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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels,
SEC(2007) 248/3

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

Accompanying the :

Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament,

Proposal for a

EU Code of Conduct on Division of labour in Development Policy

{COM(2007) 72}

{SEC(2007) 249}

This Staff Working Paper is attached to the Communication "EU Code of Conduct of labour in Development Policy. It entails a set of annexes to this Communication.

ANNEX 1

EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy

This Code of Conduct presents *operational principles* for EU donors regarding complementarity. Their aim is to enhance effectiveness by reducing the transaction costs, improving overall development results and impact for poverty reduction, through a division of labour between donors. In doing so the Code will enhance the complementarity of the EU's activities and cooperation in pursuing the development policy objectives in the context of sustainable development as set out in the EU Consensus on Development.

The Code is embedded in the *principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation and management by results* of the Paris Declaration as well as the additional objectives and values highlighted by the European Consensus.

The Code is *voluntary and self-policing*. It is a dynamic document that establishes targets towards which EU donors will strive to work progressively and accordingly. It is generic in nature and focuses on broad guidelines. It is directed towards all EU decision-makers who may be engaged in any form of definition and implementation of development assistance.

The *partner country* should be responsible for coordinating donors. EU Donors will encourage the partner country to assume that responsibility while structuring themselves, in an appropriate manner as further detailed below, using – where appropriate – good existing practices as inspiration

EU donors¹ are committed to implement the *joint programming framework* set out in the April 2006 Council Conclusions² as a tool to advance division of labour. A medium to long-term perspective is needed including special efforts to synchronise programming schedules based on the partner countries' national planning and budget cycles (e.g. PRSs).

EU donors will base their engagement on the below outlined principles. They have to be approached in a *pragmatic and flexible manner*. It is hoped that other donors will want to commit themselves to abiding by it and are invited to base their activities on similar principles as those outlined in this Code of conduct.

General principles

EU donors (The Member States and the Commission) commit themselves to further progress on complementarity and division of labour, including closer cooperation among them, in line with the following general principles:

- (1) The *primary leadership and ownership* in in-country division of labour should first and foremost *lie in the partner country government*. If such leadership and ownership do not exist, the EU should promote such a process. In any case, the EU should always play an active role in promoting complementarity and division of labour. All initiatives need to be open for other donors, build on existing processes whenever possible, and be readily transferred to the government whenever appropriate. The EU

¹ With EU Donors are understood here all those EU members considered donors in the OECD/DAC context (i.e. at Member States level).

² Conclusions of the GAERC of October 2006

should provide capacity building support to the partner countries to enable them to take on this responsibility

- (2) It is crucial that the division of labour is not implemented at the expense of global aid volumes or predictability of aid flows and is carried out in collaboration with the partner countries.
- (3) Implementation needs to be *based on (i) country-level priorities and needs, (ii) a long-term perspective, as well as (iii) a pragmatic and well-sequenced approach.*
- (4) It is recognised that the EU donors share common development objectives, vision, values and principles. When limiting the involvement of Member States or the Commission in a partner country or sector, situations where all EU donors are absent from a strategic sector for poverty reduction should be avoided.
- (5) While implementation needs to be based at field-level, political commitment and adequate support and impetus need to be made both in headquarters and in the field. It is also important to improve coordination between the field-level and the headquarters to ensure a coherent approach. This should not, however, undermine the partner country leadership and ownership. Instead, it should increase transparency and reduce the potential for corruption, and hence contribute to both to the overall effectiveness of donor aid and to good governance in the partner countries.
- (6) Comparative advantage is not primarily based on financial resources available, but (also) on a wide range of issues such as geographic or thematic expertise. Therefore, each Member State has a role to play.

Guiding Principle 1 – Concentrate on focal sectors in country

EU donors will aim in principle at focussing their active involvement in a partner country on a maximum of **two sectors**, based on the following criteria:

- The partner government has formally identified the sector as a priority in its poverty reduction strategy (or equivalent). This should be done in a flexible manner, at local level and match the definition of the recipient country;
- The donor has a comparative advantage which is recognised by the government and other donors;

In addition to the two focal sectors, which should absorb the bulk of available funding, donors can provide general budget support, where conditions permit to do so, and finance activities in other areas such as support to civil society, research, or university/school co-operation. The appreciation of **what constitutes a sector**, being intuitive or informed, should be done in a flexible manner, at local level and match the definition of the recipient country.

A donor's **comparative advantage** can be determined by, inter alia, any of the following criteria:

- presence in the field,
- experience in the country, sector or context,

- trust and confidence of partner governments and other donors,
- technical expertise and specialization of the donor,
- volume of aid, at global, country or sector level,
- capacity to enter into new or forward looking policies or sectors,
- capacity to react quickly and/or long term predictability,
- efficiency of working methodologies, procedures, and quality of human resources,
- in certain exceptional circumstances the sole fact to take action.

