



EU Joint Programming Guidance Pack

4. JOINT ANALYSIS MENU

The **first step** in a joint programming process is often for EU donors to undertake a joint country analysis, which should not be just descriptive but truly analytical, also taking relevant EU Council Conclusions into account.¹ It is advisable to make use of **existing analyses** that have been carried out by EU DPs or other institutions wherever possible².

As a joint analysis, it is recommended that it includes a basic set of **requirements** which could satisfy internal MS procedures for such a document. The decision on the structure of the joint analysis is ultimately up to Ambassadors and/or Heads of Cooperation **on the ground**.

A menu of potential content for a joint analysis is provided below. For all elements that are examined, consideration should be given to how the issue in question is **addressed by the national development plan**, together with constraints, challenges and perspectives not taken into account. It is important that issues such as gender equality and a rights-based approach are integrated throughout the analysis.

Existing analytical tools such as the Early Warning System³, risk assessment for budget support operations⁴ might feed into the joint analysis.

1. Political Situation

- Respect for democracy.
- Respect for human rights.
- Gender equality.
- Rule of law.
- Governance, corruption, accountability, incentives and power dynamics.
- Transparency.
- Security and conflict risk assessment/fragility.

¹ While a more complete template for a joint analysis document might be developed in case it is considered useful, the current menu provides an orientation for what a joint analysis might include

² Joint Programming partners to actively share information. The structure presented in this menu should be adapted according to what is already available. It is recommended to include reference to **international indicators** as suitable, such as the Millennium Development Goals, the Human Development Index, the Gini Co-efficient, Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments, the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), the World Bank's Doing Business report, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), and relevant aid effectiveness indicators drawn from the monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

³ http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/system/files/file/18/11/2014_-_1031/conflict_early_warning_system.pdf

⁴ Budget Support Guidelines <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/11996> and budget support EuropeAid webpage https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/budget-support-and-dialogue-partner-countries_en



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2. Economic Situation

- Macroeconomic situation.
- Public finance management (including domestic resource mobilisation).
- Productive capacity and access to resources (possibly including food security).
- Private sector.
- Employment.
- Remittances.
- Trade and investment climate.
- Vulnerability to shocks.

3. Social Situation and Vulnerability

- Poverty and inequality.
- Access to social services.
- Employment conditions.
- Social protection schemes.

4. Environmental Situation

- Overall natural resources management.
- Pollution.
- Effects of and approach to climate change
- Disaster resilience.

5. Regional Integration and Cooperation

- Involvement in regional cooperation initiatives and their influence on national policy (both actual and potential).

6. Country Capacities

- Public institutions and policies (including sector policies).
- Civil society.⁵
- Private sector (legal framework and other aspects that have an impact on private sector development).

7. Donor Presence

⁵⁵ This could include reference to the analysis carried out for the EU Country Roadmaps for Engagement with Civil Society in the country. See also <http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-governance-civilsociety/minisite/eu-country-roadmaps-engagement-civil-society>



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- Description of donor presence in country (through a donor mapping).
- Short description of donor coordination and aid effectiveness mechanisms and how joint programming may build upon them.

8. Overarching issues

- Consistency with EU development policy (e.g. Agenda for Change).
- Final assessment of relevance of National Plan and its validity as basis for a joint EU strategy, including existence of a tenable national monitoring / results / performance assessment framework.