

ANNEX

1

COMPENDIUM ON EU AND MEMBER STATES PROGRAMMING PROCESSES



Austria

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✓

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Context analyses
2. Mapping of development partners division of labour
3. Risk Assessment
4. Common Results and Monitoring Framework for Development Cooperation (in line with commitment to partnership and mutual accountability that is inherent to the 2030 Agenda)

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Government and civil society in the partner countries
2. All relevant Austrian ODA actors including other line ministries (i.e. Ministry for Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Austrian Development Bank, Austrian Economic Chambers etc.), Austrian CSOs/NGOs and Parliament
3. Other development partners

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Yes ✓

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Albania, Armenia, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Mozambique, Palestine and Uganda



Belgium

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ✗

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Policy priorities of BE's Minister for Development Cooperation
2. Priority sectors as defined by the Law of 2013
3. Specific objectives and expected results within a realistic timeline (incl. risk management)
4. Performance indicators (monitoring matrix, results framework/aid effectiveness benefits, visibility)
5. Financial Framework (incl. per priority area)

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Ministries
2. Political actors
3. Administration
4. Executing agencies (BTC, BIO)
5. Non-governmental actors
6. Multilateral organisations in Belgium and the partner country

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No ✗

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

No information available



Bulgaria

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ✗

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Objectives
2. Target sectors/ groups
3. Monitoring framework
4. Allocations per sector

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Ministries
2. Political actors
3. Administration
4. Executing agencies (BTC, BIO)
5. Non-governmental actors
6. Multilateral organisations in Belgium and the partner country

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible to some extent ⚠

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

No information available



Croatia

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

No information available

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

No information available

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

No information available

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No information available

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria



Cyprus

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

No information available

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

No information available

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

No information available

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No information available

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Autonomous Palestinian Territories, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali and Yemen



Czech Republic

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not full replacement ⚠️

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

No information available

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

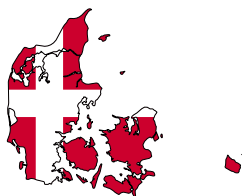
1. Partner Country Ministries / public administration (as Government is co-signing the programme)
2. Non-state actors in the partner country and in Czechia
3. Other donors

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible, but only on an annual basis ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Moldova and Zambia



Denmark

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Integration of past experiences
2. Budget specified at the outcome level
3. Description of programme management and administration arrangements. Denmark's bilateral programme documents require justification based on a context analysis, and coherence with the strategic priorities of the partner country

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. National governments
2. Programme partners

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible with limitations ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda



Estonia

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Context analysis
2. Strategic priorities for cooperation with baseline indicators and results framework
3. Division of labour among MS
4. Indicative financial allocations

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Partner country government stakeholders
2. Estonian embassies, ministries, parliament and relevant non-state actors

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible to some extent ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine



Finland

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

Strongly supports strengthening the EU cooperation in third countries, for example by joint analysis. Finland can benefit from joint country/ sectoral assessments in its bilateral cooperation.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

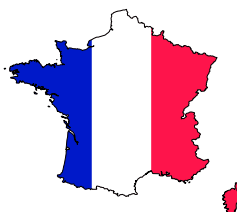
1. Partner country government and other stakeholders
2. Key stakeholders in Finland

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Palestinian Territory, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Ukraine and Zambia



France

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✅

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

The Joint Analysis should include:

1. a causal analysis of the development dynamics and challenges in the partner country;
2. a logical framework identifying the main leverage points, multiplier effects to foster and prioritize activities to be implemented, in order to make progress towards the SDGs;
3. an analysis of existing interventions to reduce the risk of duplication and to identify complementarities to be exploited;
4. an analysis of gaps, especially relating to the French priority axes of interventions; and
5. a summary of the results.

The Joint Response should include:

1. Defining the priority sectors of intervention. France favours (but does not consider it necessary) a broad approach to value the 'non-programmable' and 'not fully programmable' aid and to present a broad vision of European actions (peace and security, humanitarian aid, actions presenting benefits for the climate, decentralised cooperation, culture domain and/or francophone, etc.), also including non-public development aid.
2. Sectors of concentration. French offices in the field should focus on 3 priority sectors of French aid (among the 10 sectors of legally identified interventions) and 2 cross-cutting priorities consisting of gender equality and the fight against climate change.
3. A precise division of labour (offices in the field have been requested to adopt a breakdown by sector or sub-sector).
4. Indicative financial allocation per sector and donor

Financial allocations are indicative and may be modified. In order to permit a higher degree of flexibility, the financial allocations for bilateral action may be presented highlighting maximum and minimum values.