The comparative advantage of a given donor should be self assessed, endorsed by the partner government, and recognized by other donors. The EU encourages **partner countries** to provide clear views on donors' comparative advantage.

The partner countries will be encouraged to identify the areas for increased or reduced support and to indicate their preferences as to which donors should remain actively involved in each sector.

EU donors will work together with the partner country to identify sectors in which to remain, and propose exits from sectors from which they shall withdraw. The creation of orphan sectors should be avoided in this process.

EU donors will aim at a **long term engagement** in a given focal sector (i.e. minimum of 5-7 years, or a minimum of one period of a national poverty reduction strategy)

The European Consensus defined the roles through which the Commission will aim to provide added value (paragraphs 46 to 55). Moreover, the added value in the external dimension of internal Community Policies has been recognized.

Guiding Principle 2 – Redeployment for other in-country activities

A redeployment process should be based on **local negotiations** and will very much depend on the situation in the country. It is recommended that headquarters offers field offices/delegations a flexible enough mandate with room for negotiation and capacity to adapt.

EU donors that are active in sectors that are no longer focal should pursue one of the following options:

- stay financially engaged in the sector through the use of delegated cooperation/partnership arrangement
- redeploy the freed-up resources into general budget support while still being engaged in developments in the non-focal sector through the structures and dialogue processes surrounding general budget support
- exit from the sector in a responsible manner while using the freed-up resources in scaling-up support for the remaining focal sectors

Responsible exit from a sector entails a well planned and managed process with the full participation of the partner country and with the change/redeployment process being well communicated to all stakeholders.

a) Sub Principle 2 a – Lead donorship arrangement

In each priority sector, donors will seek to establish a **lead donorship arrangement** in charge of all donor coordination in the sector. Ideally, there should be only one lead donor per sector although the lead donorship model might differ from one case to another. The important objective is to ensure that the partner country is faced with a structured donor set-up.

The lead donor(s) should be given a **substantial mandate** for specific aspects of sector policy dialogue and have an obligation to continuously consult other donors in the sector. In order to allow for efficient specialisation and continuity, rotation of lead donor responsibility should be limited (for example sequenced on national planning cycles if applicable). Troika models or other burden sharing arrangements could be envisaged where relevant.

b) Sub Principle 2 b – Delegated cooperation/partnership

If a given sector is considered strategic for the partner country or the donor and there is a financing gap, donors may enter into a **delegated cooperation/partnership** arrangement with another donor, and thereby delegate authority to the other donor to act on its behalf in terms of administration of funds and/or sector policy dialogue towards the partner government. Partner governments should be consulted on the donors' delegating agreements. Delegating donors should be enabled to review policies and procedures of the lead donor relevant to their delegating agreements. A delegated cooperation/partnership role in a sector will be considered additional to the maximum of three focal sectors in which a given donor is engaged.

Guiding Principle 3 – Ensure an adequate EU presence

When implementing sector concentration, the EU should ensure that at least one EU donor is actively involved in each strategic sector considered relevant for poverty reduction.

EU donors will furthermore seek to limit the number of active donors to a maximum of 3 per sector by 2010, based on their comparative advantage. Other donors can still take part in sector activities by means of delegated cooperation modalities.

Guiding Principle 4 – Replicate practices at regional level

Taking into account the increasing/scaling up of aid volumes and activities at regional level, the EU donors will apply the above principles of in-country division of labour also in their work with partner regional institutions.

Guiding Principle 5 – Establish priority countries

EU donors commit to reinforcing the geographical focus of their assistance to avoid spreading their resources too thinly. They will strive to establish limited number of priority countries, aiming at an adequate balance between number of partner countries and aid allocations.

This process will be informed by a dialogue within the EU, take into account the broader donor engagement, and be carried out in dialogue with partner countries. Decisions should be based on:

- transparent information on EU donors' activities and plans;

- self-assessments conducted by each donor and incorporating comparative benchmarks;
- regular EU-wide consultations when Member States modify their list of priority countries;

In non-priority countries, EU donors will provide their support *inter alia* through delegated cooperation arrangements or by redeploying on the basis of responsible exit strategies prepared with the partner country. EU donors will share information on good practices.

The European Consensus recognises its global presence as an added value for the EC (paragraph 48). Therefore Community assistance will remain universal

Guiding Principle 6 – Address the "orphans" gap

Committed to address the current discrepancies in resources provided to different partner countries and to avoiding the creation of new imbalances, EU donors will strive to dedicate part of their aid budget to "under funded" or neglected countries. These are often 'fragile states' whose stabilisation has a positive spill-over effect for the wider region.

This should be done in line with the ongoing initiatives on fragile states and good practices being developed within the OECD/DAC in dialogue with other donors and relevant international bodies.

