

PROGRAMMING ORIENTATIONS

ANNEX 1A – COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER

*Enriched to include a disability dimension in the framework of the project
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Policy Introduction

Strategy papers must reflect the policy guidelines set out in the **revised Cotonou Agreement, “the European Consensus on Development”**, the new EU strategy for Africa and the other documents governing the EU’s external action. They must also reflect the EU’s commitments with regard to the effectiveness of aid (Paris Declaration, additional EU commitments).

☞ **Disability Entry Points: [The legal and political framework](#)**

Administrative introduction

A country strategy paper (CSP) comprises (1) a country strategy with a diagnosis of the problems and an outline of the response strategy and (2) an indicative programme translating the response strategy into operational terms.

The strategy paper (Part 1), minus the annexes, must not be longer than 25 pages (Times New Roman, size 12, normal spacing and margins) The national or regional indicative programme (NIP/RIP) (Part 2) should not exceed 15 pages.

Please respect the maximum number of pages laid down and the proposed layout. Focus on analytical aspects and on the response strategy, leaving any description and detail information needed to the annexes.

***<name of the country>* - European Community**

**Country Strategy Paper
and
National Indicative Programme**

for the period *<year of signature>* - 2013

The Government of *<name of the country>*¹ and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The Government of *<name of the country>*, (represented by *<name and title>*), and the European Commission, (represented by *<name and title>*), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, held discussions in *<place>* from to with a view to determining the general orientations for cooperation for the period *<year of signature>* –2013. *<Optional> The European Investment Bank was represented at these discussions by <name and title>*.

During these discussions, the Country Strategy Paper and an Indicative Programme of Community Aid in favour of *<name of the country>* were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 and the revised Agreement signed in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005. These discussions complete the programming process in *<name of the country>*.

The Country Strategy Paper and the Indicative Programme are annexed to the present document.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the Community envisages to make available to *<name of the country>* for the period *<year of signature>* -2013, an amount of €...million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation) and of €... million for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) (B-allocation). These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Community, following the completion of mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects in support of the focal or non-focal areas of Community Assistance. The Indicative Programme under Part 2 concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which *<name of the country>* benefits or could benefit under other Community resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of instability in export earnings. The B-allocation shall be triggered according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not yet constitute a part of the Indicative Programme.
- (5) Resources can be committed within the framework of the present Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme upon the entry into force of the 10th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2008-2013 of the revised ACP-EC Partnership but not before 1 January 2008. Financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of *<name of the country>* within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures laid down in the 10th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2008-2013.

¹ Text parts in italic characters are to be completed or deleted in the final drafting.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present Country Strategy Paper by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles ... and ... of the 10th ED multi-annual financial framework for the period 2008-2013 <(see Paragraph ... for further details)>.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Authorising Officer and the Head of Delegation shall annually undertake an operational review of the Indicative Programme and undertake a mid-term review and an end-of-term review of the Country Strategy Paper and the Indicative Programme in the light of current needs and performance.
The mid-term review shall be undertaken in 2010 and the end-of-term review in 2012. Following the completion of the mid- and end-of-term reviews, the Community may revise the resource allocation in light of current needs and performance.
Without prejudice to Article 5.7 of Annex IV concerning reviews, the allocations may be increased in order to take account of special needs or exceptional performance.
- (8) The agreement of the two parties on this Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme, subject to the ratification and entry into force of the revised ACP-EC Partnership Agreement and the 10th EDF multi-annual financial framework of for the period 2008-2013, will be regarded as definitive within eight weeks of the date of the signature, unless either party communicates the contrary before the end of this period.

Signatures

For the Government of

For the Commission

SUMMARY

One page maximum. Short summary of Part 1, covering the analytical chapters and the key elements of the response strategy, and of Part 2, covering the main activities and implementing methods set out in the NIP.

The summary must state the main objective of the strategy (reducing poverty in the context of sustainable development in the developing countries) and the complementary objectives (human rights, good governance) in order to ensure visibility and help monitor implementation of the Development Policy Statement. The country diagnosis could usefully mention the security situation and give an idea of the efforts needed to achieve the principal and additional objectives.

PART 1: STRATEGY PAPER

CHAPTER I: THE FRAMEWORK OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DONOR AND THE PARTNER COUNTRY

I.1.1. General Objectives of the EC's external policy

In accordance with Article 177 of the Treaty Establishing the European Community, community policy in the sphere of development co-operation shall foster:

- The sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them;
- The smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
- The campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

Europe should project a coherent role **as a global partner**, inspired by its core values in assuming regional responsibilities, promoting sustainable development, and contributing to civilian and strategic security

The Union has developed a broad spectrum of external relations tools in the shape of the common trade policy, cooperation under bilateral and multilateral agreements, development cooperation, humanitarian aid and financial assistance as well as the external aspects of internal policies (energy, environment, transport, justice and home affairs, etc).