Field offices are invited to refer to the EU Results Framework and French aid indicators to obtain measurable results indicators temporally defined for each of the concentration areas. The number of priority sectors, if the French authorities deem it necessary, may be subject to revision in the future (according to the future development law).

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

Bilateral programming documents are developed in dialogue with the administration of the partner country. At the end of this process, bilateral programming documents are co-signed with the authorities of the partner country.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✔

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. (North African countries also receive special attention.)



Germany

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✔

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Sound analysis (assessment of framework conditions)
2. Definition of priority sectors
3. Joint Results Framework per defined priority sector with results at outcome/ impact level according to OECD standards

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Partner governments
2. Civil society in the partner country and in Germany
3. Other donors (when developing the strategy document, usually a 3-month period of intense consultation activities)

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✔

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, India, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam

Middle East: Palestinian Territories and Yemen

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru

South Eastern Europe/Caucasus: Albania, Kosovo, Serbia and Ukraine



Greece

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✔

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Defining priority sectors and interventions
2. Indicative allocations per sector and division of labour among MS
3. An evaluation monitoring framework
4. Lessons learnt from previous evaluations

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Partner countries
2. Other donors

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No information available

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

No information available



Hungary

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Defining priority sectors
2. Indicative financial allocation per priority sector
3. A thorough analysis of the background of and outlook for partner countries development (including risk assessment, sector-analysis etc.)
4. Monitoring and results framework
5. Development priorities of the MS should be represented

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Line Ministries
2. CSOs
3. Private sector
4. Local authorities in partner countries
5. Stakeholders in partner countries
6. Other donors and key organisations operating in the partner countries

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No ❌

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Serbia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

Other project-based partner countries: Lao People's Democratic Republic, Albania, Turkey, Belarus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kosovo, Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Montenegro, Palestine and Vietnam



Ireland

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

Ireland's requirements (for bilateral cooperation) include:

1. A broad 'Whole of Government' approach (integrating political, economic and development cooperation activities).
2. A general context analysis together (with a more detailed context analysis of the specific areas in which Ireland will engage).
3. An assessment of partner country priorities compared to Ireland's policies and priorities.
4. An assessment of the overall donor environment in each sector including support from non-EU donors.
5. An assessment of lessons learned from previous strategies and evaluations.
6. Clear 'Theories of Change', a 'Logic Model' and 'Performance Management Framework' setting out the outcomes and outputs that Ireland will specifically contribute to.
7. Specific arrangements for budgetary allocations as well as overall arrangements at the Embassy for managing the strategy including risk management and human resources.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. The Government
2. Other multilateral and bilateral donors
3. Civil society and other partners

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible to some extent ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Ethiopia, Lesoto, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia



Italy

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✅

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Priority sectors with cross-cutting issues such as gender, human rights, youth and civil society, which will be mainstreamed. These will take stock of the National Development Plan and Sector Plans' reviews and evaluations in order to reflect what is left to be done, along with a feasibility and gaps evaluation.
2. The State of Play, an assessment of the current political situation (respect for democracy and human rights, rule of law, governance, security and conflict risk assessment) and current economic, social and environmental conditions, gap analysis, emerging needs and priorities, stakeholders involved, financial channels and pledged and disbursed budget.
3. A specific assessment per identified priority sectors, and analysis of specific issues intertwined with the humanitarian crisis and the reconstruction process.
4. Involvement in regional cooperation initiatives and their influence on national policy (both actual and potential) and country capacity (public institutions, civil society and private sector).

The Joint Response document should include:

1. General objectives, expected results, indicative allocation per sector, results and monitoring frameworks (including clear targets and indicators), governance mechanisms and possible conditionalities/prerequisites (policy, governance, public financial mechanisms), financing instruments (programme approach, sector or general budget support, triggers for disbursement, pooling mechanisms etc.)
2. Risk assessments and related mitigation measures. If possible, it should also include CSO Roadmaps and be coordinated with other EU processes such as EU Democracy Support and Human Rights Country Strategies.
3. A timetable that is effective and realistic.
4. Core elements such as an overall strategy including a commitment to synchronize MS planning cycles with the national cycle, a clear division of labour that shows which EU donor will work in which sectors, besides indicative financial allocations from each EU donor to each sector.
5. A results framework set upon key performance indicators evaluated with SMART criteria with reference to international indicators (i.e. SDGs, PEFA, CPIA, GEI, etc.).
6. A risk assessment, a communication strategy and the commitment to a review of the effectiveness and impact.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

Country Programs are first designed locally, in line with the government strategies and policies, shared and agreed upon with the partner government before being officially approved by the Parties.

