

*Evaluation of the Council Regulation
N° 2698/2000 (MEDA II) and its implementation*

Final Report

Volume III: Annexes

June 2009

Evaluation for the European Commission





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Framework contract for
**Multi-country thematic and regional/country-level
strategy evaluation studies and synthesis**
in the area of external co-operation

LOT 4:

**Evaluation of EC geographic co-operation
strategies for countries/regions in Asia, Latin
America, the Southern Mediterranean and Eastern
Europe (the area of the New Neighbourhood
Policy)**

Ref.: EuropeAid/122888/C/SER/Multi

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The evaluation is managed by ADE within a consortium led by
DRN.

*The opinions expressed in this document are not necessarily shared by
the European Commission*

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EuropeAid Co-operation Office

Evaluation

**Evaluation of the Council Regulation
N° 2698/2000 (Meda 2) and its implementation**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

draft

6/6/2007

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1. MANDATE

- Systematic and timely evaluation of its expenditure programmes is a priority of the European Commission (EC), as a means of accounting for the management of the allocated funds and of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Of great importance also, particularly in the context of the programmes of the so-called Relex Family of Directorates-General¹, is the increased focus on impact against a background of greater concentration of external co-operation and increasing emphasis on result-oriented approaches.
- The evaluation of the Council Regulation N°2698/2000 (henceforth to be referred to as the MEDA 2 Regulation) and its implementation is part of the 2007 evaluation programme as approved by External Relations and Development Commissioners.

2. BACKGROUND

- 1) The MEDA programme was created in 1995 as the main operational and financial instrument of the Barcelona process. It was adopted in 1996 by the Council Regulation N° EC/1488/96 (referred to as MEDA I) on financial and technical measures to accompany the reform of the economic and social structures in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. The programme's process was based on single series of programming papers, and individual projects presented to the MED Committee, each project being assessed based on its own merits. During the period of 1995-1999 an amount of €3,435 million were committed under the MEDA regulation.

The initial MEDA regulation was modified in November 2000 by Council Regulation N° EC/2698/2000. It is commonly referred to as as MEDA II. The programme's process was modified to allow for a more comprehensive overview and influence of the MEDA II projects, through a joint set of programming papers: Country Strategy Paper, National Indicative Programme, National Financing Plan, Regional Strategy Paper, Regional Indicative Programme, and Regional Financing Plan. During MEDA II (2000-2006) the allocated budget amounts to €5,350 million. The 9 beneficiary Mediterranean Partners Countries (MPC) are: **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia.**

- 2) All the 9 beneficiary countries are full participant of the **Euro-Mediterranean partnership** ("**Barcelona process**" started in 1995), a comprehensive framework of political, economic and social relations between the Member States of the EU and Southern Mediterranean partners.

¹ Directorates General of External Relations, (RELEX), Development (DEV), Enlargement (ELARG), Trade (TRADE) and the EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO).

The **Euro-Mediterranean partnership** includes a regional and a bilateral dimensions, aiming at: *a)* the definition of a common area of peace and stability through the reinforcement of political and security dialogue, *b)* the construction of a shared prosperity through economic and financial partnership and the gradual establishment of a free trade area, *c)* social and cultural dialogue towards better understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil society.

- 3) While the MEDA II programme follows the same strategic orientations as MEDA I (1995-1999) as regard its objectives, it nevertheless represents a fundamental evolution in the implementation of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation. In addition the **Commission has implemented since 2000 a number of complementary reforms in view of improving the efficiency and speed of co-operation**. The main reforms implemented by the Commission since 2000 are as follows:

31) **The move from project by project cooperation to a more coherent approach** (by incorporating all phases of a project from programming to the final evaluation).

32) Since 2002, the programming cycle for MEDA 2 follows the same basic framework as for other regions, and involves:

- For each country, a **Country Strategy paper (CSP)** and for the region, a **Regional Strategy Paper (RSP)** established for the period 2000-2006. These define the medium-term objectives for cooperation and identify the strategic priorities and the specific areas of action.

- **National and Regional Indicative Programmes (NIP/RIP)**, usually for three years (2002-2004 and 2005-2006), based on the strategy papers, are drawn up for each country, regional, or multi-country programme. They contain a description of sector and cross-cutting issues, specific objectives and expected results, in principle broken down into indicators.

- **National and Regional Financing Plan (NFP/RFP)**, based on the priorities in the NIP/RIP, are drawn up each year for each country, region, or multi-country programme. They set out in more detail the aims being pursued, the fields of action and the budget provided for a given year. They contain a list of cooperation activities to be financed by the Community.

33) At the level of the Commission, **the External Relations administration were reformed** by the establishment of Europe Aid as a separate service for the implementation of aid programmes, leaving programming to DG Relex. EuropeAid Co-operation Office is responsible for management of project cycle and its various stages from identification, appraisal, planning and preparation, funding, decision, execution, follow-up and monitor, and finally evaluation;

34) **Devolution** of project management to the Delegations of the European Commission in non-EU countries based on the principle what can be better managed in the field should actually be done in the field. The devolution has been completed in the Mediterranean area since 2003 and bilateral cooperation projects have been managed directly by the decentralised Delegations with support from the Headquarters since that date.

The implementation of a **better mix** and a better targeting of projects especially between long disbursement cycle and short disbursement cycle projects have had an impact on the quality and results of the Meda II programme.

Finally, the progress in achieving a harmonisation of contract and financial procedures through the “Practical Guide to EC external aid contract procedures” reflecting the new EC Financial Regulation (N°1605/2002) which entered into force on 1st January 2003.

- 4) **The European Investment Bank (EIB)** set up in 2002 a Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), which aims at promoting private sector development and improving the economic and social investment climate in the Mediterranean countries. In order to enhance the complementarity of EIB and Commission activities, a substantial part of the MEDA budget (492 million euros) has been geared towards supporting FEMIP activities: Investments in the environmental sector are encouraged through MEDA-financed interest rate subsidies (total of 86 million euros committed from 2000-2006). A technical assistance envelope of € 105 million has been put at the disposal of the EIB and its local partners in order to help strengthen the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the investment projects (in all sectors). Last but not least, € 248 million have been allocated to risk capital operations enabling direct investments in the private sector of MEDA countries, aiming at improving access to finance for Mediterranean SMEs and at modernising the local financial markets.
- 5) The launching of this final evaluation is explicitly foreseen under the terms of the article 15§5 of the MEDA II regulation. In accordance with art 15§4 a mid-term evaluation of the MEDA 2 programme was carried out by the firm Ecorys in 2004 and completed in July 2005. The references of the report are in Annex 1. This study represents an important reference for the current evaluation.
- 6) To deepen this strategic partnership, **Associations Agreements (AA)** have been negotiated and/or concluded since 2000 between the EC and each of the MPC. These documents set out in more details the specific areas in which the objectives of the partnership can be developed bilaterally.

The Association Agreements provide a comprehensive framework for political dialogue, liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital including the establishment of a Free Trade Area, and closer economic, social and cultural relations between the parties. All AAs, except Syria, have entered into force.

- 7) Since 2004, a **European Neighbourhood Policy** (ENP) has been developed with the aim of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours. The central element of the ENP is constituted by the bilateral Actions Plans agreed between the EU and each partner. These set out one agenda of political and economic reforms with short and medium-term priorities. Since January 2007, a new instrument of cooperation for both the southern Mediterranean zone and the Eastern countries named the **European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**. The ENPI replaces the MEDA and TACIS programmes which came both to an end on 31/12/2006.

<p>For a more comprehensive background on Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, see: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/index.htm</p>

<p>Please also refer to Annex 1.</p>

3. SCOPE

The main objectives of this evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the EC and the wider public with an overall independent evaluation of the Commission's assistance to Mediterranean partners in the framework of the Meda 2 regulation;
- to provide the Commission's policy-makers and managers with a valuable aid both for the implementation of the current Strategy and Indicative Programmes, and for the new instrument;
- to identify key lessons from the Commission's past co-operation in order to improve the current and future strategies and programmes of the Commission in the region

The scope of the evaluation is the Commission's co-operation with MPC and their implementation for the period 2000-2006.

The Consultant should assess:

- the **relevance, coherence and complementarities** of the Commission's support strategy to the MPC under the Meda 2 regulation, taking account of the **specific needs of individual countries and regions**.
- the **coherence and complementarities** between the Commission strategies at **regional and country level**, (RSP and CSP's of the MPC);
- the **consistency** between programming and implementation for the same period;
- the implementation of the Commission's co-operation, focusing on **effectiveness, impact, efficiency** and sustainability for the period 2000-2006;

4. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The evaluation basic approach will consist of **five phases** in the course of which several methodological stages will be developed. The Consultant's contribution is essentially the area marked grey in the table below, to which the launch note should be added. All the methodology is described on the website of the Evaluation Unit.

<i>Phases of the evaluation:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages²:</i>
1. Preparation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reference group constitution ▪ ToR's drafting ▪ Launch Note (Consultant)
2. Desk Phase ³ 3. Field Phase 4. Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structuring of the evaluation ▪ Data Collection⁴, verification of hypotheses ▪ Analysis ▪ Judgements on findings
5. Feedback and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality Grid ▪ Summary for the Commissioners concerned ▪ Evinfo (summary for OECD and Commission databases) ▪ <i>Fiche contradictoire</i> (a statement of key recommendations followed by the Commission's response)

4.1. Preparation Phase

The evaluation manager identifies the Commission services to be invited to be part of the reference group, taking care that the objectives are met: an input of expertise and information, the expression of a range of pertinent opinions from the Commission and the legitimacy of the evaluation process.

The reference group acts as the main professional interface between the Consultant and the Commission services. The group's principal functions will be:

- to provide an opinion on the Terms of Reference prepared by the Evaluation Unit ;
- to provide the Consultant with all available information and documentation about the object of the evaluation;
- to examine the inception note and subsequent reports produced by the Consultant;
- to provide a judgement on the quality of the work of the Consultant;

² These components are not entirely sequential.

³ It includes interviews in Brussels and could include a short mission

⁴ The study will draw on the contents of (i) all relevant documentation supplied by the Commission Services, and (ii) documentation from other sources (to be precised).

- to assist in assuring feedback and the update of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and delivery.