EU external action including the Common Foreign and Security policy, common trade policy and cooperation with third countries provides a framework both for integrating all EU instruments and for developing gradually a set of common actions based on common positions in the broader sphere of political relations.

Enlargement has entrusted EU with even greater responsibilities, as regional leader and as global partner. It should therefore **strengthen its capacity to promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law as well as its capacity to focus on the fight against poverty**, both in its neighbourhood and through its multilateral and bilateral policies which are mainly aimed at sustainable development and political stability. Thus, the EU will achieve genuine coherence between its domestic and its external agendas, contributing thereby to global security and prosperity.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

- ✓ **The legal and political framework**

- ✓ [Why a disability perspective should be included in all poverty reduction projects](#)

I. 1.2. Strategic objectives of cooperation with the partner country

The Treaty objectives are confirmed in Article 1 of the *ACP-EU Partnership Agreement*, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 and revised in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005. The overarching objective of the *Cotonou Agreement* is to promote the development of a common strategic approach to poverty reduction, consistent with the objectives of sustainable development and the gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy. Cooperation between the Community and "name of country" shall pursue these objectives, taking into account the fundamental principles set out in Article 2, in particular the encouragement of "ownership" of the strategy by the country and populations concerned, and the essential elements and fundamental element as defined in articles 9 and 11b of the Agreement.

☞ Disability Entry Point:

- ✓ [The legal and political framework](#)

While the Treaty and the Cotonou Agreement provide the legal basis for EC cooperation with ACP countries, the recently adopted *European Consensus on Development* sets the general policy framework at EU level. The primary and overarching objective of EU development policy is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, in line with the international agenda, and with particular attention for the Millennium development Goals (MDGs). Human rights and good governance are recognised as other important objectives.

☞ Disability Entry Point:

- ✓ [Why a disability perspective should be included in all poverty reduction projects](#)

Better aid effectiveness is essential to achieving poverty eradication. Therefore the EU will advance coordination, harmonisation and alignment. It will promote better donor complementarity by working towards joint multi-annual programming based on partner countries strategies and processes, common implementation mechanisms, joint donor wide missions, and the use of co-financing arrangements. The EU will take a lead role in implementing the Paris Declaration commitments on improving aid delivery and it will capitalise on new Member States' experience to strengthen their role as donors.

Policy coherence for development will advance in a number of areas. The purpose is that all EU non-aid policies make a positive contribution to developing countries' efforts to attain the MDGs.

The principle of concentration will guide the Community country and regional programming. This means selecting a limited number of priority areas of action, through the dialogue with partner countries, rather than spreading efforts in too many sectors. In this context the Community will be primarily active in the following **nine areas**, keeping into account its comparative advantages in a number of these: trade and regional integration; the environment and the 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 support for economic and institutional reforms; conflict prevention and fragile states; **human development**; social cohesion and employment.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension:

- ✓ [Programming Guide Health Sector](#)
- ✓ [Programming Guide Education sector](#)
- ✓ [Programming guide Urban development sector](#)
- ✓ [Programming guide Water and sanitation sector](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in the

- ✓ [Health sector](#)
- ✓ [Education sector](#)
- ✓ [Urban Development sector](#)
- ✓ [Water and sanitation sector](#)

The mainstreaming approach will be strengthened for four cross-cutting issues: democracy, good governance, **human rights**, the rights of children and indigenous peoples; **gender equality**; environmental sustainability; and the **fight against HIV/AIDS**.

☞ **Disability Entry Point:**

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension:

- ✓ [Democracy and Human rights](#)
- ✓ [Gender cross cutting issues](#)
- ✓ [HIV/AIDS cross cutting issues](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in

- ✓ [The HIV/AIDS sector](#)
- ✓ [Gender issues](#)
- ✓ [Human Rights issues](#)

<for African countries:

In December 2005, the European Council agreed an EU Strategy for Africa. The Strategy provides a long-term, strategic framework for interaction between Europe and Africa at all levels: with pan-African institutions such as the African Union, regional organisations and national authorities. It defines how the EU can best support Africa's own efforts to promote sustainable development and reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Strategy rests on three pillars: (i) promoting peace, security and good governance as central prerequisites for sustainable development, (ii) supporting regional integration, trade and interconnectivity to promote economic development and (iii) **improve access to basic social services (health, education)** and protection of the environment to reach the MDGs 1-6 faster.>

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

- ✓ [Is disability inclusion relevant in your project?](#)
- ✓ [Different degrees of disability inclusion](#)

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension in the:

- ✓ [Health sector](#)
- ✓ [Education sector](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in the

- ✓ [Health sector](#)
- ✓ [Education sector](#)

<For the Caribbean and Pacific countries the text is under preparation>

I.1.3 Main bilateral agreements

Describe the agreements (association, partnership, etc.) binding the EU and the partner country, stating the fields covered and the objectives pursued.