Guiding Principle 7 – Analyse and expand global areas of strength

EU donors will deepen the self-assessment of their comparative advantages as regards their preferred sectors and modalities. They should identify those in which they would like to expand, as well as those where they might be willing to reduce their own activities.

The Commission will further develop its expertise and capacities in the areas where it has comparative advantages, paying particular attention to building the necessary capacity and expertise at the country level³.

On this basis, EU donors should move towards more specialisation while maintaining, in a coordinated way, the diversity of expertise for the EU as a whole.

Guiding principle 8 – Pursue progress on other dimensions of complementarity

EU donors commit themselves to advancing on the other dimensions of complementarity as follows:

- On vertical complementarity, primarily in the context of relevant international fora and ongoing discussion on the rationalisation of the international aid architecture
- On cross-modality and instruments, in the context of specific partnership and the implementation of joint/coordinated programs

Guiding Principle 9 – Promote jointly the division of labour

³ Text in line with paragraph 70 of European Consensus on Development

In order to clarify purpose, modalities and outcome of division of labour, and achieve greater impact of the EU's collective contribution in a particular sector/country, EU donors will increasingly rely on joint statements:

- for information of their domestic audiences,
- for advancing the agenda within the international fora and in partner countries

Guiding Principle 10 – Deepen the reforms

EU donors recognize that division of labour between individual donors becomes coherent only through a collective approach on redeployment of financial and human resources - which will imply real structural changes, reforms and staffing consequences.

EU donors will therefore consider implications of a division of labour on resources (including staff) and strive to reach complementarity arrangements also regarding staffing. In order to achieve optimal use of resources at both headquarters and the field, close collaboration amongst all donors needs to be promoted.

ANNEX 2

Definition of comparative advantage and added value

A donor's comparative advantage can be determined by:

- its added value,
- where it relatively performs the best - without necessarily having an absolute advantage,
- where it performs the best - amongst all of its activities -, including in terms of results and impact on poverty eradication,
- where it has a lower cost compared to other donors.

A donor's added value can be determined by any combination of the following criteria:

- presence in the field,
- experience in the country, sector or context,
- possession of technical expertise and specialization of the donor,
- volume of aid, at global, country or sector level,
- trust and confidence of partner governments and other donors,
- capacity to enter into new or forward looking policies or sectors,
- capacity to react quickly and/or long term predictability,
- efficiency of working methodologies, procedures, and quality of human resources,
- in certain exceptional circumstances the sole fact to take action.

Ideally, the comparative advantage of a given donor should be:

- self assessed,
- endorsed by the partner government,
- recognized by other donors and non state actors.

ANNEX 3

Good Practices on division of labour

Successful cases exist in each of the five dimensions of complementarity highlighted by the attached communication (i.e. the in-country, cross-country complementarity, cross-sector, vertical and cross modality/instrument dimensions of complementarity).

Sector concentration

Some EU donors have already adopted policies to limit the number of sectors in which they are active, however such policies vary considerably. **In Zambia**, a division of labour exercise preceded a donor wide formulation of a joint assistance strategy.

The division of labour matrix in Zambia in Annex 3 shows that EU donors today remain active in a maximum of 3 to 6 sectors (excluding general budget support). Most donors are committing to reducing the number of sectors in which they are active, and/or have announced plans for phasing out. Sweden for example has scaled down its active involvement from 6 to 3 sectors. However, the same Zambia donor matrix shows that there is still room for further improvements - even for donors which have already defined a maximum number of sectors.

The European Commission **Country Strategy Papers**, as launched in 2001 and revised in 2005 define the strategic programming of the Commission's aid allocation for all developing countries. . The concentration of activities and financial assistance on two sectors is a key principle of these Strategy Papers and has greatly increased the focus and efficiency of the Commission's cooperation.

Comparative advantage

In the context of the Zambian harmonisation process which started in 2003, each donor had by 2005 gone through a voluntary self-assessment exercise evaluating its own comparative advantage(s).

Based on mutual recognition of each others' comparative advantages, including that of the partner Government (Ministry of Finance), each respective donor had by 2006 been assigned to different sectors. On the basis of this sector designation, donors have since then taken concrete steps toward decongestion of donor sector presence.

Sector decongestion

Donors have launched in Tanzania an interesting process of sector decongestion. As it can be seen in the Donor Matrix in Annex 6, progress has been slow in reducing the number of donors/actors per sector in the ongoing division of labour exercise. Very few donors are phasing out from sectors, and there are still a large number of donors in many sectors - maintaining high transaction costs for policy dialogue and coordination meetings.

For example, 17 donors remain active in the sectors of Health and Education, as well as 21 in the area of Governance (of which 7 are from the EU). Nevertheless, some improvements have been noted in the Natural resources, environment and tourism sector, where the number of EU donors has been reduced to four (primarily due to the withdrawal of Sweden and Germany).

