Joint Strategy

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- Analysis
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- Sectors
- Common Positions
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Bilateral Implementation Plans

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“We will, by 2013, make greater use of country-led co-ordination arrangements, including division of labour, as well as programme-based approaches, joint programming and delegated co-operation.”
The EU Commitment to Joint Programming


- **2004**: External Relations Council Meeting (#2577) - underlines the need for joint planning, led by partner countries and focused on alignment with national development strategies.

- **2005**: External Relations Council Meeting (#2660) - commits to division of labour and complementarity at the country level in the context of joint, multi-annual programming based on partner countries’ development strategies.

- **2005**: External Relations Council Meeting (#2691) - highlights the need for EU Member States (MS) and the European Commission to increase their participation in joint multi-annual programming based on partner countries’ development strategies, preferably led by the partner countries themselves. States that there should be donor-wide engagement.

- **2005**: EU Consensus on Development - sets out a common aim and principles for EU MS and European Commission development work. Commits to working towards joint multi-annual programming based on partner countries’ strategies and budget processes with each donor focusing on the area where they have a comparative advantage.

- **2006**: Delivering More, Better, Faster - emphasises the need to review rules and procedures, recognising these are often the main constraints to better coordination. Proposes common analysis of country needs followed by the establishment of a joint multi-annual programming framework. States that the framework should be compatible with existing national documents and cycles and open to other donors.

- **2006**: Common Framework for Drafting Country Strategy Papers and Joint-Multi Annual Planning - sets out a path towards joint programming by the European Commission and EU MS, including other donors where possible. Lays down common principles that should be followed in all strategies, based on the European Consensus on Development. Proposes a Framework (an update of that produced in 2000) that aims to enable donors to gradually align their activities to the partner country’s multi-annual programming cycle and national strategy.

- **2006**: Establishment of pilot countries - identification of 14 pilot countries by the European Commission and EU MS for the implementation of joint EU strategies, namely Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.
PROSPECTS FOR JOINT PROGRAMMING OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
BY THE EU IN NEPAL

A JOINT PROPOSAL BY THE HEADS OF EU MISSIONS TO NEPAL (DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, UK, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE EU DELEGATION)

(1) Introduction – The concept of Joint Programming

Joint programming is based both on the commitments agreed upon by the wider donor community in 2011 in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and the EU Agenda for Change signed by European Ministers in 2012. It can be defined as a "process whereby the EU takes strategic decisions based on a comprehensive view of European and other donors' support to a given partner country". The joint programming process implies a different approach of planning and cooperation of the EU and Member States with the host country, as it builds upon complementarity of strengths and is based on the national strategic priorities.

As stated in the Council Conclusions, the core elements of Joint Programming are (i) a joint Analysis of a partner country's national development strategy and (ii) a Joint Response that identifies priority sectors of intervention and in-country division of labor, coupled with an indicative financial allocation per sector and per each EU donor.

Joint Programming also has the preponderance of multilateral implementation. It allows the
Selling Points

Ownership & alignment

Predictability & transparency

Aid fragmentation

Pressure to do everything

Value for Money
Division of Labour

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CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

- Good governance (including democratisation & HR)
  - Peace process
    - Gender
  - Civil society
Aligning the Timing

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Three Year Plan