CHAPTER II: COUNTRY DIAGNOSIS

For the ACP countries, the “country diagnosis” will be based as far as possible on the 2005 joint annual report drawn up as part of the end-of-term review and on studies by the Member States and/or other leading donors operating in the partner country.

The aim of this chapter is above all analytical; more descriptive passages can be left to the annex. It must lead to specific and measurable commitments on the part of the government aimed at sustainably improving the development prospects of the country or region.

II.1. Analysis of the political, economic, social and environmental situation in the recipient country

The country analysis should be comprehensive and include all major domestic policy developments and issues and all relevant external factors. To the extent possible, the analysis should be based on existing analyses and eventually improve those.

☞ Disability Entry Points:

- ✓ [Rapid Disability Analysis](#)

II.1.1 Political and institutional situation

The strategy paper should analyse the country’s political, institutional and security situation in a broad context including the Cotonou Agreement’s essential elements (democracy, rule of law and human rights) and its fundamental element (governance). Taking into account that the regional dimension should be specifically addressed under 2.1.5 “the country in the international context, this section should examine the following aspects:

The main obstacles at national level to progress towards a situation in which **human rights** are respected, protected and promoted. The analysis will identify the priorities and objectives permitting progress towards respect for fundamental human rights in all circumstances.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

- ✓ [The UN Convention of persons with disabilities](#)

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension in:

- ✓ [Democracy and Human rights issues](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in the

- ✓ [Human rights issues](#)

The content and any shortcomings of the partner country's plans/policies concerning social cohesion, employment and **gender equality**. The gender representativeness of the administration. Special attention should be paid to child labour, illegal migration, trafficking of human beings in general and to trafficking and violence affecting women and children. The protection afforded for the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples should also be examined.

☞ **Disability Entry Point:**

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension:

- ✓ [Democracy and Human rights issues](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in the

- ✓ [Gender issues](#)

Observance of [democratic principles](#), including in particular an assessment of the electoral process and public participation in the democratic process (free elections by universal suffrage, multi-party system, equal access to political activity, participatory decision-making process, the role of the media, civil society and other non-state actors).

The organisation of government, including where appropriate the effectiveness of decentralisation and the interaction between central, regional and local authorities. The main constraints faced by "key institutions" in fulfilling their respective mandates (adequacy mandates/resources), including the capacities of the national statistical system to provide statistics and indicators in the different domains, institutional transparency and accountability for the management of public resources and affairs, the institutional capacity to draw up and implement measures against corruption, money laundering, fraud and tax evasion; It should also be assessed whether the legislative and institutional framework is conducive to an independent and performing judicial system. The role of [Parliaments](#) in their dual function of making law and overseeing the executive should be examined, as should the degree to which civil society is involved in the political and social debate.

The [security](#) system, including the division of powers between the different agencies and the decision-making procedure and democratic and civilian oversight over the security system.

Any evidence pointing to a [fragile state](#), e.g. the incapacity to perform the basic functions of government (security, basic social services, human rights); identify support measures, such as government reform.

The overall security situation: Potential factors for conflict, the risk of national or regional conflict breaking out, continuing or flaring up again, and key cultural and social factors directly affecting the political process (e.g. ethnic tensions or migratory flows).

This analysis should serve to identify the type of partnership: efficient, difficult/fragile state, post-conflict situation. Accordingly, in fragile states, post-conflict countries and specific cases of countries that have yet to achieve “structural stability” or are showing signs of increasing instability, greater attention should be given to analysing measures taken to ensure security and stability, including conflict prevention and management, the range of post-conflict, transition and LRRD² intervention strategies and the introduction of the rule of law and democracy (including broader participation of civil society and a more equitable distribution of power).

A chronology of recent events and the national and regional agenda will be annexed as background information.

II.1.2 Economic and commercial situation

The CSP should include an analysis of macroeconomic performance, covering the public and private sectors, an analysis of structural change and of important sectoral changes. It should also include an analysis of the structure of the country’s trade at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, including the foreseeable impact of the economic partnership agreements (EPAs).

It should analyse issues of good governance in the [financial](#), [tax](#) and [legal](#) fields. The aim is to gauge the extent to which the country is implementing international recommendations on transparency and the effective exchange of information to prevent and counter financial and corporate malpractice, including in the tax field.

