bn €: 2008-13 (10th EDF)

1- **Latin America and Asia** (incl: Central Asia, South Africa and some Middle East countries)

- Ruled by DCI

2 - **European Neighbourhood** (Caucasus, North Africa and some Middle East countries)

- Ruled by ENPI

African Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)

- 78 countries

- Ruled by Cotonou agreement

3- EC ODA: Funding Streams(a)

Thematic

- Sectoral programmes
- Small & decreasing in EC budgets (cover also ACP!)
- Large amounts in EDF but vague priorities

Geographic

- Country strategic papers (CSPs)
- 80 to 90 % of all funding
- In DCI benchmark of 20 % to health and education
- In EDF, no specific benchmark

3- EC ODA: Funding Streams (b)

Thematic

- EC budget:
 - Health = half of « Investing in people »
 - SRHR= 15% of Health sub-heading
 - Average of 12 million Eur/Year
 - 2003-2006= 18 million/year

Geographic

In general, ACP CSP:

- Little focus on MDG areas
- Few CSP chose health as priority (O chose SRHR)
- Only 4% of EDF to health
- Strong focus on budget support with limited monitoring possibilities for SRHR
- Weak participation of civil society and parliamentarians in process

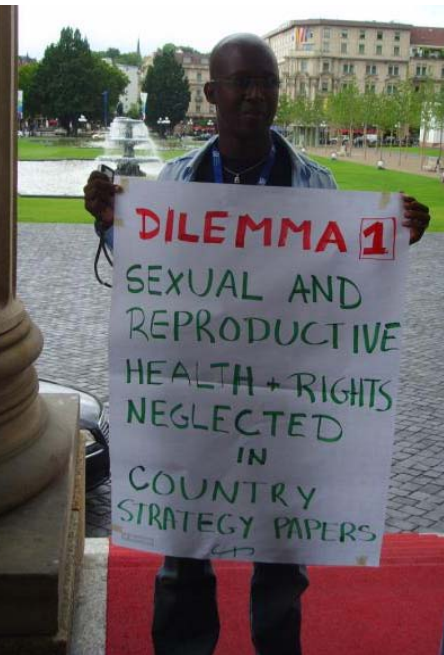
3- EC ODA: New Trends

- Increased focus on Budget Support from the EC
 - In 10th EDF, 47% of aid via Budget Support !
 - Ownership principal
 - BUT Monitoring and access concerns, esp SRHR
- Increased Role of EC delegations + larger budgets
 - Decentralisation principal – being closer to needs
 - BUT Monitoring concerns
 - BUT Concerns around lack of expertise on SRHR in Delegations

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 - Decentralisation principal – being closer to needs
 - BUT Monitoring concerns
 - BUT Concerns around lack of expertise on SRHR in Delegations
 - BUT advocacy capacity from southern civil society

4 – Advocacy : Challenges, Needs and Response



4 - Challenges for Advocacy

- Complexity of the European Union itself
 - Multiplicity of players
 - Difficult decision making process
- Multi-layered Development Assistance structure
 - 2007: new instruments in place
 - Parallel systems : EC budget/ EDF with different interests
 - Bulk of funding in geographical instruments (less monitoring)
 - Lack of democratic scrutiny – esp concerns for SRH
- ODA levels disappointing
- New funding trends
 - Makes tracking difficult
 - Advocacy in South also key

4- what we need to do?

- Ensure a large advocacy network covering all players
 - Focus on national governments and European level
 - Work on the interactions between Brussels and Capitals
 - Include the South (EC delegations/ embassies)
- Focus on geographical instruments and improve monitoring for social issues(including better democratic scrutiny)
- Advocate for inclusion of guarantees/benchmarks for SRHR in new funding instruments
- Increase ODA levels

Countdown 2015 Europe in action...

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European
Commission

Delegations

Ambassadors

Governments

Embassies

National Members
of Parliament

EU INSTITUTIONS

EP committees

MEPs

Permanent
Representations

Presidencies

Ministers

EU

Member States

CONCORD

National Platforms of
Development NGOs

5- what is...



- 18 European NGOs advocating for increased European donor **support to RH Supplies in the South** by:
 - honouring commitments to support implementation of **ICPD plan of action**
 - Supporting implementation of MDGs, particularly **MDG5 target on universal access to reproductive health**

Consortium partners



The International Planned Parenthood Federation
European Network (IPPF EN) in Brussels
<http://www.ippfen.org/en>



Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW) in
Germany
<http://www.weltbevölkerung.de/en>



Equilibres et Populations (E&P) in France
<http://www.equipop.org/>



The European Parliamentary Forum on Population
and Development (EPF) on Parliamentarians
throughout Europe
<http://www.iepfpd.org/>



Interact Worldwide in the UK
<http://www.interactworldwide.org/>



Marie Stopes International Brussels Office (MSI) in
Brussels
<http://www.mariestopes.org/>



Sex & Samfund – Danish Family Planning
Association (Denmark)
<http://www.sexogsamfund.dk/>



The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
(RFSU) in Sweden
<http://www.rfsu.se/>



Väestöliitto in Finland
<http://www.vaestoliitto.fi/>



World Population Foundation (WPF) in The
Netherlands
<http://www.wpf.org/>

Collaborating partners



Osterreichische Gesellschaft für Familienplanung (OGF) in Austria
<http://www.oegf.at/>



Sensoa in Belgium
<http://www.sensoa.be/>



Irish Family Planning Association (IFPA) in Ireland
<http://www.ifpa.ie/>



Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS) in Italy
<http://www.aidos.it/>



Norwegian Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health and
Rights (NSRR) in Norway
<http://www.nsrr.org/>



Associação para o Planeamento da Família (APF) in Portugal
<http://www.apf.pt/>



Federación de Planificación Familiar Estatal (FPFE) in Spain
<http://www.fpfe.org/>



Swiss Foundation for Sexual and Reproductive Health (PLANeS) in
Switzerland
<http://www.plan-s.ch/>

Tackling the RHS Challenge

■ Goal:

- To help close the gaps between the need, demand and availability of the supplies that are integral to reproductive health programmes, which are a critical step in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

■ Objectives:

- To increase financial and political support and commitment among European policy, decision and opinion makers on Reproductive Health Supplies (RHS)
- To expand the support base among European civil society for RHS



For more detailed information on Countdown 2015, visit:
www.countdown2015europe.org

THANKS!

For more information on the content of the presentation :

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