Basic information

2002/2246(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Development policy: implementation of the external assistance. Annual report 2001 **Subject** 6.30 Development cooperation	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
DEVE Development and Cooperation	MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ Miguel Angel (PSE)	02/10/2002

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	STENZEL Ursula (PPE-DE)	21/01/2003
FEMM Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities	BASTOS Regina (PPE-DE)	26/11/2002

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
EuropeAid	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
12/09/2002	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2002)0490	Summary
19/12/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
11/06/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
11/06/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0209/2003	
03/09/2003	Debate in Parliament		
04/09/2003	Decision by Parliament	T5-0371/2003	Summary
04/09/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2002/2246(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/5/16928

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0209/2003	11/06/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0371/2003 OJ C 076 25.03.2004, p. 0243-0370 E	04/09/2003	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(2002)0490	12/09/2002	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	COM(2003)0527	03/09/2003	Summary

Development policy: implementation of the external assistance. Annual report 2001

2002/2246(INI) - 03/09/2003 - Document attached to the procedure

PURPOSE: to provide a report on EC development policy and implementation of external assistance in 2002. CONTENT: this Annual Report presents an overview of the European Community's activities undertaken in the field of external assistance. It accounts for the EUR 6.5 billion committed and the EUR 5.2 billion actually disbursed by the EC in 2002. The report is subdivided into 8 parts which can be summarised as follows: 1) presentation of the strategic goals and achievements: the Monterrey and Johannesburg summits settled the bases for a new global partnership for poverty eradication and sustainable development. If the Member States of the European Union comply with their pledges, an extra EUR 8.5 billion could be available by 2006. The first generation of Country Strategy Papers was completed in 2002 and has led to increased focus on actions to fight poverty. This chapter also shows the progress made in the field of EC cooperation with other donors. A new framework agreement has been signed with the World Bank and the revision of the EC-UN Framework Agreement for EC funding of UN projects has been completed. Extensive policy dialogues took place in 2002 with United Nation's agencies and programmes; 2) reform of the management of EC external assistance: this is starting to bear fruit: sharper programming, improved quality and delivery timing, greater transparency and accountability, devolution of responsibilities to delegations on the spot, better coordination with other donors, especially Member States, and implementation of a new single management information system for the DG Relex; 3) progress made towards achieving strategic goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): this chapter highlights measures taken to enhance the effectiveness of the Community's assistance, including adapting its approach to different country and regional circumstances, effective targeting of resources, debt sustainability, increased use of sector wide approaches and budget support. It also outlines progress made in focusing the EC's assistance on a more limited number of areas and key policy developments in these priority areas during 2002. Social sectors like health and education, transport and food security have all seen significant progress during the year. The Commission has also worked with the Member States and other interested parties (OECD, World Bank) to develop a core set of 10 indicators drawn from the MDGs. Of these 10 indicators, six are directly related to the welfare of children, while three have a specific gender dimension. The Commission intends to measure progress against these indicators annually for all developing countries to which it provides assistance; 4) evaluation activities and Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM):

this chapter summarises the conclusions of the evaluations completed and points out certain emerging broad issues. Launched in 2001, the Results-Oriented Monitoring ensures that the Commission has comparable data across all its external assistance programmes. This chapter presents an analysis based on 2002 reports according to the various ROM criteria (Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability) and the priority development areas. The results and performance of EC funded projects and programmes have been judged as generally good. Financial sustainability is identified most often as a potential source of problems for projects as also the cumbersome Community procedures; 5) 'horizontal' and 'cross-cutting' issues and their mainstreaming through the general structure of EC cooperation: human rights, equality between men and women, environment and conflict prevention are the main topics of this chapter which also describes the implementation of thematic budget lines such as food security, tropical forests, fight against AIDS or cofinancing with NGOs. The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights committed over EUR 100 million in 2002, whereas the Rapid Reaction Mechanism committed EUR 23.5 million in order to stabilise the situation in Afghanistan and continue the reconstruction efforts in the Palestinian Territories . Close to EUR 200 million was committed for cofinancing NGO projects and almost EUR 50 million was committed for the environment and tropical forests; 6) detail of cooperation activities by region: this chapter details all the activities financed in Western Europe and Central Asia (EUR 430 million committed with EUR 383 million disbursed), in South-Eastern Europe (nearly EUR 654 million committed and more than EUR 617 million disbursed in the Balkans in 2002), in the Mediterranean Basin, Near and Middle East (EUR 762 million committed for all the Mediterranean countries and EUR 684 million disbursed), in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP) and in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) (almost EUR 2.4 billion committed for the ACP+OCT in 2002 and EUR 2.54 billion disbursed), in Latin America (EUR 382 million committed and EUR 272 million disbursed) and in Asia (EUR 540 million committed and EUR 434 million disbursed). The assistance activities carried out by ECHO and the EIB are also highlighted; 7) water management: this is one of the most important challenges for development policy in the years to come. The EU Water Initiative, launched at Johannesburg , seeks to act as a catalyst for action aimed at halving by 2015 the number of people without access to drinking water; 8) the last chapter contains financial tables broken down by budget line, region, country and instrument.