Economic situation, structure and performance

This part should analyse the partner country’s economic performance in a manner permitting comparison with other countries. It will identify the principal economic sectors contributing to gross domestic product and assess trends in their competitiveness, especially in the light of the prospects for the liberalisation of bilateral, regional and multilateral trade (including reform of the common agricultural policy). Particular attention should be given to analysing the respective roles of the public and [private](#) sectors and the state of infrastructure, especially as regards [transport](#), [water](#), [energy](#) and [information and communications technologies](#). The analysis must also address variations in the terms of trade, the external debt burden, the degree of diversification of export earnings and dependency on public and private external transfers, including remittances from migrants. The employment situation will be studied with particular attention to equal economic opportunities for men and women.

² Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
10th EDF Programming Guidelines – Annex 1A - Final version 17/05/2006

The analysis must also highlight the potential sources of macro-economic and social instability, in order to make the planning process has the required flexibility to deal with such instability if and when it occurs.

A table with key macroeconomic indicators will be annexed to facilitate and structure the overview of the situation and any forecasts for the years ahead and to focus comments on the analysis rather than on descriptions of the economic situation (see annex for standardised list).

Structure and management of public finances

This section will examine the state of public finances and the external debt (where relevant, a Debt Sustainability Assessment prepared by IFIs can be annexed), analyse the quality of public finances and the structure of budget revenue and expenditure, point out any imbalances, and indicate whether measures have been taken to remedy them. Where the national systems (such as PRS and MTEF)³ do not provide sufficient monitoring information, jointly agreed indicators should be used (e.g. Paris indicators and commitments, PEFA⁴ indicators etc.).

Assessment of the reform process

The assessment should check the overall consistency of the policy pursued and identify possible weaknesses and inconsistencies. It is important to analyse the impact and viability (including the issue of institutional capacities) of the main sectoral reforms and to consider how these reforms might influence growth and development. In this context, the impact of reforms aimed at increasing transparency and international administrative and judicial cooperation in the field of services, especially financial services, will also be examined, among others, in relation to the fight against money laundering, fraud and tax avoidance and corruption.

Particular attention must be given to reforms in the fields of political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation and issues relating to regional planning, given their potential impact on poverty, especially in rural areas.

See data sheet on [public finance/budgetary support](#).

Trade policy and external environment, in particular regional cooperation agreements and EPAs

The country's trade policy must be analysed, especially in terms of the country's openness (tariff and non-tariff) and legal framework related to the commitments entered into. The policy's consistency between development aims and foreign trade agreements, and in particular regional integration schemes involving the country, the impact of such schemes on the economy and actual progress towards the creation of a regional market, shall also be examined. This analysis could, where relevant, use the results of any WTO trade policy reviews and EPA impact assessments available.

Particular attention must be paid to the demands of economic transition, regional convergence and trade opening, inter alia in terms of impact on the productive sectors and the implications for food security. The assessment of reform must take such undertakings or obligations into account. It must include an analysis of the country's economic performance in the framework of the regional integration process to which it belongs (e.g. macroeconomic convergence criteria) and its impact on the country's economy. This section also includes an analysis of the scope for integration, ways of

³ PRS – Poverty Reduction Strategies. MTEF – Medium-term Expenditure Framework

⁴ PEFA – Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability

increasing the benefits, and related issues such as infrastructure, regional markets and financial and economic structures.

See to trade/integration/EPA data sheet: [Oasis: Trade and regional integration](#)

II.1.3 Social situation, including decent work and employment

The country strategy paper should analyse the situation, trends and progress in the social sectors and in terms of food security. It should cover demographic factors (population growth, breakdown by age, relationship between rural and urban population and trends, the existence and nature of migratory flows) and such sectors/fields as **education, health** (including sexual and reproductive health, **HIV/AIDS**, malaria and tuberculosis), social protection, including social security networks, support programmes for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including the disabled, [employment opportunities](#) and working conditions and housing, [rural development](#) and access to agricultural markets. All these aspects, and in particular employment policy and the fairness of the tax system, are crucial to achieving a satisfactory level of social cohesion. The employment situation will be studied with particular attention to equal economic opportunities for men and women.

A major part of the analysis will involve reviewing **the fairness of access to services and their use for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups**, such as children, women and indigenous peoples, and determining whether the policies pursued address the concerns of these disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and the issues of gender equality, HIV/AIDS and indigenous communities.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

Programming guide fiches with a disability dimension in

- ✓ [Urban development sector](#)
- ✓ [HIV/AIDS cross cutting issues](#)
- ✓ [Health sector](#)
- ✓ [Education sector](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in the

- ✓ [Urban Development sector](#)
- ✓ [Health sector](#)
- ✓ [Education sector](#)

II.1.4 Environmental situation

This section will be based on an analysis of the [environmental](#) conditions in the country and the recommendations made in the “[Country Environmental Profile](#)”, of which the executive summary will be annexed to the CSP.

