**Joint Programming Workshop on Southern Africa and Indian Ocean**

**Wednesday, 4 October 2017 – Pretoria, SA**

***Southern Africa:* Angola-Botswana-Lesotho-Namibia-Malawi-Mozambique-South Africa-Swaziland- Zambia-Zimbabwe**

***Indian Ocean:* Comoros-Madagascar-Mauritius-Seychelles**

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The workshop gathered 5 Heads of Delegations, 12 Heads of Cooperation, an EIB representative and 7 representatives of EU Member States (*see Annex 1 for a detailed list of participants*).For a global overview of the state of play of Joint Programming, see *Annex 2*.

**SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES**

* Joint Programming (JP) is developing in the region as a country-led and flexible process. The seminar consolidated the impetus for countries at the initial or renewed stage of JP.
* In addition to more effective development cooperation, the main benefit of JP is seen as the enhanced policy dialogue (also linking to overall political dialogue) and EU leverage with partner countries.
* New policy areas such as support to EPA implementation, investment, climate change, migration (and in some cases security) should be part of JP processes or joined-up approaches, particularly in MICs such as SA where the ODA element is decreasing its importance.
* Joint implementation, joint result frameworks and joint monitoring are seen as powerful tools to give dynamism and continuity to JP.
* As Joint Programming processes are demanding, support from HQ is important in the start-up phases.

**DETAILS**

**A stronger political and policy commitment:** Strengthening **Joint Programming (JP)** is recognised as a priority in the Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy and in the new European Consensus on Development, a common framework for development policy for the EU and the Member States. The Consensus recognises that working better together is essential to respond to global challenges and make progress towards the SDGs and proposes several approaches to do so, starting with JP.

**Evidence on the benefits and the challenges of JP were shared**. An external evaluation and Head of Mission reports confirm that JP improves coordination and mutual trust leading to the EU and MS speaking more with one voice and better policy dialogue and it improves predictability and alignment and division of labour at sector level. However challenges remain linked to bilateral interest, synchronisation and poor ownership by the partner country while no evidence was yet found on better overall division of labour and reduced fragmentation.

From the discussion it emerged that **Joint Programming works best when:**

* It is approached in **building blocks starting with like-minded** Member States working on shared interests, and then expanding out to address the ambitions shared by the wider group and possibly including donors outside the EU family. Namibia built on joint implementation, then on sharing information, and joint analysis – facilitated by a good national development plan – to reach a joint strategy that strengthened division of labour in the education sector. The **building block approach** is used to step up joint programming at sector levelin Zambia where sector thematic notes are organised by a joint framework paper.
* **JP is flexible and responds to visible challenges** in country. Flexibility is considered an essential precondition that has to be preserved.
* JP is about **strategy first** and financial allocations second. The strategy part is equally valuable to donors that have large envelopes as those that have comparatively smaller ones.
* **Policy dialogue objectives are ambitious** because EU and MS recognise that their combined influence on policy dialogue is often bigger than the sum of the parts. JP can be deployed in the service of **high-level objectives** such as in Zambia where a **joint statement on energy** was adopted and sector level LTTs were agreed and included in political dialogue when relevant.
* The **benefit of JP spill over to other areas of cooperation**, such as coordination of academic exchange, coordinating and engaging on the business enabling environment (Namibia)

**Challenges, Clarifications, Opportunities:**

* **Synchronisation** of programming cyles is perceived as a disincentive to JP even though it is more about ***synchronising analysis and strategy*** than the explicit timing of commitments. Alignment to the partner country development strategy cycle works in most countries.
* **Joint EU messages can make policy dialogue most effective** even when delivered in partnership **with other influential donors** such as the United States and the World Bank.
* Establishing **joint results frameworks and monitoring** mechanisms can be invaluable steps to incentivising JP related policy dialogue at country level.
* There is interest in **better linking and coordinating JP to investment:** EIB and other European Financial Institutions are already associated to JP and included in JP documents in some countries.
* JP should contribute more on delivering **global goods like security and migration** in countries where these are important priorities
* More resources should be **invested in trust building amongst EU Member States and like-minded donors** especially in countries in the region where there might be competing commercial and trade interests.
* It would be useful to map and communicate how JP most delivers tangible benefits to partner country governments **to enhance partner countries ownership**.
* JP has the potential to deliver better on **development effectiveness** and guidance is being updated for this purpose.
* Overall JP processes are demanding and require **significant investment of time and human resources.** Support from HQ is crucial and should be ensured.