The evaluation manager prepares the ToR of the evaluation and sends it to the Consultant.

The Consultant will present a *launch note* which should contain: (i) his understanding of the ToR; (ii) the provisional composition of the evaluation team with CVs; (iii) a budget proposal. The launch note will be referred to the reference group for comments.

4.2. Desk phase

4.2.1. Inception report

Upon approval of the launch note by the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant proceeds to the structuring stage, which leads to the production of an inception report.

The main part of the work consists in the analysis of all key documents which are to the Commission's co-operation (past and present) with **Meda Partners** (in particular the strategy and programming documents). The Consultant will also take account of the documentation produced by other donors and international agencies. The consultant will also take into account earlier evaluations and reports on the MEDA programme and notably the outcomes of the external mid-term evaluation report published in July 2005, the special report N° 5/2006 of the Court of auditors on MEDA (Ref 2006/C200/01), including the detailed replies given by the Commission's services to its recommendations, as well as Parliamentary reports.

On the basis of the information collected and analysed, the Consultant will:

- a) Reconstruct the intervention logic of the EC in the framework of its co-operation with **MPC**. The reconstructed logic of the intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams of effects which must be based strictly on official texts. Prior to the elaboration of the effects diagram(s), the Consultant will have (i) identified and prioritized the co-operation objectives as observed in official texts; (ii) translated these specific objectives into intended effects. These intended effects will form the "boxes" of the diagram(s). Possible "gaps" in the intervention logic should be indicated and filled on the basis of assumptions to be validated by the reference group. The logical diagram(s) of effects will help to identify the main evaluation questions;
- b) Propose evaluation questions and prepare explanatory comments for each. The choice of the questions determines the subsequent phases of information and data collection, elaboration of the methods of analysis, and elaboration of final judgements;
- c) Identify appropriate judgement criteria and preliminary indicators for each evaluation questions selected. For each question, at least one judgement criterion should be identified, and for each such criterion appropriate a limited number of quantitative and qualitative indicators should be identified;

A first meeting will be held with the reference group to explain and approve the logical diagram(s) and the evaluation questions.

- d) Include a description of the development/co-operation context of the Commission with **MPC**.
- e) Propose suitable working methods to collect data and information in the Commission's headquarters and in the country and present appropriate methods to analyse the collected data and information, indicating any limitations.

The report will also confirm if necessary, (i) the final composition of the evaluation team and (ii) the final calendar. These two latter points will be agreed and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters between the Consultant and the Commission.

This phase may include a short preparatory and exploratory visit in the field by the Consultant and/or a representative of the Evaluation Unit.

4.2.2. *Desk phase report*

Upon approval of the inception report, the Consultant proceeds to the final stage of the desk phase during which he will:

- Present the finalised quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- Present the first elements of responses to the evaluation questions and the first hypotheses to be tested in the field;
- Present suitable methods of data and information collection in the country indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked; for example: interviews both structured and unstructured interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, additional literature, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. The consultant will also indicate selection criteria and suggest the **countries to be selected for case studies**. It is expected that a limited number of countries (4), will be selected as case studies.
- Propose appropriate methods of analysis of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations of those methods;
- Propose a list of activities, projects and programmes for in-depth analysis in the field, examples of project assessment sheets, examples of interview guides, etc.

At the conclusion of this work, the Consultant will present a draft desk phase report⁵ setting out the results of this first phase of the evaluation including all the above listed tasks (the major part of the Inception report will be put as an annex of the desk phase report). **The field mission may not start until the proposed methodology will be approved by the evaluation manager.**

⁵ See annex 2 for the draft outline structure of the desk phase report

4.3. Field phase

Following acceptance of the desk phase report, the Consultant undertakes the field mission in the countries selected as case studies. The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the desk phase report and approved by the reference group in accordance with the relevant Delegations.

If during the course of the fieldwork any significant deviations from the agreed methodology and/or schedule are perceived necessary, the Consultant must have received the approval of the Evaluation Unit before they can be applied. At the conclusion of the field study, the Consultant presents the preliminary findings of evaluation:

- (1) During a de-briefing meeting with the Delegations;
- (2) To the reference group, shortly after his return from all missions in the field.

4.4. Final report-writing phase

The Consultant will submit the draft final report in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2 with account being taken of comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegations involved and the reference group (cf.4.3).

If the evaluation manager considers the report of sufficient quality (cf. annex 3), he will circulate it for comments to the reference group, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the evaluation team. To this purpose, a Reference Group meeting will be held to discuss and possibly amend the draft final report.

On the basis of comments expressed by the reference group and the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant will make the appropriate amendments. The intermediate reports will be written in English. The final report will be translated in French and the executive summary in Arabic.

4.5. Dissemination and follow-up

After approval of the final report, the Evaluation Unit proceeds with the dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) of the evaluation. The Evaluation Unit (i) makes a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation (cf. annex 3); (ii) prepares an evaluation summary following the standard DAC format (EvInfo); (iii) prepares and circulates a “Fiche contradictoire”. The final report, the quality assessment grid, the EvInfo and the “Fiche contradictoire” will be published on the Website of the Evaluation Unit. A seminar will be organized after the approval of the final report. Its aim is to disseminate the results of the study.

5. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will be based on the criteria endorsed by the OECD-DAC: relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The criteria will be given different weightings in based on the priority accorded to the evaluation questions.

In general, questions (to a maximum of 10) will refer to the following main areas:

- **Relevance of the strategy/programme:** this includes both relevance to the general objectives of the EC and relevance to the needs and priorities of **Meda Partners** (including the choice of target groups).
- **Design of the intervention strategy/programme:** this mainly concerns the extent to which the resources foreseen are adequate in relation to the objectives set out in the programming documents. The Consultant will also verify the extent to which the intervention modalities (instruments, aid delivery channels, etc.) are appropriate to the objectives.
- **Consistency of the implementation in relation to the strategy:** the Consultant shall verify the extent to which the calendar and implementation of the intervention programming (type of interventions, geographical and sectoral distribution, instruments, aid delivery channels, etc.) are consistent with the strategies in the region (national and regional).

He shall demonstrate who are the real beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of the intervention and compare them to the target population(s) in the programming documents.

- **Achievement of main objectives:** the Consultant shall identify all recorded results and impacts, including any unintended ones, and compare these to the intended. The Consultant will also identify the changes with occurred in the areas on which EC programmes were supposed to produce an impact.
- **Efficiency of the implementation:** it will be necessary to question to what extent funding, human resources, regulatory, and/or administrative resources contributed to, or hindered, the achievement of the objectives and results.
- **Sustainability of the effects:** an analysis of the extent to which the results and impact are being, or are likely to be, maintained over time.
- **Key cross-cutting issues:** for example gender, environment, human rights, institutional capacity building, etc. Verification should be undertaken, on the one hand, of the extent that account has been taken of these priorities in the programming documents and, on the other hand, to what extent these issues have been reflected in the implementation modalities and in the effects of the intervention.
- **The 3Cs (co-ordination, complementarities and coherence):**
 - Co-ordination and complementarities with EU-MS and other donors.
 - Coherence with EU policies (including the MS own policies).

All the methodological approach is detailed in the website of the Joined Evaluation Unit.

6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND THE MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The Evaluation Unit (AIDCO 03) is responsible for the management and monitoring of the evaluation with the assistance of the reference group (cf.4.1).

7. THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team should possess a sound level of knowledge and experience in:

- Evaluation methods and techniques in general and, if possible of evaluation in the field of development and cooperation; and a sound knowledge of the Commission procedure (particularly those related to Meda 2 Regulation);
- The region;
- The following fields are notably to be covered: (1) macroeconomic framework and economic reforms,(2) social sector and human resources development,(3) infrastructures (water sector in particular), (4) trade and economic cooperation, (5) good governance and human rights.

Additional expertise could be requested after the drafting of the specific evaluation questions. It is strongly recommended that the team should include local consultants with in-depth knowledge of key areas.

- The following languages: English, French and, if possible, Arabic.
- The team composition will initially be agreed between the contractor and the Evaluation Unit but may be subsequently adjusted if necessary due to the findings of the desk phase.
- Regarding possible conflict of interest, experts who have been involved in the design or implementation of projects covered by this evaluation are excluded from this assignment. A declaration of absence of conflict of interest should be signed by each consultant and annexed to the launch note.

The Evaluation Unit strongly recommends that the evaluation team should include local consultants (notably, but not only, during the field phase) with in-depth knowledge of key areas of the evaluation.

8. TIMING

The dates mentioned in the following section may be changed with the agreement of all concerned.

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
RG Composition	Notes	May 2007	
ToR	Draft	Mid-May 2007	
	Final	June 2007	RG Meeting to

			discuss the ToR
Starting Stage	Launch Note	July 2007	
Desk Phase		<i>July 2007</i>	
Structuring Stage	Short presentation (logical diagram and EQ)	September 2007	RG Meeting (kick off meeting)
	Draft Inception Note	October 2007	
	Final Inception Note	October 2007	
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report	November 2007	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report	November 2007	
Field Phase		<i>December 2007</i>	
	Presentation	January 2008	RG Meeting
Final Report-Writing Phase	Draft Final Report	<i>January 2008</i>	
	1 st draft Final	February 2008	RG Meeting
	2 nd draft Final	March 2008	
	Seminar	April 2008	
	Final Report	April 2008	

9. COST OF THE EVALUATION

The overall cost of the evaluation is expected to be around 320.000 €

This amount includes a provision (reimbursable costs) of maximum 7.000 € for the possible organisation of the seminar in Brussels.

The budget for the seminar (fees, per diems and travel) will be presented separately in the launch note.

10. PAYMENT MODALITIES

The payments modalities shall be as follows: 30% on acceptance of the inception note; 50% on acceptance of draft final report; 20% on acceptance of final report. Seminar related costs are to be invoiced, and paid, separately.

Annex 1: Key documentation for the evaluation

NB: the following list is indicative and by no means exhaustive. The consultants are requested to take into account any other documents relevant to the present evaluation.