This section will give an overview of trends in the availability and use of environmental/natural resources and in pollution in the country and, possibly, the region that directly affect or influence poverty reduction (link with MDG 7) and food security. It will show clearly the main environmental challenges facing the country and the main obstacles to overcome. Particular attention should be given to problems and needs arising from climate change or factors causing climate change.

The institutional situation in the country and its specific capacities to manage the environment and its natural resources shall be described, as well as the legal framework. It will analyse the existence or lack of regulatory reform in the matter. The environmental impact, if any, of national sectoral policies will be described. .

Achievements in the area of the environment and the management of natural resources will be examined, either as cross-cutting issues in major cooperation programmes (including their environmental impact) or as specific projects or programmes.

Stock will be taken of the country's accession to international agreements in the different domains (climate change, biodiversity, desertification, chemical products, etc.) and the measures actually taken to apply them. The country's specific needs in the matter will also be indicated. The "Country Environmental Profile" will take account of vulnerability to natural disasters (risk profile) accompanied, where appropriate, by a specific analysis identifying needs and measures in relation to prevention and preparedness, etc.

A reference will be made to the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, accompanied, where relevant, by a specific analysis permitting the identification of needs and preparedness measures, etc.

II.1.5 The country in the international context

Where relevant, this section will refer to any regional or international developments that might affect cooperation between the Community and/or the European Union and the country concerned. These include the country's political relations in the region, and in particular international and/or regional agreements, regional policies and any progress towards regional integration, or the existence of armed conflicts in the region.

References will be made to government's position with regard to the **key international conventions**, especially those concerning the human rights, environment, gender equality, refugees, labour law, the International Criminal Court, terrorism, organised crime including the trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, readmission, and corruption. Its position with regard to international commitments on gender equality. Commitments and compliance under international conventions concerning children's rights should also be described (listing all relevant international conventions in a tabular format in the annex). A "[migration](#) profile" must be annexed.

Disability Entry Points:

- ✓ [The legal and political framework](#)

Programming guide fiche with a disability dimension:

- ✓ [Democracy and Human Rights issues](#)

Justifications to support inclusion of a disability perspective in

✓ Human Rights issues

It is also important to highlight the role actually or potentially played by the country in the regional and multilateral context (beacon, pole of stability), its capacity to play a leading role in the provision of public goods (e.g. peacekeeping, managing water resources in cross-border water basins to protect the environment, etc.) and its capacity to take part in international cooperation in terms of insecurity and violent conflicts.

II.2. Poverty reduction analysis

In this section the complex reasons behind poverty and the inter-linkages between **the various dimensions of poverty should be explored**. The following questions may be raised: What is the poverty profile of a country? Where do poor people live (e.g. rural areas, slum areas, areas where people have resettled due to displacement, etc.) and how do they strive to make a living? How is poverty manifested: in different parts of the country and among different cultural and socioeconomic groups, and taking into account differences in terms of gender, age and disability? This integrated analysis is necessary in order to be able to formulate a donor strategy responding to the particular manifestations of poverty in the country.

The strategy papers will examine the country's progress towards eradicating poverty, in terms of the PRS (where applicable) and the **MDGs**. The CSP will analyse the reasons for the trends observed, in particular with regard to the gender aspects of poverty, and review the main challenges and issues, their magnitude and their breakdown (by age/sex and geography).

To facilitate and structure this overview, a table setting out the key development indicators will be annexed. This table will include at least the 10 key indicators chosen for monitoring the MDGs, which gauge the country's performance and progress in the matter of poverty reduction and social development. Where possible, it will provide data for the reference year 1990, data for the most recent years, estimates for the years ahead and intermediate and final objectives for 2015. They can be supplemented by other indicators monitored in the PRSP.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

- ✓ **Why a disability perspective should be included in all poverty reduction projects**

Comments should be made on the quality of data (and, if necessary, an assessment of the progress made since the mid-term review and the 2005 annual operational review and the measures needed to improve the quality of the data) and the regularity with which it is updated. To ensure comparability in time, data sources must be used as consistently as possible and any change in indicators and/or sources accounted for.

II.3. The recipient country's development strategy

This section should provide a summary of the aims and objectives of the government of the country concerned, as defined (a) in the official documents presenting the range of policies implemented, (b) in any national plan, reform strategy or medium or long term development programme and (c) in

any sectoral development programme. This statement should be supplemented by an indication of how the government proposes to achieve these objectives.

The section should review the country's commitments under the framework of the regional integration process of which it is a member (e.g. creation of a customs union, economic convergence, common market, sectoral policies, including those relating to security matters, partnership with the EU) and multilaterally (e.g. African Union, WTO, etc.).