Development policy: implementation of the external assistance. Annual report 2001

2002/2246(INI) - 12/09/2002 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to present the annual report 2001 on the EC development policy and the implementation of the external assistance. CONTENT : 2001 was a year of fundamental reform for the management of EC external assistance with the aim of improving the speed, quality, impact and visibility of projects and programmes throughout the world. On 1 January 2001, the EuropeAid Co-operation Office was created bringing together in a single organisation responsibility for managing the whole life-cycle of projects from identification to evaluation, while responsibility for programming was consolidated within DG Development and DG Relex. Vital to the success of these activities is the reform of the management of external assistance. This report itself is a key output of the reform - bringing greater transparency and accountability to EC policy and actions in this area. By providing a consolidated account of all geographical and horizontal programmes, this report replaces a number of programme specific reports that have been published in the past. Progress made in priority areas for reform - improving programming, reunifying the project cycle under one roof and increasing responsibility for delegations on the ground - is detailed in Chapter 1. This first section also underlines the importance of coherence, co-ordination and complementarity across EC policies designed to promote development, poverty reduction and integration into the world economy. The challenge of coherence is to find the right mix of policies for each region and country using development assistance, humanitarian assistance, the Common Foreign and Security Policy, trade-related technical assistance, Human Rights, environment and so on. Improved programming tools are designed to ensure a coherent overall framework. Co-ordination with other donors and ensuring complementarity of policies and activities are also essential to effective external assistance. The report describes the steps the EC has taken in this area with Member States, with the UN, with the Bretton Woods institutions and with other donors. The Millennium Development Goals, agreed by the international community in September 2000, provide a common framework for focusing and measuring development progress. Chapter 2 of this report outlines global achievements towards these goals, and places EC external assistance activities in the context of this framework. It focuses on EC priority areas such as health and education and on activities designed to ensure that common themes like Human Rights and the environment are duly incorporated into projects and programmes across the board. With respect to development policy, the EC made significant progress in strengthening the poverty focus of its programmes, taking concrete measures to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This included the adoption of an ambitious action programme for EC development policy. Within this agenda, the Commission also adopted a far-reaching Plan of Action on fighting poverty-related diseases in the developing world. The 2001 Annual Report responds to requests from both the Council and the European Parliament that it should be comprehensive, based on solid data and results-oriented. This Report provides information on programmes implemented and assesses achievements on the ground : from promotion of Human Rights in the Balkans to water management in Asia; from healthin Africa to training and education in Latin America; from rapid mobilisation in Afghanistan to institution building in Russia. The EU is the largest donor of external assistance in the world, and EC spending makes up roughly 10 % of world ODA. This report accounts for the EUR 9.7 billion committed and EUR 7.7 billion paid by the EC in 2001. The instruments designed to ensure that horizontal policy priorities such as food security and the fight against drugs, as well as those mentioned above, are translated into activities in these areas, are set out in chapter 3. Details are given on individual projects carried out in 2001, as well as budget allocations and prioritisation by region. EC regional programmes are covered in Chapter 4. Activities in the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Mediterranean, African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, Asia and Latin America are presented under common thematic headings reflecting development priorities in EC spending. This means that comparison can be made easily between regions on for example rural development or transport. ECHO's activities as well as EIB loans can also be found in this Chapter. Chapter 5 discusses a results-oriented approach to development. Based upon Country Strategy Papers and indicators, it explores criteria for monitoring country performance. A pilot exercise on a results-oriented monitoring system of development projects is also described. A full set of financial tables makes up Chapter 6. These include a breakdown of figures into the categories defined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. Finally, the annexes give a detailed account of activities related to the reform of the management of EC external assistance. It sets out progress in harmonising financial procedures, both internally and with other institutions. It also gives details activities in 2001 in clearing the backlog of payments, audit activities, the activities of EuropeAid's Innovation Unit, relations with other organisations and transparency and visibility. The Commission is committed to seeing through the reform, allowing it to take root and ensuring that it meets its objectives. This report marks out the steps made in 2001 towards this end.

Development policy: implementation of the external assistance. Annual report 2001

2002/2246(INI) - 04/09/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Miguel Angel MARTINEZ MARTINEZ (PES, Spain) on the Commission's 2001 Annual Report on EC development policy. (Please refer to the summary dated 11/06/03.) Parliament also asked the negotiating parties to forge ahead with the negotiations on an EU-Mercosur association agreement, and with the political dialogue and cooperation agreements between the EU and the Community of Andean Nations and the EU and Central America. The European Parliament went on to level some criticisms at the Commission, notably the following: - the Commission had failed to meet the output targets for cooperation with Asian and Latin American countries, notably with regard to social infrastructure and services; - it should to increase the resources and specific actions designed to protect indigenous peoples and develop their own capacities, and pay adequate attention to the needs of indigenous peoples in horizontal and regional programmes; - the Commission had also failed to include in the 2001 Annual Report data concerning unused EDF commitments which, contrary to budget RAL, were not reduced in 2001. There must be more vigorous action in respect of EDF RAL, and expects this to be analysed in detail in the 2002 Annual Report; Finally, Parliament stressed that it was as important to execute existing programmes successfully, as it is to launch new programmes. It pointed to the fact that new programmes and actions were on occasions launched without the provision of sufficient staff to ensure their correct implementation.