A. General

MEDA Regulation

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/cr2698_00_en.pdf

Annual MEDA Reports

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/meda/reports.htm

The EU Mediterranean and Middle East Policy

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/med_mideast/intro/index.htm

The Euro- Mediterranean partnership

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/euromed/index.htm

Meda Programme

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/euromed/meda.htm

Association Agreements

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/euromed/med_ass_agreemnts.htm

Financial and budgetary tables providing an overall situation of the financial health of the programme since the beginning of the MEDA programme are joined to this annex.

B. Countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia

Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & National Indicative Programme 2002-2004, National Indicative Programme 2005-2006, ENPI strategy paper 2007-2013

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/algeria/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/egypt/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/jordan/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/israel/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/lebanon/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/morocco/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/syria/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/tunisia/intro/index.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/gaza/intro/index.htm

C. Regional

- Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/rsp/rsp02_06.pdf
- Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/rsp/meda_nip05_06_en.pdf

D. European Neighbourhood Policy

- ENP http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm

E. Evaluations /Monitoring reports

- Annual reports and Mid-term reviews
- EAMR reports as well as previous Evaluations and Monitoring Reports (ROM Database)

F. More

- Relevant documentation from other donors
- Relevant documentation from local authorities and other local partners
- Key local organisations and government policy and planning documents
- Relevant Commission regulations and other Commission/Government agreements

ANNEX 2: OUTLINE STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The final report should not be longer than approximately 50/60 pages. Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.

The detailed report structure will be agreed during the evaluation process, taking into account the lessons learnt from the others evaluations (notably the mid-term one conducted in 2005) and the specificity of the present evaluation.

1. Executive summary (5 pages maximum)
2. Evaluation framework: brief background to the evaluation, the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions and evaluation methodology.
3. Context (including Commission objectives, overall political economic social situation in **MPC** , EC countries and regional strategies and programmes for **MPC** , regional programmes if relevant)
4. Findings: they should be presented through answers to the evaluation questions. The analysis leading to findings must be clearly visible in the report.
5. Conclusions: they will be organised by clusters (not necessarily following the order of the evaluation questions). Each conclusion should both include a synthesis of the related findings and express a judgement on the aspect of the EC support considered. This part will also include an overall assessment on the EC support to **MPC**.
6. Recommendations: they should be clearly linked to the conclusions and prioritised, options should be presented)

Annexes should include:

- logical diagrams of EC strategies;
- judgement criteria forms;
- list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- project assessment fiches;
- list of people met;
- list of documentation;
- ToRs;
- any other info which contains factual basis used in the evaluation or tables
- etc.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate. Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

Annex 2 Political, economic and social developments and major issues in the MEDA area

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The objective of this annex is to provide an overview of the evolution in the MEDA area and an identification of the main problems and ongoing policies to overcome them.

1 Political context

1.1 Changing context , changing EU strategy

The Mediterranean region is of strategic importance to the European Union. To promote prosperity, democracy, stability and security in the Mediterranean basin is a key external relations priority for the EU, especially in view of the recurrent conflicts and the instability in the region on the EU's southern flank. Greater economic and political stability can only develop if the countries establish, or re-establish normal relationships between themselves and cooperate as partners.

In the political domain, the Barcelona process constitutes a unique regional forum to further mutual understanding with a view to abating tensions in the Middle East, even if it is not the forum in which a political settlement will be reached¹.

¹ Source: European Commission, EUROMED, Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2010. No date.

For a number of partners, political risks arise from direct effects of the situation in the Middle East and its implications in terms of peace, security and stability. Regional cooperation within the Barcelona process therefore developed a flexible approach involving voluntary participation and sub-regional clusters, an approach that has contributed to make progress under difficult circumstances.

The Barcelona process was launched (in 1995) at a time when new opportunities for regional cooperation had been created by a favourable climate in the Middle East Peace process (MEPP), just after the signing of the Oslo accords between Israel and the PLO (1993).

Recent developments (second Intifada in 2000) have led to a virtual stalemate in the peace process. In the political domain, the main objective of MEDA II remained the establishment of a framework “Charter for Peace and Stability” within which the security concerns of the region may be comprehensively addressed. These included the establishment of an area of peace and stability; the promotion of common values and better understanding; conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; the fight against terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking; promotion of disarmament and arms control.

Under MEDA I political reform was not a high priority within the EU strategy. Limited resources were made available to support pro-democracy civil society organisations. The main focus was on pressing for trade liberalisation and economic reforms.

Since the start of **MEDA II** a number of events and developments have affected the region, the most important being the attacks of 9/11/2001, the enlargement of the EU, the war in Iraq and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East (involving Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria).

The issue of **political reforms** gained new momentum in the post 9/11 period. A great impulse came from the publication of the UNDP “Arab Human Development Report” in 2002. This Report denounced the deficits in education, good governance, freedom and women’s empowerment across the Arab world and enhanced the legitimacy of reforms. Particularly relevant was the increased emphasis on the political dimension of development. In contrast to earlier UNDP reports, a whole chapter was devoted to the issue of ‘**governance**’, followed by specific recommendations on institutional reform. The main EU policy and strategy documents refer to this study.

In the wake of 9/11/2001, the second Intifada and the war in Iraq, the Barcelona process has also gradually put more emphasis on the first chapter of the Barcelona Declaration, in particular **political and security cooperation**. Issues related to Justice and Home affairs, border control, the fight against terrorism and crime have come to the forefront of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. However security issues have not been emphasised at the expense of basic political rights and freedoms. There is a broad consensus that political reforms remain essential to achieving sustainable security and stability in the region. Political

reforms include further democratic reforms, such as the organisation of free and fair elections², respect for the rule of law and fundamental freedoms and human rights³.

The EU has helped to maintain and step up the domestic political reform momentum, through **political dialogue** and **strengthening** of the underlying domestic political **institutions**.

The Commission published two **communications in 2003** that include proposals for the use of EU policy instruments to promote basic political reforms, including setting up bilateral democracy and human rights committees and providing additional country allocations for best performers.⁴

- The Communication of the Commission setting out the Strategic guidelines for ‘Reinvigorating EU action on human rights and democratisation with Mediterranean Partners’ (May 2003) proposed a set of recommendations.
- The European Security Strategy (ESS) adopted in December 2003, emphasised ‘spreading good governance, supporting social and political reform, dealing with corruption and abuse of power, establishing the rule of law and protecting human rights’ as ‘the best means of strengthening the international order’.

Reflecting the enhanced dimension on political reform, the **European Neighbourhood Policy** (ENP) is predicated upon the principles of conditionality and differentiation. The former includes the setting out of political criteria, or ‘benchmarks’, to be fulfilled through Action Plans on a country-by-country basis.

The ENP Action Plans, negotiated from 2004 onwards, contain chapters with specific and agreed reform objectives on basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law and political democracy. The HRD sub-committees monitor progress in these fields. The MPC are assessed on progress in these reforms for the determination of additional allocations under the MEDA Democracy Facility and the ENPI Governance Facility.

1.2 Democracy, human rights, civil society and the rule of law

Systems of Government in the Mediterranean region vary between monarchies (Jordan and Morocco) and Republics (multiparty republic in Algeria, parliamentary republic in Lebanon, constitutionally based republic in Tunisia, authoritarian presidential regime in Syria and the Arab Republic of Egypt⁵). Following a period of instability after independence, most MPCs have been strongly centralist, authoritarian and conservative, with the army traditionally

2 Algeria parliamentary elections in 2002, presidential elections in 2004 ; Morocco parliamentary elections in 2002 ; Egypt parliamentary elections in 2005 & Reform to the Egyptian constitution allowed multi-candidate presidential elections

3 Morocco has introduced human rights reforms, most notably through a new civil rights code and the opening of investigations into past human rights abuses.

See also: The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Turns Ten: Democracy’s Halting Advance? Irene Menéndez and Richard Youngs, 13/03/2006

5 Source : US Department of State, 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/>

playing a preponderant role in political life⁶. The Head of State generally concentrates power in his person. The challenge faced by political leaders in the region is to develop democracy and the rule of law whilst maintaining stability.

In recent years there have been some changes. **Several countries have made progress in these areas.** Many recent political developments in the Arab region seem to indicate an incipient opening to democratisation. (e.g. elections, constitutional reforms). At the same time, the rapid rise of moderate and reformist Islamic movements as well as political extremism (Islamism) has put severe pressure on political regimes in the region and sometimes slowed down progress towards more political openness and pluralism⁷.

Although some progress has been made in the field of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, it remains reasons for concern⁸. According to the data provided by the US department of State⁹, the individual human rights situation in the MPCs has not much improved over the period 2000-2006 and remains worrying in 2006. Most the governments continue to commit serious human rights abuses and significant problems in the Governments' human rights record remain such as: torture in detention; poor prison conditions; arbitrary arrest and detention; prolonged detention without trial; violation by the government of citizens' privacy rights; discrimination against women & minorities such as Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Kurds in Syria. The governments are in an atmosphere of corruption, lack of transparency and limited judicial independence. They also continue to impose severe restrictions on freedom of speech and of the press, and on freedom of assembly and association.

As regards civil society, most MPCs do not have the level of critical media and civil society necessary to safeguard democratic advances. Public and media access to information, public participation in policy debate and accountability of government are aspects of civil society which are still largely underdeveloped¹⁰.

The EU Strategic guidelines "Reinvigorating EU actions on Human Rights and democratisation with Mediterranean partners" summarise the HR situation as follows:

- "Deficit in governance hamper the development of democratic values and the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Marginalisation of women undermine political representation and hamper economic and social development;
- Implementation of international human rights conventions is poor;
- Legal and judicial systems lack sufficient independence;

6 Source: European Commission, Euro-Med Partnership, Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004. No date.

7 Source: European Commission, EUROMED, Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2010. No date.

8 Source : European Union, EU annual Report on Human Rights 2007, 2007

9 US Department of State, 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2000/nea/>, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/>

10 Source : European Commission, Euro-Med Partnership, Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004. No date.

- NGOs working in the civil and political spheres are weak, severely circumscribed in their action and cut off from international networking”

Another challenge to be faced by the Mediterranean partners is to develop the rule of law. Increased regional cooperation under MEDA II was developed in view of the promotion and implementation of international law, the reforms of judicial systems, combating organised crime and drugs, and illegal migration.