**Representatives from MS:**

* confirmed their support to JP and encouraged further efforts to link JP with climate change and reflect on how to address JP in SIDS and MIC (FR) and prompted extra efforts to address the recommendation of the evaluation to ensure that JP achieves its potential, including more use of joint results and monitoring (DE).
* Ongoing coordination between EU and MS at HQ level is important also to ensure that overall commitments are reflected in guidelines and at country level.

**Next Steps/Follow Up:**

* Building on extensive joint implementation **Mozambique** intends to start work on JP with a mapping, joint analysis and the identification of shared objectives. The difficulties encountered with GBS open a window of opportunity. The next steps were presented jointly by the EU and 4 MS (IT, ES, NL, SE).
* **Malawi** will adopt a bottom up approach building on delegated cooperation, sector cooperation and a joint approach to civil society. The preparation of a new development strategy offers an opportunity to work towards a joint response although not all MS are fully committed. Madagascar
* **Angola** intends to hold a JP retreat in February 2018.
* In **Zimbabwe** the priority at the moment is a better coordination between development and humanitarian assistance.
* **Madagascar** to look into working towards a new roadmap for the EU, France and Germanyand indicated its interest in a scoping mission possibly in early 2018.
* New policy areas such as support to investment, climate change, migration (and in some cases security) should be part of JP processes or joined-up approaches, particularly in MICs where the ODA element is decreasing its importance. It would also be valuable to **map opportunities** in the region where JP or joined-up approaches can deliver value to dialogue (such as South Africa) **beyond just development cooperation**.
* There is interest in exploring **regional programming**, including possibly in the context of EPA implementation.
* There is a need to clarify **how to involve ‘non-resident’ donors.**

**ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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| **Joint Programming workshop for Southern Africa and Indian OceanPretoria, 4 October 2017** |
| **COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION** |  | **TITLE, NAME SURNAME** | **POSITION** | **UNIT/DIVISION** |
| **COMMISSION** | **1** | **Ms Nicoletta MERLO** | **Deputy Head of Unit** | **DEVCO.A2 - Development Financing and Effectiveness, relations with Member States** |
| **2** | **Mr Michael Pennington** | **Deputy Head of Unit** | **DEVCO.D1 - Southern Africa, Indian Ocean** |
| **EEAS** | **3** | **Mr Filiberto CERIANI SEBREGONDI** | **Head of Division** | **EEAS Global 5 - Development Cooperation Coordination** |
| **4** | **Mr Douglas Carpenter** | **Deputy Head of Division** | **EEAS Southern Africa and Indian Ocean - AFRICA.2** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | **5** | **H.E. Marcus CORNARO** | **Head of Delegation** | **EU Delegation to South Africa in Pretoria** |
| **6** | **Mr Arno SCHAEFER** | **Head of Cooperation** |
| **7** | **Mr Manuel Iglesias Roa** | **Team Leader** |
| **ANGOLA** | **8** | **Mr Ramon REIGADA GRANDA** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Angola in Luanda** |
| **MOZAMBIQUE** | **9** | **Ms Isabel FARIA DE ALMEIDA** | **Head of Cooperation / Minister Counsellor** | **EU Delegation to Mozambique in Maputo** |
| **ZIMBABWE** | **10** | **H.E. Philippe Van Damme** | **Head of Delegation** | **EU Delegation to Zimbabwe in Harare** |
| **11** | **Ms Irene GIRIBALDI** | **Head of Cooperation / Head Counsellor** |
| **LESOTHO** | **12** | **Mr Markus THEOBALD** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Lesotho in Maseru** |
| **MADAGASCAR** | **13** | **H.E. Antonio SANCHEZ-BENEDITO GASPAR** | **Head of Delegation** | **EU Delegation to Madagascar in Antananarivo** |
| **MADAGASCAR AND COMOROS** | **14** | **Mr Franck PORTE** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Madagascar and Comoros based in Antananarivo** |
| **NAMIBIA** | **15** | **Mr Achim SCHAFFERT** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Namibia in Windhoek** |
| **SWAZILAND** | **16** | **Ms Ariane LABAT** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Swaziland in Mbabane** |
| **MALAWI** | **17** | **Mr Lluis NAVARRO** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Malawi in Lilongwe** |
| **ZAMBIA** | **18** | **H.E. Alessndro Mariani** | **Head of Delegation** | **EU Delegation to Zambia in Lusaka** |
| **19** | **Mr Ginaluca AZZONI** | **Head of Cooperation** |
| **MAURITIUS/SEYCHELLES** | **20** | **Ms Carla Osorio** | **Head of Cooperation** | **EU Delegation to Mauritius and Seychelles based in Port Louis** |
| **BOTSWANA** | **21** | **H.E. Alexander Baum** | **Head of Delegation** | **EU Delegation to Botswana in Gaborone** |
| **22** | ***3 EU Del staff members*** |  |
| **South Africa - consultant** | **23** | **Mr Alex O'Riordan** | **External expert/consultant on Joint Programming - note taker** |  |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **24** | **Ms. Christina Ruppnig** | **INTERN** | **Austria** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **25** | **Ms Martha Stain-Sochas** | **Regional Delegation AFD** | **France** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **26** | **Ms Lucie BROECHLER**  | **lucie.broechler@diplomatie.gouv.fr** | **France** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **27** | **Mr. Tom Andersen** | **Head of Regional Representation** | **EIB** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **28** | **Mrs. Katrien Vandepladutse**  | **Government of Flanders** | **Belgium** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **29** | **Dr. Geraldine Reymenants** | **Government of Flanders** | **Belgium** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **30** | **Mr Eduardo RAFAEL** | **Deputy Head of mission** | **Portugal** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **31** | **Ms. Diana Stoetzer** | **Deputy Head of Cooperation** | **Germany** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep Mozambique** | **32** | **Mr Michiel van der Pompe** | **Head of Cooperation** | **Netherlands** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep Mozambique** | **33** | **Ms Francesca Bruschi** | **Policy Analyst** | **Italy** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep Mozambique** | **34** | **Ms Cristina Manzanares Pradanos** | **Social Policy** | **Spain** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep** | **35** | **Ms Paula Nolan** | **Head of Delegation** | **Ireland** |
| **SOUTH AFRICA - MS rep Mozambique** | **36** | **Mr Love Theodosius** | **Deputy Head of Cooperation** | **Sweden** |

**ANNEX 2: STATE OF PLAY OF JP**



**ANNEX 3: Support from Headquarters**

1. Demand driven short-term technical assistance for in-country missions. Missions can support:

* Consultations with MS to clarify what JP can achieve
* Analytical support such as mapping/country analysis
* Facilitating Workshops/retreats
* Support to drafting documents
* Support in producing communication material

2. Methodological advice and inputs to the process and draft documents from HQ JP team by teleconference /videoconference /email (could include local MS / NAO teams as appropriate)

3. Specific follow-up with MS JP focal points in EU Capitals if needed.

Support is mobilised through a simple email request to:

DEVCO-Joint-Programming-Support@ec.europa.eu ; JOINT-PROGRAMMING-SUPPORT@eeas.europa.eu

Additional info on Joint Programming can be found at:

<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/joint-programming/>

<https://jptracker.capacity4dev.eu/>