Lead donor arrangement

In Uganda, Austria has been active in the Water & Sanitation (W&S) sector since 1996 and in 2005 it dedicated nearly one third of its total ODA to the country to this sector. Within the context of the harmonisation process context in Uganda, Austria has since autumn 2006 become a lead donor in the sector of Water and Sanitation (W&S).

Austria was chosen as a leader by the other donors on the basis of a dialogue as well as various selection criteria such as: (i) credibility and historical record, (ii) staffing and capacity, (iii) decentralisation-headquarter relations, (iv) financing and system alignment. This decision was later endorsed by the partner country.

Austria has been given this lead role on a one to two years rotational basis, and is assisted by a deputy lead donor. Its lead donor functions are quite extensive: (i) in charge of facilitating policy and political dialogue with the government, (ii) supporting joint reviews and sector performance monitoring, (iii) acting on specific issues or processes as requested by the other active donors in the sector, and finally (iv) for general information sharing, communication and coordination.

The European Neighborhood & Partnership Policy (ENP) aims to build a privileged partnership with neighboring countries, using appropriate - including development – instruments to promote effective management & implementation. Therefore, as indicated in Article 62 of the European Consensus, the ENP policy and the relevant financing Instrument contain specific arrangements for programming of EU support at overall, country & regional levels, for political & sector dialogues, for the mobilization of particular strengths of the Member States (i.e. through Twinning programs) and for coordination by the Commission.

Delegated cooperation/partnership

There are many cases of delegated cooperation between EU donors.

- In **South Africa**, **UK/DFID** has delegated the implementation of its support to land reform to **Belgium**
- In **Rwanda**, **Sweden** has delegated the monitoring and auditing of funds in support to the education sector to the **UK/DFID** which is providing general budget support.
- In **Malawi**, **Sweden** has delegated its entire country program to **Norway**. This means that Norway plans and manages the country program together with the government of Malawi, while Sweden contributes money and expertise. In response, Norway has delegated the management of its country program in Mali to Sweden.

Ensure an adequate presence

The Nordic Plus donors (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Netherlands and UK) adopted "complementarity principles" that should guide their participation in the division of labour exercises in Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda. They committed to focus on a maximum of three sectors (following the sector definition of the partner country) in a given partner country - plus general budget support and support to civil society.

In this context, they included the commitment that: "**The Nordic plus donors** will seek to be represented in all strategic sectors - as defined by the partner government - by a minimum of one, and a maximum of three donors".

Reduce the number of priority countries

Most of EU donors have started a process of reducing their list of priority countries. As an example, the **Netherlands** has gone through a drastic reduction in the number of core/priority countries (from over 70 to some 20 priority countries), by broadly speaking using three selection criteria: (i) poverty level, (ii) macroeconomic performance and (iii) good governance performance. This reduction in priority country was accompanied by a process to reduce the number of sectors – in larger partner countries maximum 3 sectors, and in smaller partner countries to maximum 2 sectors. It is worth noting, however, that in addition to the above-mentioned 20 plus priority countries, the Netherlands still had another 20 plus "sector countries" through which it could channel aid.

Address the "orphans" gap

The **Fast Track Initiative** on Education is assisting low income countries - with sound policies, but insufficient resources - reach the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on education. One of its instruments, the Catalytic Fund, is dedicated to achieve the financial gap for countries with too few donors identified according to pragmatic criteria. A donor "orphan" in education sector is defined as: a country with less than five or fewer bilateral donors, contributing at least US\$ 1 millions in that sector.

European Community Humanitarian Office's (ECHO) aid strategy strongly focuses on forgotten crises. In 2002, ECHO has set as a target to channel 10% of its funds to forgotten crises. Today this target has been largely achieved. Already in the course of the year 2004 support totaling €239 million was allocated to forgotten crises (i.e. 42% of total funds). ECHO has defined an analysis and methodology for identifying forgotten crises based on both quantitative data (lack of media coverage or low donor support combined with high needs) and qualitative factors (field assessment by DG ECHO experts and desk officers). For 2006, ECHO has classified the following as forgotten crises: Chechnya, Myanmar, the Saharawi refugees in Algeria, Nepal and, to a lesser degree, India for the crisis in Kashmir.

Analyse and expand areas of strength at agency level

In line with the idea that increased focus on a limited number of (sub-)sectors leads to improve effectiveness, **Slovenia** has decided to concentrate its development assistance in almost all countries on a limited number of sectors in which it has demonstrated abilities and advantages. For example, it has taken an active involvement and has strengthened its assistance on the protection and treatment of vulnerable children in areas which have been affected by armed conflicts, natural disasters or technical accidents, and by the unfavourable social consequences they bring. Slovenia has since February 2002 developed activities and programmes intended to improve the well-being of children in the regions of South-Eastern Europe, Iraq, and North Caucasus.