The framework for cooperation in this field was adopted at the Valencia EU-MEDA Conference of Foreign Ministers (April 2002). Since this adoption, judicial questions concerning organised international crime, terrorism and migration are part of all regional and bilateral relations. The Barcelona summit of Heads of State in 2005 endorsed a 5 year work plan and a common code of conduct with regard to the fight against terrorism. The Commission also published a communication on Migration.

1.3 Conflicts & regional tensions

The 2004 Arab Human Development Report (HRD) states that following the events of September 11, political freedoms are deteriorating in the region. Three main international developments threaten peace and security in the region: the Israel’s re-invasion of Palestinian land, Lebanon’s military conflict with Israel in 2006 and the invasion and occupation of Iraq by the US-led coalition. Indeed, Lebanon’s stagnation in 2006 resulted from extensive damage to its economic and social fabric caused by the military conflict with Israel. In WB&GS, the negative economic consequences of the international reaction to the election of the Islamist Hamas party caused a deep economic recession, estimated conservatively at 8% of GDP¹¹.

The table hereunder illustrates the main civil or external conflicts faced by the MPCs. Domestic and international conflicts drain economic resources for policing or military purposes and limit the possibility of trade and access to the international capital markets. War and tensions in the region have taken a major toll on the infrastructure, with several borders still closed. Sometimes they have also undermined the political consensus on reforms needed for successful transition¹².

11 Source: European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

12 Source: European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 25

Table A2.1: Important civil or external conflicts

	1976-1980	1981-1987	1988-1997	1998-2003	2004-2006
Algeria			T 90, CW 92-98		
Egypt	W 77				
Israël	W 76, T 79				
Jordan			GW	GW	
Lebanon		CW 75-90, W 82-84		T, O 98-00	T, O 06
Morocco			T 90		
WB&GS		O, T	I 87-93	I 00-03	I, T
Syria	T 79	T 81, CW 82, W 82-84	T, GW	T, GW	GW
Tunisia					

CW: Civil War, GW: Impact from Gulf War, I: Intifada, O: Occupation, T: tensions, W: War

Source: European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 25

2 Economic context

2.1 Major economic characteristics

MPCs economies cover a broad spectrum: Israel has relatively high per capita income levels whereas the other MPCs are in the middle to low income brackets. Diverse models of economic development are found, varying from countries increasingly participating in the world economy to countries with market protectionist tendencies. Common features can be identified across the MPCs: lagging economic growth, high inflation rates, and importance of agriculture, high trade-protection levels and high levels of debt¹³. Table A2.2 presents selected economic indicators for the countries in the region as well as for Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in order to permit a comparison with other transition countries in a situation of comparable development. The table shows the wide diversity of the countries on many aspects. It also evidences the severe external account vulnerability of the non-oil producing countries of the region and the wide diversity in terms of domestic saving ratios and foreign direct investments.

The RSP 2002-06¹⁴ summarises the evolution of the economic situation of the Mediterranean partners as follows:

- Progress in macroeconomic stabilisation and market liberalisation though unequal across the region;
- Real GDP growth has been insufficient to raise living standards given the rapid population growth and to absorb a fast-growing labour force;

¹³ Source: Kuijper, M. and van Tongeren, F., An Economy-wide Perspective on Euro-Mediterranean trade agreements with a focus on Morocco and Tunisia.(Ch. 5 in 'Trade Agreements, Multifunctionality and Agriculture, edited by Swinnen, J. , Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels), 2006

¹⁴ European Commission, Euro-Med Partnership, Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004. No date.

Table A2.2: Selected Economic Indicators in MEDA and transition countries

	Area	Population in 2006		GDP			Inflation (GDP deflator average growth 2000-06)	Current account balance/GDP in 2006	Gov. Debt/GDP ratio	Saving Rate (% of GDP)	FDI net (% of GDP)	ODA per capita (US \$)	Index of economic freedom ⁽²⁾
	000 km ²	000 persons	Pop. Density (inh/km ²)	Nominal GDP 2006 (\$US million) ⁽¹⁾	Av. gr. rate real GDP 2000-06	GDP/ Capita (\$US) ⁽¹⁾ ₂₀₀₆			2006	2006	2006	2005	Rank on 162.
Algeria	2,381.7	32,906	14	114,727	5.0%	3,698	8.1%	24.4%	23%	55%	1%	11	102
Cyprus	5.7	749.0	132	13,633	na	13,633	na	na	na	na	na	na	22
Egypt	1,009.5	70,372	70	107,484	4.0%	1,432	6.4%	1.6%	114%	17%	6%	13	85
Israël	20.7	6,991	338	123,434	1.9%	19,878	1.3%	4.8%	89.9%	13.0%	6.6%	70.0	46
Jordan	88.8	5,473	62	14,176	6%	2,544	2.6%	-13.6%	72.4%	-18.0%	6.8%	115.0	58
Lebanon	10.5	3,755	359	22,722	3.7%	6,457	6.1%	-6.8%	179.0%	-5.0%	12.0%	61.0	73
Malta	0.3	403.0	1,275	5,491	na	13,610	na	na	na	na	na	na	47
Morocco	710.9	29,892	42	57,307	4.4%	2,145	1.1%	3.9%	57.0%	19.0%	4.7%	22.0	98
WB&GS	6.0	3,762	625	na	na	1,271	3.6%	-20.2%	na	na	na	316.8	na
Syria	185.2	18,238	98	29,400	na	1,534	5.6%	-0.6%	60.2%	23.0%	2.5%	5.9	144
Tunisia	164.2	10,029	61	30,298	4.6%	2,924	2.4%	-1.6%	55.6%	24.0%	9.5%	38.0	84
Turkey	783.6	71,608	91	402,710	5.6%	5,400	21.8%	-5.7%	na	21.0%	na	6.0	74
MPC	5,367	254,178	47	462,408		1,819							
Azerbaijan	86.6	8,500	98	20,122	15.6%	2,390	7.3%	15.7%	11.6%	35.0%	-10.6%	27	107
Georgia	69.7	4,322	62	7,550	7.8%	1,810	6.2%	-9.5%	34.3%	12.0%	11.0%	69	32
Moldova	33.8	4,000	117	3,266	6.8%	957	10.9%	-12.3%	35.6%	-21.0%	6.9%	49	89
Ukraine	603.6	47,000	80	106,111	7.7%	2,041	12.6%	-1.6%	15.0%	15.0%	5.0%	9	133

⁽¹⁾ : GNI for Cyprus and Malta

Sources:

Area, population: Eurostat: Euro-Mediterranean Statistics 2006, WB Development Report 2008 for Georgia and Azerbaijan

GDP: World Bank Development Report 2008 & European Economy, Occasional Paper °30 (Syria, Palestine: inflation rate 2006, European Economy June 2007)

Inflation: WB Dev. Report 2008. Syria, Palestine: European Economy, n° 30.

Current account balance: European Economy, Occasional paper n°30, June 2007. Turkey, World Bank Dev. Report.

Gov.Debt/GDP ratio: European Economy, Occasional Paper °30

Saving rate: WB Dev. Report 2008

FDI: European Economy, Occasional paper n°30, June 2007

ODA /capita: WB Development Report 2008 and UNDP Human Development Report

Index of Economic Freedom: 2007 Index of economic freedom, The Heritage Foundation

⁽²⁾ The 2008 Index of Economic Freedom covers 162 countries across 10 specific freedoms such as trade freedom, business freedom, investment freedom, and property rights

- Unemployment, ranging from 15 to 20% is acute among the young and graduated people.

Agriculture is an important sector in the MPCs, contributing as much as 23% to GDP in Syria, 22% in Morocco, 21% in Algeria and 19% in Egypt¹⁵. It also significantly contributes to employment. Production composition varies from country to country but centres on cereals, fruits and vegetables, followed by typically Mediterranean products. State intervention in the agricultural sector is also substantial through price interventions, quotas and tariffs.

Table A2.3 shows the main components and evolution of the external financing. It shows that the three major sources of external financing are revenues from tourism, foreign direct investments and remittances from MPC workers abroad. Over the last years the fastest growing component has been FDI, a welcome development, notably in view of constraints to growth developed in the next paragraph.

Table A2.3: Main External revenues in the MEDA region

<i>In US\$m</i>	FDI	Tourism Revenues	Emigrants' Transfers	ODA
<i>Year Source</i>	2005 CNUCED	2005 OMT	2004 WB	2004 WB
Algeria	1081	178	2460	313
Egypt	5376	6851	3341	1458
Israël	5587	1900	398	479
Jordan	1532	1441	2288	581
Lebanon	2573	5411	5723	265
Morocco	2933	4617	4221	706
WB&GS	na	na	692	1136
Syria	500	2130	855	110
Tunisia	782	2063	804	328
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>9681</i>	<i>18152</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>257</i>
Total(MED-10)	30045	42743	21474	5633
Total(MED-10) 2003	8942	24797	13700	9235

Source: ANIMA, *Les investissements directs étrangers dans la région MEDA en 2006, Mai 2007*

2.2 Factors and constraints to growth

High population growth and extensive unemployment make economic growth a prime issue for the MPCs. Growth in the MPCs is lagging behind the growth rates attained by comparable countries in other parts of the world. Over the last few years the region has

15 Source : Kuijper, M. and van Tongeren, F., An Economy-wide Perspective on Euro-Mediterranean trade agreements with a focus on Morocco and Tunisia.(Ch. 5 in Trade Agreements, Multifunctionality and Agriculture, edited by Swinnen, J. , Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels), 2006

turned in strong economic performances driven by high oil prices, a favourable environment, and the gradual adoption of reform policies. Notwithstanding these favourable developments the group of MEDA countries is now growing that is significantly lower than that of other developing countries (9.4% in East Asia and 8.6% in South Asia over the period 2004-2006). Several factors are hampering growth: the presence of non-trade income, the high levels of trade protection and the extensive state interference in the economy¹⁶.

The importance of non-trade income (oil, remittances) as sources of foreign exchange distorts the economy (Egypt, Algeria, Syria and Jordan) by boosting domestic demand and promoting investment in non-trade sectors. Moreover, the high level of trade protection shelters domestic firms from international competition and reduces incentives for investments in innovations. As a result, the production structure is not internationally competitive. The extended influence of the state on the economy takes the shape of an over-staffed public sector and dominant presence of state enterprises. On the production side, the state also plays a significant role, accounting for 30% of GDP in Egypt and Tunisia and close to 60% in Algeria¹⁷.