Particular attention should be given, where relevant, to the policies pursued by the country to develop ties with the Diaspora and foster its involvement, to channel remittances, to promote economic emigration or to limit the impact of the brain drain.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

✓ **Rapid Disability Analysis**

II.4. Analysis of the viability of current policies and the medium-term challenges

In the light of the analysis of the country's situation and political agenda, and especially its poverty reduction strategy (PRS), a critical summary shall be provided of the viability of the country's current policies and medium-term prospects, showing both strengths and weaknesses.

This section will help clearly identify future challenges facing the government and the budgets it will be making available to tackle them, with due regard for complementarity. The most promising fields for future cooperation between the partner country and the EC will be chosen with a view to reducing poverty, i.e. those in which national priorities realistically and viably match the objectives of the EC and the specific comparative advantages of the EC in relation to other donors.

In the case of low-income countries, e.g. those eligible for IDA, especially the HIPC initiative, the national agenda will be linked to, or treated as, a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP).

Under the principle of ownership, the EC will support the partner country's strategies on poverty reduction (PRSP), development or reforms in pursuit of the MDGs and align itself as far as possible on the systems and procedures of the country's other partners. This principle of ownership must be adapted in the event of difficult partnerships or post-crisis situations in particular, and alternative approaches must be sought (shadow alignment, work with civil society, etc). Where this foundation exists, the EC, Member States and other donors will harmonise their cooperation aid as far as possible.

CHAPTER III: OVERVIEW OF PAST AND PRESENT EC COOPERATION, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CONSISTENCY

Overview of past and present EC cooperation (lessons learned)

In the event of joint programming, each donor will prepare a contribution providing an overview of its cooperation with the partner country.

The strategy paper should contain a summary of the results of past and present EC cooperation with the recipient country and of the lessons learned in order to update knowledge and incorporate best practices. It is important that this statement should cover all external aid instruments for the

country, including regional cooperation, thematic programmes, global initiatives and humanitarian aid.

The previous CSP's sectors of intervention should be evaluated in the light of the results obtained so far and the performance indicators fixed at the time, supplemented where relevant by any indicators updated or adjusted since, notably at the time of the mid-term review and the 2005 annual operational review.

Account should be taken of the general recommendations made in the joint annual reports, of any evaluations of the country strategies, including those carried out by the partner country, and of any evaluations of specific sectors and projects.

☞ **Disability Entry Points:**

✓ **Rapid Disability analysis**

III. 1.1 Focal sectors (and macroeconomic support)

This section should provide a succinct presentation by focal sector, starting with those specified in the 9th EDF NIP and revised during the mid-term review, followed by the NIPs of earlier EDFs.

In previous reviews particular attention was paid to the identification and formulation of the indicators in the intervention framework for the focal sectors. The 2004 and 2005 annual operational reviews provided data for each indicator and sectoral policy commitment. This work will be consolidated and updated during the end-of-term review. The main conclusions and lessons learned from this work can be included along with any additional remarks concerning the sectoral indicators. Comments will cover in particular the reliability of the data presented, the trends observed, the relevance of the indicators to the sectoral objectives concerned (stipulated in the framework of intervention) proposals aimed at further strengthening results-based monitoring.

The involvement of other donors in the sector should be underscored, as should the degree of coordination between donors. The section will also address the role played by non-state actors in the focal sector.

The strategy paper must also reflect the degree to which cross-cutting issues (children, gender equality, HIVS/AIDS, environment, culture, capacity building and institutional development) have been mainstreamed.

Detailed guidelines on the definition, collection, and analysis on indicators are available on the website of the iQSG (on-line programming tool).

III.1.2 Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

On the basis of the conclusions of the 2005 annual report, summarise the main results obtained, the difficulties and constraints and the lessons learned. This presentation must also cover the degree to which cross-cutting issues have been mainstreamed and coordination between donors.

Assess the results obtained and the activities undertaken for non-state actors. The aim is to determine the causes of any difficulties and delays, in particular in relation to the commitments given at the time of the mid-term review and the 2005 annual operational report, and to suggest ways of speeding up implementation or reallocating the resources.⁵

⁵ Where 9th EDF resources have not been used for NSAs in 2005, this section must cover, where relevant, resources allocated to NSAs under earlier EDFs. It will also include a summary or update on the preparation of projects and 10th EDF Programming Guidelines – Annex 1A - Final version 17/05/2006

All the national indicative programmes for ACP countries must include an allocation to build the capacities of non-state actors. If programmes are already under way, the results obtained and the activities undertaken must be evaluated and a possible increase in resources or a new support phase considered, if necessary, in order to diversify the fields of intervention or involve new non-state actors. If the examination of commitment and disbursement rates shows implementation of the programme to be seriously behind the initial timetable, the causes of the delays must be explained and measures proposed to speed up implementation.

III.1.3 Utilisation of Envelope B

Describe the activities undertaken within this framework and evaluate the procedures for mobilising the funds and the results obtained. Where appropriate, specify the needs and demands that the mechanism failed to meet and assess the impact of that failure.