ANNEX 4

Zambia Donor Matrix

The division of Labour Matrix has many similarities with CDF matrices contained in country strategy papers of many donors (i.e. European Commission), with the differences being that it provides for an agreed picture of future activities and specific roles of all donor partners.

Proposed Sector CP Presence by GRZ version June 13th 2006

Sector from NDP	Lead Ministry	China (proposed)	ADB	BADEA	EC (excl. EIB)	IMF	KUWAIT FUND	OPEC	UN SYSTEMS	WB	CANADA	DENMARK	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	IRELAND	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SWEDEN	UK	USA	Total lead/active	
Agriculture	MACO		●		●			●	■				●				●	●	○	■		■	8	
Decentralization	MLGH							●	■			○			■		■	○				●	○	6
Education	MoE		○	○	●			●	●	●	●	●	●			■	●	■	●			●	●	10
Energy	MEWD				○			○	■								●		●	●				4
Gender	CO-GIDD							■										●	●				●	4
Governance	MOJ				●			■	●			●	○		●	●		●	●	■	●	■	●	10
Health	MOH				●			■	●	●	●	●				●	●	●		■	■	●	●	9
Housing	MLGH, MOL									●											●		●	2
HIV/Aids	MOH							■	●	○						○	●	●	●			■	■	7
Macro-economics	MOFNP				■	●		○	■		○	●			●	○		●	●	●	●	■	○	9
Private Sector Dev.	CO-DSC/MCTI				■			●	■	○		●				○	●	■		●	○	●	●	7
Social Protection	MCDSS		●					●	○						■							■		4
Science and Tech.	MTEVT									●														0
Tourism	MTENR									■							●		■				●	4
Water (WR and WSS)	MEWD/MLGH		●		○			●	●			■			■	●	●	○						7
Transport	MWS/MCT		●		■		●	●	●			●			●	●			○					7
Environment	MTENR							●	●			○	■						●					4
Total lead responsibilities					3			4	5		1	1			2	1	1	2	2	2	5	2		

■ Non-signature to the WHIP MoU.

■ Lead CP

● Active CP

○ Background CP

● Phasing out

ANNEX 5

Uganda Donor Matrix

Uganda Aid Information Map 2006: Initial Results for All Development Partners

This is a report which sets out the initial responses from development partners in the Uganda Development Partner Division of Labour Exercise for use in the Peer Review process. The reports combine information from the AIM Questionnaire and AIM Financial Data Tool. There are 2 Development Partner Reports, as follows:

1. Summary of Initial Results for All Development Partners
2. Overview of Initial Responses from Individual Development Partners

Please review the information in these reports before filling out the peer review comment form.

Report 1: Summary of Initial Results for all Development Partners

This report summarises the results from the questionnaire and FDT submissions from all development partners. Part A sets out the future plans of engagement by PEAP area alongside information on current engagement. Part B sets out the results of the survey of development partner opinions on the characteristics of lead and actively engaged partners. Part C sets out past and future funding plans in relation to the PEAP and MTEF. This information is provided as background, and should be taken into account when reviewing the individual DP's responses set out in Report 2.

A: Overview of all DPs' Current Engagement and Future Plans

Overview of DP Presence by PEAP Objective

The table below sets out the number of development partners currently engaged, and which plan to remain engaged in areas under every PEAP pillar, as well as the number of aid instruments in operation and planned in future. It also shows where individual partners are engaged and the nature of future engagement planned. The aim is to show the relative congestion of DPs and instruments in different PEAP areas, and individual partners' plans, and should be looked at along side report 2a which summarises current activities and future plans for the individual development partner being reviewed.

KEY: X Currently Engaged Future Lead Role Future Active Engagement Leaving sector Planning new engagement

PEAP Objectives and Sectors/Areas	Total Instruments			Total no. of DPs (future)		Total no. of DPs (present)		UK	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	World Bank	
	Present	Future	Total	Present	Future	ADP	EU	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP	USA	
Multi-Pillar (General, PAF Budget Support)	18	18	13	5		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PILLAR 1: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT																
1.1 Macro stability consistent with rapid private sector led growth																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
1.1a Revenue Policy and Administration	11	11	1	0			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1.1b Financial Sector Reform	5	5	2	1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1.1c Macroeconomic Management	10	11	3	0	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PILLAR 2: ENHANCING PRODUCTION, COMPETITIVENESS & INCOMES																
2.1 Increased and more efficient private sector production																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
2.1a Trade Policy	7	8	2	1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.1b Export Promotion	7	8	1	1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.1c Barriers to Trade and Competitiveness	8	9	8	5			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.2 Increased & more efficient agricultural production																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
2.2a National Agricultural Research System	9	8	20	4			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.2b National Agricultural Advisory Services	13	11	12	9			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.2c Agricultural Education	7	7	7	4			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.2d Agricultural Policy & Coordination	9	9	4	3	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.2e Land Policy & Implementation	3	4	1	1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.3 Fisheries	7	6	5	2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.4 Forestry	5	4	4	3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.5 Increased & more efficient production of non-agricultural goods & services																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
2.5a Support to MSMEs & Private Sector	10	9	13	7			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.5b Tourism	5	4	3	1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.5c Mining and Petroleum	3	3	3	3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.6 Strengthened infrastructure in support of increased production																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
2.6a Roads and Transport	7	6	27	22			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.6b Energy	9	8	15	10			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.6c Water for Production	6	6	2	0	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.7 Strengthened Environment & Natural Resource (ENR) management regime in support of sustainable production of goods &																
Support to all/multiple areas under objective																
2.7a Environment	8	8	10	7			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.7b Wetlands	6	7	0	0			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.8 Microfinance	14	11	16	6			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Uganda Aid Information Map 2006: Initial Results for All Development Partners