An analysis of growth in the MEDA countries and of the mechanisms behind it permits to highlight a number of specific features that are important to identify the adequate policies to remediate to the growth and employment deficiencies and to measure progress achieved by these policies.

The starting point is the observation that total factor productivity (TFP)¹⁸ is very low in all the Mediterranean countries under review. Moreover, the TFP for MEDA countries compares unfavourably to the TFP measured for countries that are in a transition situation comparable. Table A2.4 based on data from a study of the European Commission¹⁹ shows that over the period 1998-2003, real GDP growth has been sustained broadly between 3.5% and 4.5%, except in Israel and Syria where it has been lower than 3%. The accumulation of production factors, capital and labour, is the main contributor to the GDP rate of growth, but the trend of TFP is extremely low, and even negative in three countries. Whereas in other transition countries both the GDP growth rate and the total factor productivity are significantly above 5%, and even close to 10% in the case of Azerbaijan, an oil producing country. The Commission study shows that growth has picked up in the MPCs but is insufficient to reduce unemployment and the income gap with the European Union. Per capita income in the MPCs is indeed significantly lower than in the EU. The speed of capital formation slowed down continuously in the period 1976-2003. Capital intensity grew only

16 Source : Kuijper, M. and van Tongeren, F., An Economy-wide Perspective on Euro-Mediterranean trade agreements with a focus on Morocco and Tunisia.(Ch. 5 in Trade Agreements, Multifunctionality and Agriculture, edited by Swinnen, J. , Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels), 2006

17 Source : Kuijper, M. and van Tongeren, F., An Economy-wide Perspective on Euro-Mediterranean trade agreements with a focus on Morocco and Tunisia.(Ch. 5 in Trade Agreements, Multifunctionality and Agriculture, edited by Swinnen, J. , Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels), 2006

18 Total factor productivity is derived the decomposition of the different factors contributing to the growth of the GDP. This process, known as growth accounting, usually identifies as production factors labour and capital and a residual term, called TFP, which captures the efficiency of the economy and is dependent on innovation, politics and institutions and international economic integration.

19 European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 25

modestly because high employment growth resulting from rapid increases in population offset the growth of the capital stock. Over the past 30 years, growth in the MPCs has been mainly driven by capital accumulation, while TFP growth has been generally low or even negative in some countries²⁰.

**Table A2.4'Growth accounting in selected MEDA and transition countries
Average annual growth rates.**

	GDP	Capital	Labour	TFP
MEDA (1998-03)				
Algeria	3.7	1.4	3.7	0.8
Egypt	4.6	3.7	3.1	1.3
Israel	2.3	3.4	3.1	-0.9
Jordan	3.4	2.8	4.1	-0.2
Morocco	3.5	4.0	2.4	0.6
Syria	2.9	4.4	4.0	-1.2
Tunisia	4.5	4.3	2.7	1.3
<i>Other transition countries (2000-04)</i>				
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>8.9</i>
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<i>Moldova</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>

Source: *European Economy. Occasional Papers n° 25, 2006*

The relatively weak GDP growth in the MEDA countries results from an insufficient competitiveness. This in turn is largely explained by the low TFP rate that reflects a general inefficiency in the organisation of the production processes and requires in depth structural reforms. The TFP captures the efficiency of the economy and is dependent on innovation, politics and institutions and international economic integration.

Reforms needed to increase the TFP must stimulate the marginal productivity of labour and the capital intensity and are absolutely indispensable for a gradual catching-up process with the EU. This is the more important, that the population in age of activity is growing faster in the MPC and can be increasingly less absorbed by the European labour market due to restrictive European migration policies. The development of an investment and business climate that enables firms to invest, create jobs, innovate and expand is, therefore, a key requirement. The support of the public finance to do so is increasingly limited. Necessary adjustments in the management of the public finance in view of meeting constraints of macro-financial sustainability are at work. They have obliged the government to abandon policies of direct and indirect subsidisation of the productive sectors and use of the public sector (sometimes referred to as the “welfare consensus”) to create jobs and absorb the

20 The link between the component is provided by the algebraic expression $g = y - a.k - (1-a)l$, where g , y , c and l are respectively the growth rates of the TPF, the GDP, the factors Labour and Capital, and a , $(1-a)$ are the share of each factor payment in the total product. According to the authors of the study, a has been assigned the value 0.34 for the Mediterranean countries and 0.4 for the other transition countries.

excess supply of labour. Whereas these reforms were commendable, and even absolutely necessary, to fight major sources of inefficiencies they need to be complemented by a development of the private productive sector and the stimulation of foreign direct investments.

2.3 Trade liberalisation & regional integration

The selected trade indicators presented in table A2.5 show that the openness of most MEDA countries remains modest with the exception of Jordan and Tunisia. The EU is the most important trading partner for all MPC, except Lebanon and Jordan.

Table A2.5: Selected Trade Indicators in MEDA and transition countries

	Openness coefficient	Share of total imports by origin (% in 2004)			Share of total exports by destination (% in 2004)			External trade balance (2004, million €)	
		% of GDP 2006	EU-25	MED-9	Rest of the world	EU-25	MED-9	Rest of the world	Trade in goods	Trade in services
Algeria	32.2%	54.8%	5.8%	39.4%	54.0%	6.9%	39.1%	11,468	-1,612
Egypt	16.0%	26.6%	7.4%	66.0%	34.0%	13.6%	52.4%	-5,286	4,965
Israël	39.1%	41.0%	3.0%	56.0%	27.8%	2.6%	69.6%	-2,275	2,635
Jordan	58.6%	23.6%	11.5%	64.9%	3.2%	11.2%	85.6%	-2,719	-71
Lebanon	27.4%	40.0%	9.7%	50.3%	10.5%	23.0%	66.5%	-5,187	1,190
Morocco	31.3%	56.1%	4.1%	39.8%	74.4%	2.5%	23.1%	-5,218	2,624
Syria	na	16.1%	10.6%	73.3%	53.9%	3.4%	42.7%	-301	510
Tunisia	43.5%	69.8%	4.3%	25.9%	83.3%	1.2%	15.5%	-1,957	1,322
Turkey	27.6%	46.6%	3.0%	50.4%	55.3%	7.7%	37.0%	-19,213	10,355
WB&GS	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-1,579	-243
Total(MED-9)		45.1%	4.5%	50.4%	48.8%	16.7%	34.5%	-25,828	n.a
<i>Other selected countries</i>									
Azerbaijan	27.2%	33.9%	n.a.	69.1%	50.9%	n.a.	42.8%	81	n.a
Georgia	31.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-966	n.a
Moldova	55.4%	45.2%	n.a.	54.8%	42.2%	n.a.	57.8%	-629	n.a
Ukraine	39.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,809	n.a
<i>Sources:</i>									
<i>Openness coefficient: (Imports+Exports)/2*GDP: World Bank Development Report 2008</i>									
<i>Shares of imports and exports, trade balance of MED countries: Eurostat, Euromediterranean Statistics 2006.</i>									
<i>Trade balance of other countries: Eurostat.</i>									

A more comprehensive analysis of international and intraregional trade of the MEDA countries is presented in annex 5. Overall it shows that whereas the intraregional trade and the insertion of the MEDA countries into the world economy have progressed, the region remains one of the least integrated in the world and it has not engaged in a truly dynamic convergence with the EU. The growth of trade is marked by a greater increase of imports than exports and a redirection of trade flows towards the rest of the world more than with the EU partners.

Intra-regional economic integration remains a major challenge for Mediterranean countries. Economic integration within the MPCs is still embryonic. Regional agreements, such as the Agadir Agreement, continue to be plagued by implementation problems, thus revealing a lack of political commitment towards a more integrated regional market. Trade reforms,

touching upon areas traditionally used as last resorts to protect domestic markets, have been slow in the region²¹.

Since 2000, however, slow but steady progress towards trade liberalisation is taking place in the region. In many Mediterranean countries tariff barriers have historically been among the highest in the world, in particular in Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. Since 2000, progress is being made to moderate the average tariffs applied to goods: they stood at almost 23% in 2000 and fell to 16.8% in 2006. In 2006, the MEDA region however again topped the world trade protection list.

Several milestones in the opening of trade have been reached in the region over the period. Some Mediterranean countries (Morocco, Israel, Egypt and Jordan) have adopted in 2006 the Pan-Euro-Mediterranean Protocol of Origin which extends the pan-European system of rules of origin accumulation to the MEDA region. Association Agreements with the EU are now in force in almost all the Mediterranean Partners and their provisions continue to be implemented, although at a variable rate. In addition, two new European Neighbourhood Action Plans have been concluded early 2007 with Lebanon and Egypt, paving the way towards deeper economic integration with the EU. Regional negotiations towards services and investment liberalisation started in July 2006 with a group of Mediterranean countries, and further progress towards agricultural trade liberalisation was recorded in several countries.

Table A2.6 presents the World Bank trade restrictiveness indexes (TRI)²² for MEDA countries where this indicator is available and for groups of countries. It shows first that substantial progress has been made in all countries of the region when considering only tariff and together tariff and non-tariff measures. However, by international standards most MEDA countries continue to remain extremely restricted. In the most recent period, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt remain far above the average Middle East countries and the average Middle low-income countries (to which most MEDA countries belong). The gap with the high-income OECD countries, and thus with the EU, remains extremely important.

21 Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

22 This Index summarizes the tariff restrictiveness of a country. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that maintains the aggregate import volume of a country at its current level– the level associated with the present heterogeneous tariffs.