Country Programs are usually directly negotiated with the Prime Minister's Office and concerned line Ministries in order to ensure a strong alignment of its objectives with the priorities identified by the Partner Government.

Italy encourages the promotion of inclusive partnerships with:

1. NGOs
2. The private sector
3. Academia
4. Local authorities

Consultation with these actors is addressed through periodic meetings, promoted by the Italian Development Cooperation (IDC) Country Office and the Embassy.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✔

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Africa: Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Egypt and Tunisia.

South Eastern Europe/Caucasus: Albania.

Middle East: Palestine and Lebanon.

Latin America: Bolivia, El Salvador and Cuba,

Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan and Myanmar



Latvia

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

JP documents are used to identify LV priorities

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Context analysis
2. Objectives
3. Definition of priority sectors, indicative financial allocations per sector
4. Division of labour, coordination of donor activities
5. Alignment with partner country policies
6. Risk Assessment

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Latvia's stakeholders (line ministries, civil society, private sector)
2. The partner government via Latvian embassies in the partner countries.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible (for priority countries only) ✔

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan



Lithuania

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Priority sectors
2. Specific objectives in combination with a realistic timeline
3. Expected results (incl. risk management)
4. Indicative financial allocation (incl. per priority area)
5. Alignment with the policies of the partner country

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

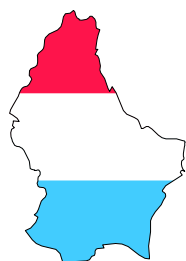
1. Partner countries ministries/administration
2. Key stakeholders in Lithuania and partner country (public institutions, civil society (NGOs), private sector)
3. Other donors (also, analysing EU political and programming documents)

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No ❌

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and countries of migration origin and transit



Luxembourg

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being (but considers in the medium-term) ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Objectives
2. Results
3. Indicators per sector
4. Alignment with partner country policies

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

In the partner countries, the following stakeholders participate in developing programming documents (Indicative cooperation programmes – PIC), as well as in formulating project/programme documents arising from it:

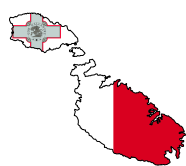
1. Partner countries ministries /administration
2. CSO
3. Private sector

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✔️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Central America, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Laos and Vietnam



Malta

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

No ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:*No information available***Whom to consult for bilateral programming:**

National authorities in the country of implementation are consulted in order to identify the needs. Additionally, we also rely on recommendations from NGOs which are based or work in the country of implementation.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Could be an option if more information is provided ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Sub-Saharan countries, especially Ghana and Ethiopia. Additionally, Palestine & select commonwealth countries



Poland

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Policy priorities of Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation
2. Objectives
3. Performance indicators (results framework / aid effectiveness benefits, visibility)
4. Risk Assessments

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. The embassy and the government of the partner country
2. Other donors (in particular EU and EU MS)
3. Civil society
4. The private sector

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible to some extent ⚠️ (the new strategies can feed into Joint Programming processes and especially be brought into the dialogue in relation to new EU programming 2021-2027)

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, the Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yemen



The Netherlands

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Objectives
2. Results and indicative financial allocations per sector
3. Results and Monitoring Framework
4. Risk Assessments

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. The partner government (also analysis of strategic documents of partner) via Polish embassies
2. Partners of bilateral development cooperation
 - NGOs
 - public administration bodies
 - Solidarity Fund PL
 - private sector entities
3. Social partners provide suggestions concerning development cooperation by participating in the work of the Development Cooperation Programme Board

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible, but only on an annual basis ⚠️

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Myanmar, Palestine, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda



Portugal

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Currently reviewing the process for replacement ✅

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

Portugal is of the opinion that document replacement should be reviewed on an ad hoc basis. Therefore, appropriate requirements can only be considered in specific contexts. There are, however, principles Portugal considers should guide the process, amongst those ensuring an inclusive approach (MS' involvement, making the most of their expertise and experience). At the same time, partner countries' engagement is of the utmost importance. Furthermore, the process should be voluntary and synchronized with national programming cycles.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. The partner country
2. PT development cooperation actors (public, civil society, etc., through institutionalised mechanism such as the Inter-ministerial; Commission for Cooperation, the Development Cooperation Forum)
3. Inputs from the embassies at the country level. Final documents co-signed with the authorities of the partner country