KEY: X Currently Engaged Future Lead Role Future Active Engagement Leaving sector Planning new engagement

	Total Instruments (Future)	Total Instruments (Present)	Total no. of IDPs (Future)	Total no. of IDPs (Present)	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Japan	Norway	Sweden	UK	UN-FAO	UN-ICEF	UN-IFAD	UN-OPS	UN-WFP	USA	World Bank	
PEAP Objectives and Sectors/Areas																								
PILLAR 3: SECURITY, CONFLICT & DISASTER MANAGEMENT																								
3.1 Protection of persons & their property through elimination of conflicts & cattle rustling, resettlement of IDPs & strengthened disaster management																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	12	12	0	0				X	X					X	X		X							
3.1a Defence & Security	5	5	1	0			X																	
3.1b Conflict Resolution	14	15	12	1											X		X							
3.1c Humanitarian Assistance, including IDPs	20	18	17	7				X						X			X		X				X	
3.1d Northern Uganda Reconstruction	18	19	7	3			X	X			X			X	X		X						X	X
PILLAR 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE																								
4.1 Strengthened Political Governance																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	14	13	10	1			X	X					X											
4.1a Stronger Justice Inst. Policy & Legislation	13	13	11	5	X	X				X				X										
4.1b Commercial Justice	6	7	2	1				X		X	X			X										
4.2 Improved Human Rights																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	9	10	1	0			X	X	X	X													X	X
4.2a Public Service Reform & Service Deliv.	11	11	11	4			X									X							X	X
4.2b Public Financial Management	13	13	9	5												X							X	X
4.2c Decentralisation	17	16	20	9			X	X			X					X							X	X
4.2d Anti-Corruption	11	11	10	3			X	X								X							X	X
PILLAR 5: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																								
5.1 Better Educated Ugandans																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	8	8	1	0				X	X	X				X			X						X	X
5.1a Education in Conflict/Hard to Reach areas	10	9	4	3			X							X						X			X	X
5.1b Primary Education	9	8	14	4			X			X				X	X		X						X	X
5.1c Secondary Educ. & BT/VET	8	8	14	8					X					X			X						X	X
5.1d Tertiary Education	12	10	10	6										X			X	X					X	X
5.1e Education Policy	9	11	4	1			X	X	X	X				X			X						X	X
5.2 Healthier Ugandans																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	12	11	11	1			X			X				X	X		X					X	X	X
5.2a HIV/AIDS	17	16	42	31			X			X				X	X		X	X				X	X	X
5.2b Delivery of Health Services	14	11	32	16			X			X				X	X		X					X	X	X
5.2c Family Planning and Reprod. Health	10	8	13	8			X			X				X			X					X	X	X
5.2d Health Policy	14	12	11	1			X			X				X			X						X	X
5.3 Improved Water & Sanitation Systems																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	7	6	2	1					X					X			X						X	X
5.3a Rural Water and Sanitation	11	10	6	2			X							X	X		X						X	X
5.3b Urban Water and Sanitation	10	8	13	8					X					X			X						X	X
5.3c Dam Construction	2	3	0	0																				X
5.4 Inclusive & Empowered Communities																								
Support to all/multiple areas under objective	6	7	0	0			X							X			X							X
5.4a Community Develop & Social Protection	7	7	15	7										X	X		X							X
5.4b Gender	12	13	3	1										X			X	X						X