Table A2.6: Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (all goods) in MEDA and transition countries

	Tariffs + NTM (1)		Tariffs (2)	
	2000-04	2005/06 Latest	2000-04	2005/06 Latest
Morocco	48.4%	38.8%	26.2%	17.7%
Algeria	41.2%	38.4%	15.1%	11.6%
Egypt, Arab Rep.	38.9%	32.1%	13.2%	7.8%
Tunisia	38.0%	30.0%	25.9%	18.8%
Middle East and North Africa Average	31.7%	24.7%	16.4%	10.2%
Jordan	33.8%	22.9%	18.6%	10.2%
Lebanon	30.1%	17.2%	15.7%	4.9%
Middle-Low income Average	19.8%	16.3%	10.7%	8.0%
High income OECDs Average	9.9%	8.8%	5.2%	4.2%
Azerbaijan	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Georgia	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Moldova	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%	9.6%
Ukraine	4.1%	3.6%	4.1%	4.8%

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators 2007

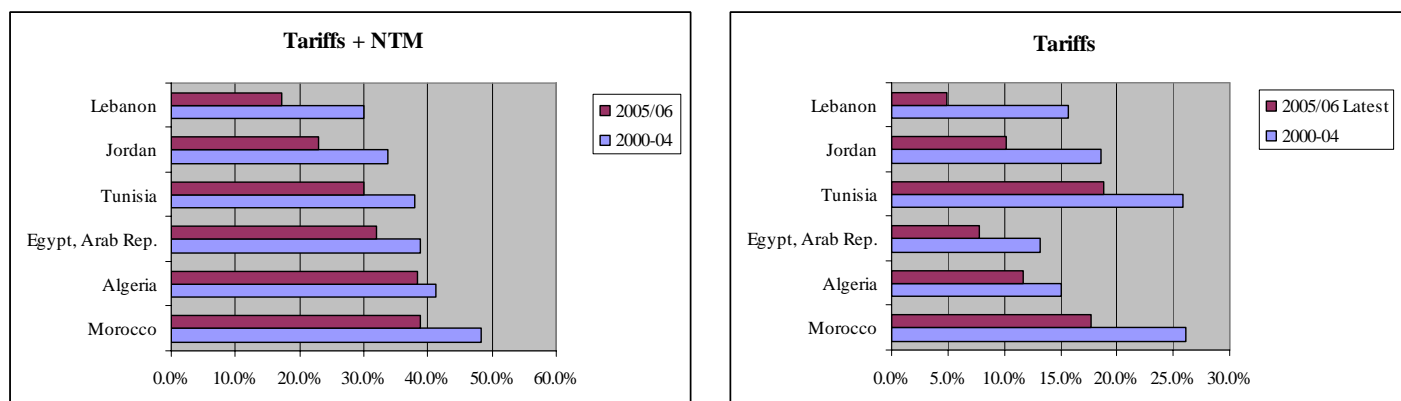
(1) This Index reflects the overall trade policy stance of a country. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level – the level associated with the present heterogeneous tariffs and non-tariff measures. NTMs include various price control, measures, variable charges, anti-dumping and countervailing, actions, quantitative restrictions, non-automatic licensing, or other prohibitions.

(2) This Index summarizes the tariff restrictiveness of a country. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that maintains the aggregate import volume of a country at its current level – the level associated with the present heterogeneous tariffs.

n.a. : not available

The trade restrictiveness index which includes only tariffs measures (table A26, right columns) points to substantial tariff reductions between 2000-04 and 2005-06. The overall trade restrictiveness index²³, which includes tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTM). The comparison evidences the subsistence of important non-tariff measures. For example, the TRI (tariff) amount respectively for Algeria and Egypt to 11.64% and 7.79% whereas the TRI (tariff and NTM) amounts respectively 38.41% and 32.08%. Chart A2-1 permits to visualise these evolutions and shows that progress has generally been much more substantial when considering tariffs alone than when taking together tariffs and non-tariffs measures. This indicates that countries tend to mitigate tariff liberalisation by reintroducing non-tariff measures.

²³ This Index reflects the overall trade policy stance of a country. It is the uniform equivalent tariff that would maintain the country's aggregate import volume at its current level – the level associated with the present heterogeneous tariffs and non-tariff measures. NTMs include various price control, measures, variable charges, anti-dumping and countervailing, actions, quantitative restrictions, non-automatic licensing, or other prohibitions.

Chart A2 – 1. Evolution of trade restrictiveness in MEDA countries

As a result and in spite of real progress in terms of structural reforms and tariff dismantlement, trade in the region is still burdensome in terms of time, costs and the number of procedures involved in trading across borders.

2.4 Foreign direct investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has taken a growing importance in the external financing of the MEDA countries (cf. table A2-3). Notwithstanding these progresses it is still insufficient in most MPC where it is crucially needed as a key source for knowledge transfer.

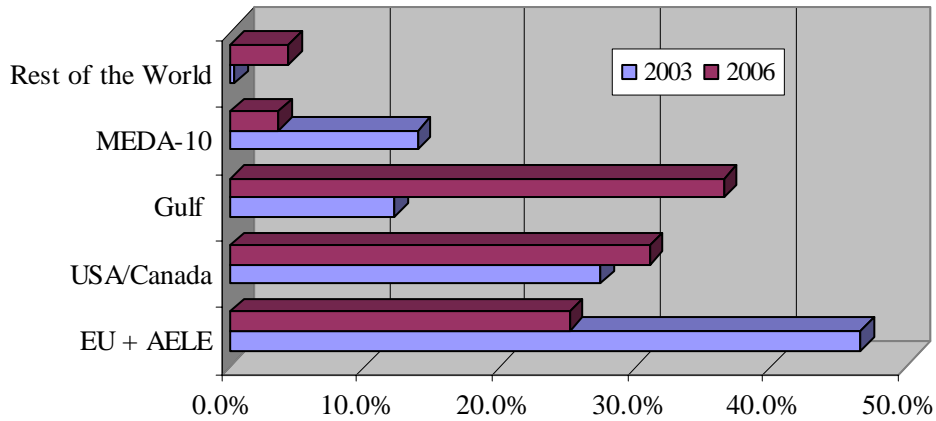
Foreign investors prefer to invest in the central European or Mercosur countries. FDI stocks in Algeria, Lebanon and Syria (10% of GDP in 2003) remained significantly below the developing economies' average of 26% in 2000-2004. On the contrary, Tunisia accumulated FDI equal to an exceptional 66% of GDP in 2003. Egypt and Israel also attracted comparably high FDI stocks rising to 30% of GDP by 2003. In Jordan, Morocco and the Palestinian Territories FDI stocks reached levels close to the developing countries' average by 2003²⁴.

A recent study of FDI²⁵ in the MEDA countries highlights important changes with regard to the origin of FDI. Whereas the European countries were by far the main investors still in 2003, in 2006 they have been by passed by the Gulf and other MENA countries and the USA/Canada investors. This is illustrated in chart A2-2.

24 Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 25

25 P. Henry et B. de Saint-Laurent: Les investissements directs étrangers (IDE) dans la région MEDA en 2006, Notes et documents n° 23. Agence Française pour les Investissements Internationaux, Marseilles (ANIMA). The study is based on data collected by the Mediterranean Investment Project Observatory (MIPO)

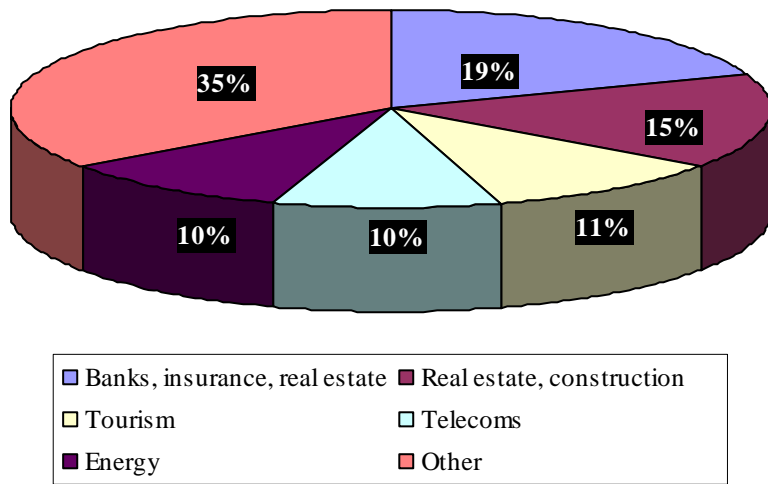
Chart A2-2: Distribution of FDI (€ million) in MEDA-10 by country of origin



Source: ANIMA 2006.

The sector distribution of FDI is dominated by non-manufacturing activities as illustrated on chart A2-3

Chart A2-3: Distribution in % of FDI (million €) in MEDA-10 by sector

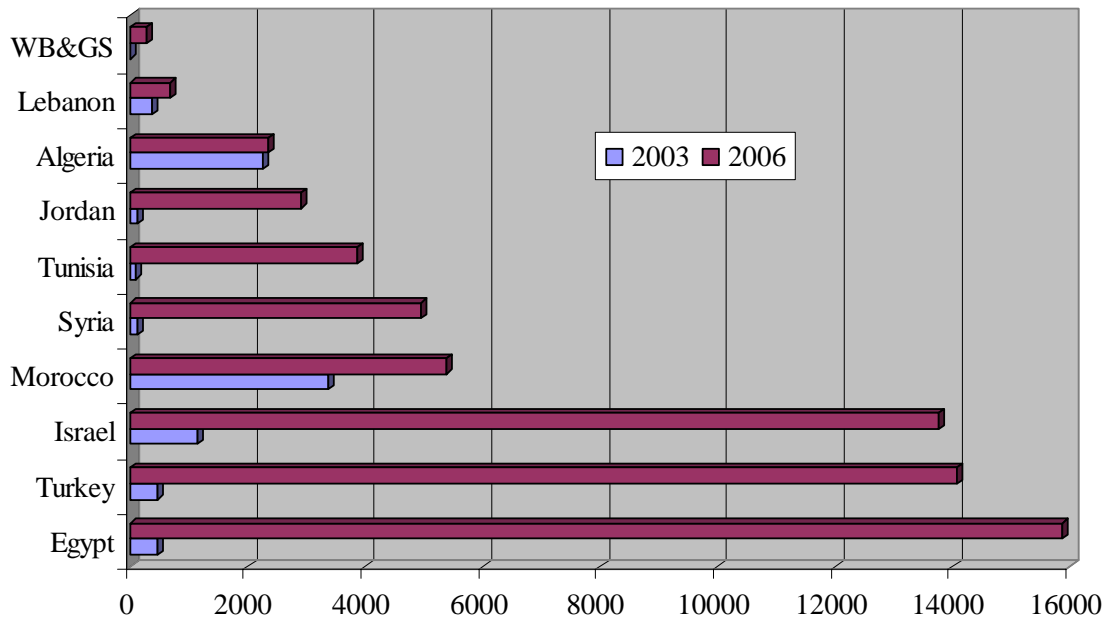


Source: ANIMA, 2006

The five main sectors are dominated by large investment projects in finance, infrastructure or energy. The investors are increasingly from the Gulf countries in particular in the sectors real estate and tourism. Together they represent 65% of FDI. The remaining 35% are more related to the manufacturing sector and the development of SME. In this segment the European investors remain the most important ones.