III.1.4 Other instruments

Summarise the main results obtained, the difficulties and constraints and the lessons learned from any major operations financed by instruments other than the NIP. This particularly concerns instruments such as Stabex, Sysmin, the special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas and the support measures for the Sugar Protocol.

The summary must also cover the main results of regional cooperation, intra-ACP cooperation, including the Peace, Water and Energy Facilities, global initiatives such as the Global Fund for Aids, tuberculosis and malaria, the Education For All (EFA) Fast-Track Initiative, budget lines, the activities of ECHO and those of the European Investment Bank. Include an update on the processes under way, on appropriations and implementation in the country, the participation of the EC in the various bodies along with a brief evaluation and recommendations. Opportunities for complementarity and synergy between NIP resources and those made available from other financial instruments shall be explored.

Describe the [Fisheries Partnership Agreements \(FPAs\)](#): In addition to a factual description, you should provide some analysis of the FPAs contribution to sustainable development (basing yourself heavily on any evaluation reports commissioned by DG FISH).

III.2 Information on the programmes of the Member States and other donors (complementarity)

This section must provide as accurate and comprehensive a picture as possible of the programmes of the Member States and other donors, indicating their complementarity with the Community strategy. Specify as far as possible the amounts involved and their breakdown by intervention sector. Where possible, the partner country's analytical instruments (PRSP, etc.) will be used.

The section should also discuss what type of instruments the donors are using in their cooperation and whether there is a sectoral or regional focus to their efforts.

A retrospective and prospective financial [donor matrix](#) will be annexed to the CSP for detailed information.

III.3 Other EC policies

It is widely recognised that development policy alone will not enable the developing countries to progress.

Policies other than aid policy are at least as important in so far as they contribute or affect developing countries in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This holds for both the EU's and other donors' policies.

Analysis from an EU perspective⁶

The EU shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, analyse them and promote possible synergies between EU policies and development policy in the response strategy.

This section should, where relevant, summarise the main concerns of the country and the EU donors as regards policy coherence for development, notably in the following areas: trade, environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work, migration, research and innovation, information society, transport and energy with a view to ensuring policy coherence for development.

Analysis from a wider donors' perspective

The response strategy should also analyse how non-EU donors' non-aid policies, notably in the aforementioned areas, are likely to affect the partner country.

III.4 Description of the political dialogue with the partner country

This section shall describe the development of the political dialogue between the government and the EU, in particular regarding essential and fundamental elements such as the human rights situation, governance, the rule of law, the fight against illegal migration and the trafficking in human beings and the fight against corruption, etc.

III.5 Description of the state of the partnership with the recipient country and progress towards harmonisation

The strategy paper should describe the progress towards improving the coordination of policies, the harmonisation of procedures for programming rounds and the alignment on the recipient country's budget cycles, systems and procedures. This analysis will be based *inter alia* on the progress indicators laid down in the Paris Declaration.

More specifically, this section will report on the progress of a participation in any coordination/harmonisation/alignment process in the country, and in particular at European level on the dialogue between the Commission and the Member States and the existing coordination system; briefly describe the guidelines in the "road map" on the EU's harmonisation and alignment in the recipient country and whether the roadmap has proven to be feasible and appropriate; describe the application of the common framework at European level and explain the stage/type of common

⁶ Treaty, Art. 178 and Development Policy Statement, item 35
10th EDF Programming Guidelines – Annex 1A - Final version 17/05/2006

programming chosen for the country. The future guidelines and implementation plan for common programming will be stated. Where relevant, it will describe the harmonisation processes under way in the country, for instance the “Joint Assistance Strategies” and the Delegation’s position on these initiatives, and their complementarity and links with the harmonisation process at European level.

Lastly, the section will describe the role, attitude and position of the partner country in the harmonisation and alignment process and its capacity/willingness to play a leading role.

CHAPTER IV: RESPONSE STRATEGY

The donors’ response strategy should be based on the analyses made keeping in mind the overarching objective of poverty eradication in the context of sustainable development in its multidimensional aspects. This section should set out the strategic choices for EC/EU cooperation in the partner country on the basis of the partner country’s needs, strategies, priorities and resources and according to the evaluation of:

- the partner country’s development strategy and the viability of interventions in the light of the country’s political and institutional, economic and commercial, social, and environmental situation;
- the objectives of EU development cooperation, other aspects of external action and other policies;
- the country’s needs and its progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and its commitment to achieving them, referring where possible to indicators and statistics delivered by the national statistical system;

☞ Disability Entry Points:

✓ Where to find data on disability?