ANNEX 6 Tanzania Donor Matrix

DPG Division of labour -Tanzania																										
Note: Sector classification is still pending - MoF expressed its proposal to classify sector classification according to MKUKUTA/Budget, but this classification is still pending.																										
	GBS	Cluster 1: Growth and Income Poverty								Cluster 2: Quality of Life and Social Well Being						Cluster 3: Governance and Accountability						Total				
		PRBS	Macroeconomics	Agriculture	Nat. Resource, Environment, Tourism(1)	Food Security	Private Sector-Trade	Transport	Energy	ICT	Education	Water	Health	HIV/AIDS	Gender	Humanitarian/Refugee	Governance thematic	Legal Sector	Local Government Reform	Public Service Reform	Anti-corruption (2)	Public Financial Management	Poverty monitoring	ZANZIBAR	Entering JAS	End of first JAS term
Belgium (3)																								11	11	
Canada (4)	X																								10	10
Denmark	X																								12	9
Finland	X																								6	4
France (5)																									6	5
Germany	X			Exit 07						Exit 07						Exit 07	Exit 07								6	5
Ireland	X									Exit 07															8	7
Italy																									0	0
Japan	X																								12	12
Netherlands	X																								8	9
Norway	X																								9	9
Poland																									0	0
Spain																									0	0
Sweden (6)	X																								13	6
Switzerland	X																								9	9
UK/DfID	X																								10	10
USA (7)				Exit 06																					8	8
AfDB	X																								7	7
EC	X																								8	7
WB (8)	X																								19	19
IMF (9)																									6	6
UNICEF (10)																									10	10
UNFPA (11)																									5	5
UNDP (12)																									14	14
WFP (13)																									9	9
FAO (14)																									9	9
WHO (15)																									5	5
ILO (16)																									8	8
UNESCO (17)																									8	8
UNIDO																									5	5
IFAD																									4	4
UNHCR																									6	6
UNAIDS (18)																									8	8
UN-HABITAT																									4	4
Entering JAS		12	13	13	5	16	7	7	5	17	13	17	21	14	11	17	10	11	5	5	12	13	20			
End of First JAS term		12	12	12	5	16	6	7	5	17	13	17	21	14	11	17	8	11	5	5	12	13	20			

Coding:

Active donor marked by:



Delegated sector marked by:



Sector/s to withdraw from marked by:



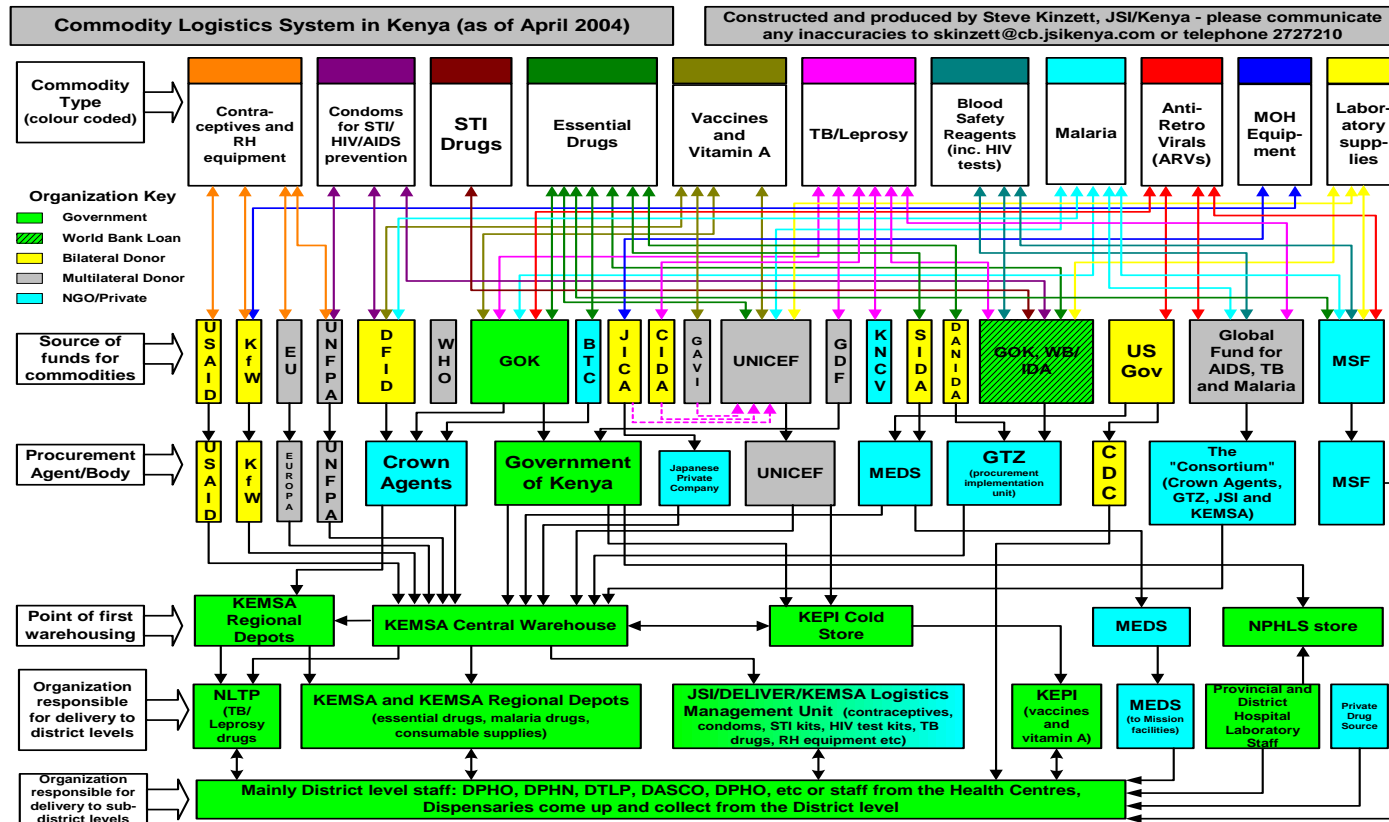
Note on Definitions:

"Active" DPs in a sector/thematic area will represent others in sector/thematic dialogue with the GOT, whereby communicating with the GoT. They will timely share all relevant information among each other and with "delegating partners" are equally heard and reflected in the position presented to the GoT.
"Delegating partners": DPs outside a particular sector/thematic area will be represented by those Partners that will assume the role of "delegating partners". They can nevertheless provide financial assistance to any sector/delegated cooperation, as DoL does not concern the amount of distribution of DP funding.

ANNEX 7
Pharmaceutical pathways in Kenya

Buyers

Complex In-Country Supply Chains

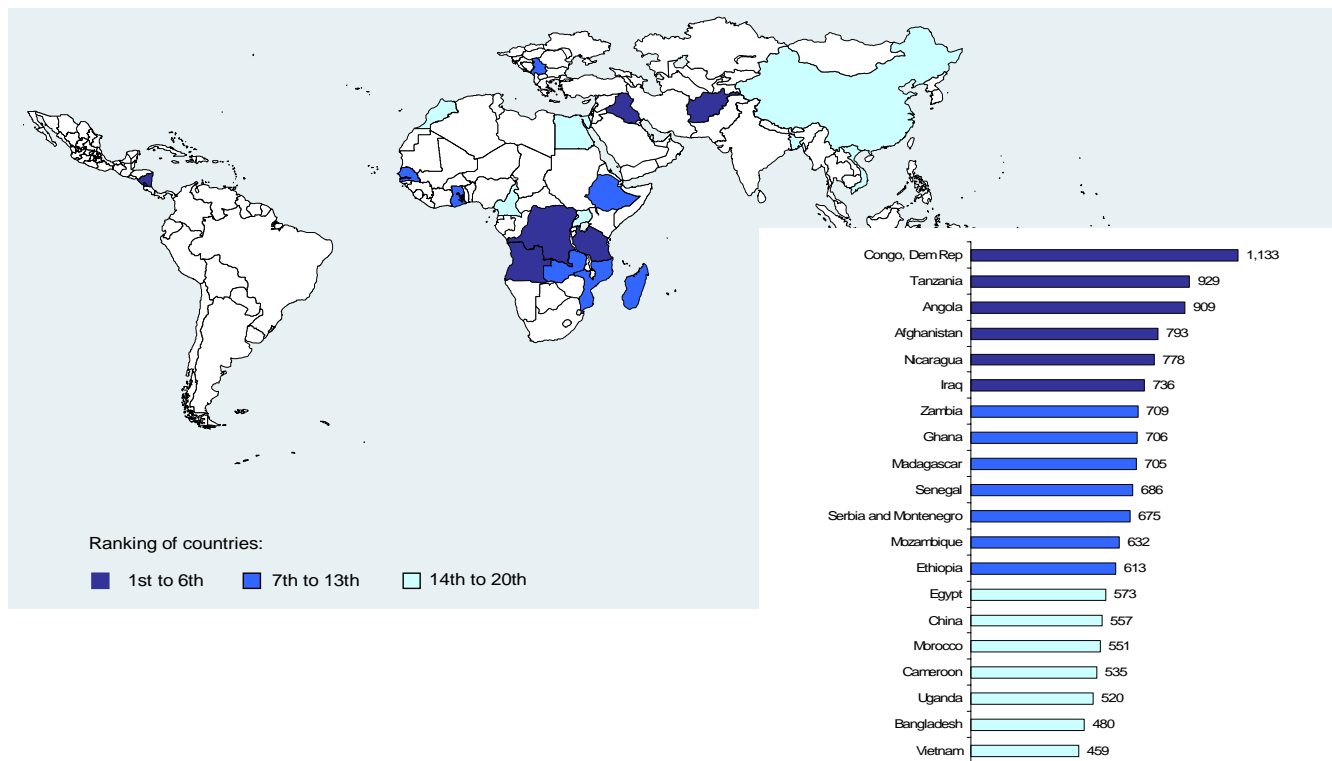


ANNEX 8

EU Donor Atlas- Geographical Concentration of EU aid

Top 20 Recipients of EU Aid

EU bilateral ODA, net disbursements, Millions US\$, 2004



Source: IDS Online-DAC Database - Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid - Disbursements (Table 2a)