Chart A2-3 shows the relative performance of the MEDA-10 countries in attracting FDI over the period 2003-2006.

Chart A2-4: Evolution of FDI in MEDA-10 (Million €)



Source : ANIMA, 2006

In the views of the investors the most attractive countries in 2006 have been Egypt, Turkey and Israel. With the exception of Algeria, Morocco and Lebanon, the growth of FDI over the period 2003-2006, with investments in 2006 representing as much as 40 times the value of 2003 in Tunisia, and 33 times Acknowledging the extremely low starting points these figures still definitely represent a radical evolution of the MEDA countries as a destination for foreign investment.

2.5 Business environment

The regulatory environment of many MPCs compares poorly on an international scale. Over the period 2003-2006, reforms in the region as a whole progressed in line with the world average, but performance remained unequal between countries. Egypt and Morocco were among the world's fastest reformers, but progress in other countries was below the world average. The region is progressing at a faster pace than the rest of world in some areas key to improving the business environment, such as contract enforcement and starting a business, but average performance is still poor in others, such as closing a business, licensing requirements and court efficiency in solving commercial disputes²⁶.

²⁶ Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

Table A2.7 hereunder displays the evolution of the business environment in the MEDA region over the period 2004-2008 and offers a comparison with Turkey and selected CIS countries: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine²⁷. It appears that Jordan and Lebanon offer a better business environment than other MPCs in the areas of employment of workers and payment of taxes. Morocco and Tunisia perform better as far as trading across border is concerned and Tunisia is the best performer for the enforcement of contracts. Egypt and Algeria are the countries which present the best improvements over the period 2004-08. Finally, it is worth mentioning that Georgia always performs far better than the MPCs apart from the payment of taxes.

²⁷ The table presents selected World Bank Doing Business indicators whereas Annex 12 presents all the WB Doing Business indicators.

Table A2.7: Doing Business Ranking 2004, 2006, 2008 in MEDA and transition countries (1/2)

	Egypt			Jordan			Lebanon			Syria			WB&GS			Algeria			Morocco			Tunisia		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Ease of Doing Business Rank	..	..	126	..	..	80	..	..	85	..	..	137	..	..	117	..	..	125	..	..	129	..	..	88
Starting a Business																								
Rank			55			133			132			169			166			131			51			68
Employing Workers⁽¹⁾																								
Rank			108			45			53			126			103			118			165			113
Rigidity of Employment Index	27	27	27	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	34	37	..	31	31	52	48	48	60	63	63	49	49	49
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	..	25	25	..	11	11	..	22	22	..	17	17	..	0	0	..	28	27	..	18	19	..	22	22
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	123	132	132	4	4	4	17	17	17	80	80	80	..	91	91	17	17	17	54	85	85	17	17	17
Protecting Investors⁽²⁾																								
Rank			83			107			83			107			33			64			158			147
Investor Protection Index	..	4.3	5.0	..	4.3	4.3	..	5.0	5.0	..	4.3	4.3	..	6.0	6.0	..	5.3	5.3	..	3.0	3.0	..	3.3	3.3
Enforcing Contracts																								
Rank			145			128			121			171			125			117			114			80
Cost (% of debt)	25.3	25.3	25.3	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	..	21.2	21.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	25.2	25.2	25.2	21.8	21.8	21.8
Paying Taxes																								
Rank			150			19			33			98			22			157			132			148
Total tax rate (% profit)	..	50.4	47.9	..	31.1	31.1	..	35.4	35.4	..	46.7	46.7	..	18.2	17.1	..	74.9	72.6	..	51.9	53.1	..	61.0	61.0
Trading Across Borders																								
Rank			26			59			83			127			77			114			67			28
Time for export (days)	..	27	15	..	28	19	..	22	27	..	49	19	..	25	25	..	15	17	..	18	14	..	18	17
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	..	1,014	714	..	720	680	..	969	1,027	..	1,300	1,300	..	830	830	..	1,606	1,198	..	700	600	..	770	540
Time for import (days)	..	29	18	..	28	22	..	34	38	..	63	23	..	40	40	..	22	23	..	30	19	..	29	22
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	..	1,049	729	..	955	1,065	..	752	810	..	1,962	1,900	..	995	995	..	1,886	1,378	..	1,500	800	..	600	810

Source : World Bank Doing Business 2008

Rank out of 178 countries

Legend:

	Deterioration	na	not available
	Improvement	np	no practice

(1): The rigidity of employment index is the average of three subindices: difficulty of hiring, rigidity of hours and difficulty of firing. Each index takes values between **0 and 100**, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation. The difficulty of hiring index measures the flexibility of contracts and the ratio of the minimum wage to the value added per worker. The rigidity of hours index covers restrictions on weekend and night work, requirements relating to working time and the workweek, and mandated days of annual leave with pay. The difficulty of firing index covers workers' legal protections against dismissal, including the grounds permitted for dismissal and procedures for dismissal (individual and collective).

(2) The strength of investor protection index is the average of the extent of disclosure index, the extent of director liability index and the ease of shareholder suits index. The index ranges from **0 to 10**, with higher values indicating more investor protection. The disclosure index measures whether disclosure is assured in companies, it gives point in function of people involved in the disclosure of a transaction. The liability index covers the liability of the CEO and the manager to the shareholders. It involves when they are liable, which are the punishments risked. The ease of shareholder index takes into account the right and the facility that a plaintiff shareholder benefits during a trial and the enquiry.

Table A2.7: Doing Business Ranking 2004, 2006, 2008 in MEDA and transition countries (2/2)

	Azerbaijan			Georgia			Moldova			Turkey			Ukraine		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Ease of Doing Business Rank	..	..	96	..	..	18	..	..	92	..	..	57	..	..	139
Starting a Business															
Rank	..	..	64	..	..	10	..	..	81	..	..	43	..	..	109
Employing Workers⁽¹⁾															
Rank	..	..	80	..	..	4	..	..	93	..	..	136	..	..	102
Rigidity of Employment Index	38	38	38	43	43	7	38	38	38	38	42	42	41	45	45
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	..	27	22	..	31	20	..	30	28	..	22	22	..	39	38
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	22	22	22	22	4	4	22	29	37	95	95	95	13	13	13
Protecting Investors⁽²⁾															
Rank	..	..	107	..	..	33	..	..	98	..	..	64	..	..	141
Investor Protection Index	..	4.3	4.3	..	4	6	..	4.7	4.7	..	5.3	5.3	..	3.7	3.7
Enforcing Contracts															
Rank	..	..	46	..	..	42	..	..	17	..	..	34	..	..	46
Cost (% of debt)	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.2	29.9	16.6	16.6	16.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	41.5	41.5	41.5
Paying Taxes															
Rank	..	..	30	..	..	102	..	..	111	..	..	54	..	..	177
Total tax rate (% profit)	18.5	18.5	18.5	..	38.6	38.6	..	47.7	44	..	53	45.1	..	57.7	57.3
Trading Across Borders															
Rank	..	..	173	..	..	64	..	..	122	..	..	56	..	..	120
Time for export (days)	..	56	56	..	54	12	..	32	32	..	20	14	..	31	31
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	..	2,715	2,715	..	1,370	1,105	..	1,425	1,425	..	513	865	..	1,045	1,045
Time for import (days)	..	56	56	..	52	14	..	35	35	..	25	15	..	39	39
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	..	2,945	2,945	..	1,370	1,105	..	1,545	1,545	..	735	1,013	..	1,065	1,065

Source : World Bank Doing Business 2008

Rank out of 178 countries

(1) and (2) see explanations in the table hereabove

2.6 Public Finance

Excluding WB&GS, the average fiscal deficit contracted to 2.8% of GDP in 2006 from 3.3% in 2005²⁸. A majority of MPCs improved their fiscal balance, particularly Morocco (1.6% in 2006). In Morocco, fiscal consolidation is the result of a combination of successful reforms on several fronts: restructuring of the public administration, improvements in the budget management system and substantial reform of the tax system. Extraordinary oil revenues have also helped Algeria to maintain a fiscal surplus in 2006 (11.9% of GDP). On the contrary, the situation collapsed in WB&GS with the public deficit standing at 21.8% of GDP in 2006.

These recent improvements in the fiscal balances of some MPCs have translated into gradually declining levels of gross government debt (Jordan, Israel and Morocco). Consequently, the average gross public debt in the region contracted to 81.4% of GDP in 2006, but still remains too high, particularly when compared with the current average gross public debt of 19.4% of GDP in countries to the East of the EU (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia)²⁹. Behind the regional average, there is a wide variation from country to country. Public debt is by far the highest in Lebanon at 179% of GDP in 2006, followed by Egypt at 114% of GDP in 2006³⁰. Although progress is being made, the combination of a high public debt and a high budget deficit remains a challenge, particularly in Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan.

Declining public deficits and gross government debt levels in some Mediterranean countries are intimately related to their efforts to improve their budget and fiscal management systems. Progress in this field has been seen mainly in Morocco and Jordan. Morocco has embarked on a process of Public Finance Modernisation (PFM) since the end of 1990s. Progress has been achieved in implementing: i) a new performance-based budget approach by, among other things, increasing the transparency of budget laws; and ii) a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), including better quality of financial information and improved access to this information. In Jordan, the establishment of a single treasury account, the modernisation of the budget classification and strengthening of the budget processes have been key elements in the reform of a PFM system. However, few signs of progress can be detected in the remaining countries. In some countries, high oil revenues have acted as a deterrent to public expenditure reforms; in others, the difficult political environment has even reversed some past reforms, as in the case of the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), where the single treasury account was discontinued and modern internal audit and control methods were suspended.