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Yes ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique S. Tome and Principe and Timor Leste



Romania

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Development priorities of the target country
2. Identify funding targets with the most potential for positive impact
3. Allow flexibility for reallocation between sectors and between donors
4. Allow for the particular expertise of one MS in certain fields

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Authorities
2. Civil society in partner country through high-level and expert level meetings

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Georgia, Moldova and Serbia



Slovakia

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being, but would be possible for some priority countries ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Sectors
2. Indicative allocation per sector
3. Specific objectives
4. Results
5. Indicators
6. Risk assessment

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Donors
2. Implementing agencies
3. Local stakeholders involved in the implementation process
4. In the case of Kenya: Slovak organisations implementing projects in the field

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

No ❌

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Afghanistan, Kenya and South Sudan



Slovenia

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Objectives
2. Results & indicative allocation per sector
3. Results and Monitoring Frameworks
4. Risk Assessments

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. Stakeholders at regional, governmental and local level, notably partner governments
2. Local NGOs

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Montenegro, Macedonia and Moldova



Spain

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Not for the time being ❌

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Alignment & Ownership: through a permanent dialogue conducted in the framework of specific fora, aim to facilitate their adequate participation in the process. The different Spanish stakeholders (line ministries, regions, civil society, private sector...) would have to be proportionally represented in those fora. The joint analysis may need to include references on how to reach the most adequate level of alignment and ownership.
2. Regard for other aid effectiveness principles (especially mutual accountability and predictability).
3. All agreed development results negotiated and prioritized by the Spanish Co-operation agency.
4. Overall results frameworks and budget estimations.
5. Clear criteria on the choice of sectors and strategic orientations.
6. A JP process that is more structured based on a more defined methodology, which establishes a balance between leadership at the field level and coordination at HQ level.
7. For MS, internal documents elaborated during the JP process should detail the criteria used to assign roles to each participating MS.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

1. The partner government (ownership)
2. Spanish stakeholders (line ministries, regions, civil society, private sector...)

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Western Sahara (Sahrawi Population), Senegal and Philippines



Sweden

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✅

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

In cases where it is possible to do so, replacing Sweden's bilateral strategy with a joint EU strategy will be considered. In these cases, an overarching strategy cover document is produced and adopted by the Government, with the joint EU strategy as an attachment. The cover document states the strategy period, volume, and priorities in Sweden's contributions to the joint EU strategy and governs the use of funds in the relevant appropriation item of the annual budget bill.

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

When developing a proposal for a strategy the responsible government agency will invite a broad range of actors for consultations, such as government agencies, civil society organisations, the trade union movement, the research community, the business sector, or others to consultations before the proposal is drafted. Where relevant, the mission abroad is responsible for consultations in the partner country.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✅

Priority regions and countries for bilateral cooperation:

Africa: Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali

Middle East and North Africa: Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iraq, Myanmar and Palestine

Europe: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine

Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala



European Union

Considering replacing bilateral programming document with JP document:

Yes ✓

Core requirements for JP document to replace bilateral programming document:

1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country.
2. Priority sectors (max. 3; less for smaller country allocations; specific considerations for fragile states and situations of conflict and crisis).
3. For each sector, the overall and specific sector objectives.
4. For each specific objective, the main expected results.
5. For each result, the main indicator(s) (limited in practice to no more than 15 indicators in total per sector).
6. Donor coordination and policy dialogue: describe donor coordination, other main donors' key priorities, the organisational set-up for policy dialogue including the role of the lead donor, and possible steps to increase donor harmonisation.
7. The Government's financial and policy commitments: the main sector and policy measures to be taken by the partner country which are necessary to obtain the expected results should be described, including the partner country's commitments to ensure mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues).
8. When needed, the appropriate type of environmental assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment).
9. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention.
10. Support measures (For example: Technical Cooperation Facility)..

Whom to consult for bilateral programming:

For the ACP and DCI countries (as per DCI-EDF Programming instructions 2014-2020):

1. The national government
2. National parliament and other representative institutions, taking ownership of an inclusive development process.
3. CSOs and the private sector.

For the Neighbourhood countries (as per the ENI instructions 2014 - 2020):

1. National, regional and local authorities as well as
2. Civil society organisations and social partners.

Can bilateral programming be synchronised with Partner Country's development cycle?

Possible ✓