- the relative magnitude of the financial and administrative resources to be made available and their potential impact (for example, in terms of improved country economic performances and poverty reduction). To ensure the complementarity of the various support instruments, the design of the cooperation strategy will take full account of any commitments under the various issue-based financial instruments (in particular the support measures for the Sugar Protocol countries);
- the comparative advantages of the EC, as defined in the new Development Policy Statement in relation to complementarity/the division of labour between development partners, especially vis-à-vis the Member States;
- where relevant, the results of the analysis of other EU policies’ consistency with the development objectives;
- any risks associated with the strategy that could jeopardise its success (political governance, economic, security, vulnerability, etc.).

The programming process should be guided by the principle of concentration. This means selecting a limited number of areas of activity.

The choice of implementation method must also be explained: the principle of switching from a project-based to a programme-based approach, accompanied, wherever possible, by structural/sectoral aid.

For each selected focal area, the CSP should define overall and specific objectives.

If there is a joint response strategy, this section must contain a division of labour between development partners. If not, it must provide a specific justification of the value added by the EC as compared to other donors.

Cross-cutting issues must be mainstreamed in each priority area: i) democracy, good governance, human rights, children's rights and the rights of indigenous peoples; ii) gender equality; iii) environmental sustainability; iv) HIV/AIDS.

Disability Entry Points:

- ✓ [Is disability inclusion relevant to your project?](#)
- ✓ [Different degrees of inclusion](#)

The partner country's commitments drawn up in cooperation with the government should be listed and the risks of the response strategy analysed. To determine if the priority areas are likely to have an impact on the environment, a clear commitment to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment shall be mentioned.

ANNEXES

1. "Country at a glance" table

This table provides basic information on the country. It will include the tables with the macroeconomic indicators and the 10 key poverty indicators.

2. Donor matrix

This matrix summarises the known interventions of other donors, including the Member States and multilateral donors. It will transparently reflect at least the results of the local coordination/harmonisation referred to above. It will highlight the division of labour and/or complementarity. The matrix will be both retrospective and prospective, covering both the past and the period 2006-2013.

The matrix must refer to the partner country's development strategy, especially, if the partner country has a Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) or PRSP.

3. Executive summary of the Country Environmental Profile

This analyses the environmental conditions in a country or sector, including in particular following information: a description of the natural and human environment, the legislative and institutional framework, and the links between the social, economic and environmental situations, key data on areas where environmental action is needed and recommendations for the future. In this connection,

there are standardised terms of reference on the following website: http://www.environment-integration.org/EN/D122_CEP.htm.

4. Country migration profile

A migration profile should be drawn up for every country in which migration (South/North of South/South) and/or asylum issues could influence development prospects.

The migration profile contains any information relevant to the design and management of a joint migration and development policy. It includes information on migratory flows (refugees and economic migrants), taking in gender issues and the situation of children. It also provides information on the country's skills needs, skills available in the Diaspora and remittances to the country. Where relevant, the profile will analyse the routes taken by illegal migrants and the activities of people-trafficking networks.

5. CSP drafting process: particular attention to involvement of NSA and local authorities

This involves, in particular, explaining how non-state actors and local authorities were involved in the programming discussions and, more generally, assessing the progress made and to be made towards consolidating the involvement of these actors in the development process (discussion of the country's development priorities in the framework of the PRSP, the participatory nature of the budgetary processes, the capacities, potential and constraints of different types of actors, etc).

6. The harmonisation road map (*where there is one*)

This annex summarises local processes on harmonisation and alignment roadmaps or similar processes that support the national action plan designed to implement the Paris Declaration and/or a similar aid effectiveness agenda. Where relevant, it may include agreed country specific objectives in relation to harmonisation and alignment.

7. Table including partner country positions in relation to key international conventions

8. Debt Sustainability Analysis (if available from the IFIs; where appropriate)".

9. List of Government's commitments.

Table of macroeconomic indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Basic data								
1	Population (in 1000)							
	- annual change in %							
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions €)							
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in millions €)							
2c	- annual change in %							
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)							
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)							
International transactions								
5	Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)							
	- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)							
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)							
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)							
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)							
9	External debt (in % of GDP)							
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)							
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)							
Government								
12	Revenues (in % of GDP)							
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)							
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)							
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)							
14a	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants							
14b	Deficit (in % of GDP) excluding grants							
15	Debt (in % of GDP)							
	- of which: external (in % of total public debt)							
Other								
16	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)							
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)							
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 €)							
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)							
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)							

Table of indicators for the MDGs

	Indicator	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2013	2015
Impact	1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day ⁷ 2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) 3. Under-five mortality rate										
Outputs	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 5. Primary Completion Rate 6. Ratio of girls to boys in: - primary education- secondary education- tertiary education 7. Proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel 8. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles 9. HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women 10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source										

⁷ Indicator 1 may be replaced by an equivalent indicator based on national poverty thresholds, in which case a comment will be needed to permit consistent interpretation of data over time.