The overall situation with respect to PFM in the Mediterranean region points to the need for action to meet the transparency standards of international best practices.

28 Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

29 Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

30 Source : European Commission DG ECFIN, 'European Neighbourhood Policy: Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries. European Economy, Occasional Papers, n° 30

3 Social context

According to the Human Development Index, MPCs are part of the Medium human development group of countries (table A2.8). Their rank has slightly increased over the period 2000-05 except from Morocco.

The demographic transition is largely advanced in the MPCs but the young people constitute almost half of the population. Their entry in the labour market represents a pressure on employment. Indeed, this situation, combined with an insufficient economic growth, has left little room for reduction in unemployment. Unemployment rates have decreased in the Maghreb over the period 2000-05 but are still high (around 15% in Algeria and Tunisia). On the contrary, unemployment rates have increased in the Mashrek.

Similarly, economic growth has been insufficient to reduce poverty. Significant shares of the population are below the national poverty lines, in particular in the rural areas. In Algeria and Morocco, around 30% of the rural population lives below the poverty line.

Table A2.8: Evolution of Selected human development indicators in MEDA and transition countries

	Population (2000-2006)				Index of Human Development (2000-2005)				Population below national poverty line		
	000 persons in 2000	% of urban pop. (2000)	000 persons in 2006	% of urban pop. (2004)	Rank 2000	Group 2000	Rank 2005	Group 2005	Survey year	Rural	Urban
Algeria	30,300	57.1%	32,906	62.6%	106	Medium	104	Medium	1995	30.3%	14.7%
Cyprus	800.0	69.9%	749.0	69.2%	26.0	High	28.0	High	na	na	na
Egypt	67,900	42.7%	70,372	42.7%	115	Medium	112	Medium	1995-96	23.3%	22.5%
Israël	6,000	91.6%	6,991	91.6%	22	High	23	High	na	na	na
Jordan	4,900	78.7%	5,473	81.9%	99	Medium	86	Medium	2002	18.7%	12.9%
Lebanon	3,500	89.7%	3,755	86.5%	75	Medium	88	Medium	na	na	na
Malta	400.0	90.9%	403.0	95.0%	30.0	High	34.0	High	na	na	na
Morocco	29,900	55.5%	29,892	58.0%	123	Medium	126	Medium	1998-99	27.2%	12.0%
Syria	16,200	51.4%	18,238	50.5%	108	Medium	108	Medium	na	na	na
Tunisia	9,500	65.5%	10,029	64.9%	97	Medium	91	Medium	1995	13.9%	3.6%
Turkey	66,700	65.8%	71,608	66.8%	85	Medium	84	Medium	2002	34.5%	22.0%
WB&GS	na	na	3,762	71.5%	na	na	106	Medium	na	na	na
Azerbaijan	8,000	51.9%	8,400	51.9%	88	Medium	98	Medium	2001	42.0%	55.0%
Georgia	5,300	56.3%	4,500	52.2%	81	Medium	96	Medium	2003	52.7%	56.2%
Moldova	4,300	41.6%	3,900	46.7%	105	Medium	111	Medium	2002	67.2%	43%
Ukraine	49,600	67.9%	46,900	67.8%	80	Medium	76	Medium	2003	28.4%	n.a.

Sources:

Population: Eurostat: Euro-Mediterranean Statistics 2006 & UNDP Human Development Report 2002 & 2006.

Index of Human Development: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2002 & 2006

Population below national poverty line : WB Development Report 2008

Education is the object of major efforts and expenses in many MPCs. As a result, literacy rates have increased in all the MPCs over the period 2000-04 (table 2.3.2) and compare favourably with the group of medium income countries. However, literacy rates remain low in the countries with a large rural population such as Morocco. Moreover, access to higher education remains limited.

As regards health, all the MPCs have experienced a decrease in their under-five mortality rate between 2000 and 2004. HIV/AIDS does not appear to be major issue in the MEDA region as around 0.1% of the adult population is living with AIDS in the MPCs in 2005 (table A2.9). These rates indeed compare to those of the high human development countries.

Table A2.9: Evolution of Selected social indicators in MEDA and transition countries

	Life expectancy (Years)		Literacy rates adults (% pop. above 14)		Adults living with HIV/AIDS (% age 15-48)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1.000 live births)		Adult unemployment rate (% age 15-64)	
	2000	2005	2000	2004	2001	2005	2000	2004	2000	2005
Algeria	69.6	74.6	66.7	69.9	0.1%	0.1%	65	40	28.9%	15.3%
Cyprus	78.0	>77	97.1	96.8	0.3%	na	7	5	4.9%	5.2%
Egypt	67.3	71.4	55.3	71.4	<0.1%	<0.1%	43	36	9.0%	11.2%
Israël	78.7	>78.3	94.6	97.1	0.1%	na	6	6	8.9%	9.2%
Jordan	70.3	71.5	89.7	89.9	<0.1%	na	34	27	13.7%	14.8%
Lebanon	73.1	72.6	86.0	na	na	0.1%	32	31	na	na
Malta	78.0	>76.7	92.0	87.9	0.1%	0.1%	6	6	6.7%	7.3%
Morocco	67.6	70.8	48.9	52.3	0.1%	0.1%	46	43	13.9%	11.4%
Syria	71.2	71.5	74.4	79.6	na	na	29	16	na	8.1%
Tunisia	70.2	73.5	71.0	74.3	na	0.1%	28	25	16.0%	14.6%
Turkey	69.8	>68.8	85.1	87.4	<0.1%	<0.1%	45	32	6.5%	10.3%
WB&GS	na	>71.7	na	92.4	na	na	na	24	14.1%	23.5%
Azerbaijan	71.6	67.1	97.0	98.8	<0.1	0.1%	105	89	na	1.4%
Georgia	73.2	70.7	100.0	100.0	<0.1	0.2%	29	45	11.1%	13.8%
Moldova	66.6	68.4	98.9	99.1	0.2%	1.1%	33	16	7.2%	7.1%
Ukraine	68.1	67.7	99.6	99.4	1.0%	1.4%	21	17	10.9%	7.2%

Sources: UNDP, Human Development Report 2002 and 2006.

Adult unemployment rate: Eurostat. Euro-Mediterranean Statistics (MED countries); European Economy n°25 and 30 (other transition countries) (NB Unemployment rate: 2001 for Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine)

Table A2.10 offers a rudimentary measure of social cohesion in the region. It provides measures of the discrepancy of the average incomes per capita across Mediterranean countries and of the regional distribution of income (based on average incomes in each country).

Table A2.10: Distribution of average income across the MEDA countries

	2001	2006	2006/2001 or 2006 - 2001
<i>Meda 8 (no data for WB&GS)</i>			
Average GDP/capita at PPP (\$)	832.52	1,147.96	6.6%
Highest/lowest GDP/capita	6.91	6.30	-0.61
<i>Share of regional income held by</i>			
20% richest	36.9%	33.6%	-3.3%
20% poorest	14.2%	14.0%	-0.3%
20% richest/20% poorest	2.6	2.4	-0.2

Sources: UN Statistics Division, own computations

The main information provided is that over the MEDA II period there has been a reduction of the discrepancy between the national incomes per capita. There has also been a reduction in income inequalities since the ratio of the 20% richest over the 20% poorest has declined; however, this has not improved the situation of the poorest. Indeed the share of the regional income held by the 20% has declined, though less than the share of the 20% richest.

4 Environment

The Mediterranean basin is characterised by the fragility of its environment and by the seriousness of the numerous challenges with which it is confronted. The industrialisation of the Mediterranean partners took place without adequate attention being paid to the environmental impact of the exploitation of natural resources. Despite nearly thirty years of international efforts to protect the Mediterranean environment, it remains fragile and continues to deteriorate as pressures increase. On current projections 50% of the Mediterranean coastline could be built on by 2025³¹, just one illustration of the speed of this decline.

The RSP 2007-2013³² underlined the key environmental problems of the region:

- **Quality and quantity of water.** Water scarcity is set to worsen with the projected increase of the population in the region, while poor water quality or water pollution tends to result from high salinity due to over-abstraction and poor irrigation techniques, pollution from agricultural run-off and uncontrolled discharges of wastewater and effluent.
- **Inadequate municipal and industrial solid waste management,** largely caused by factors such as rapid urbanisation; absence of policies or strategies to rationalise waste management approaches; weak control of illegal dumping; lack of adequate landfills and other disposal facilities; and land shortages.
- **Poor air quality** due to transport and industrialisation, compounded in most countries by a lack of standards and enforceable legislation governing air quality, and by a lack of monitoring networks.
- **Marine pollution and coastal degradation** due to uncontrolled economic activities (including tourism) and urban development, most of which tends to take place in coastal zones. On land, most coastal degradation tends to take the form of waste, water and air pollution, damage to biodiversity or induced coastal erosion. Marine impacts tend to take the form of oil pollution, wastewater disposal or over-fishing.
- **Land degradation and desertification** due to the region's naturally fragile terrestrial environment, which is very vulnerable to soil erosion, contamination and nutrient depletion.

Environment ministries generally have insufficient capacity to address these serious problems and there is also at present insufficient political willingness in the countries of the region to develop and enforce environmental regulation. **Ratification and implementation of international environmental agreements also remains a challenge for the region.**

31 Source : The Blue Plan's Environment and Development outlook - A Sustainable Future for the Mediterranean

32 European Commission, European Neighbourhood and partnership instrument (ENPI) – Regional strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

Annex 3 – Part 1 : Inventory of Commission’s Interventions in the MEDA area – Methodology and Analysis

Methodology

The evaluators used the official data communicated by EuropeAid and the information from the CRIS database to compile a comprehensive “list of interventions” providing an overview of the Commission interventions in the MEDA region from 2000 to 2006. The complete inventory is presented in this annex. The CRIS research was conducted on the basis of geographical criteria at decision level. The geographical zone covered by the inventory comprises the MPCs which benefited from the MEDA II Regulation: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza Strip¹ and Turkey. Turkey indeed received funds from the MED budget line until the end of 2001 and is benefiting from the pre-accession instruments since 2002. Malta and Cyprus, members of the EU as from 1 May 2004, are no longer MEDA beneficiaries. The inventory both presents the bilateral and regional interventions.

For each MEDA country, the full list of projects carried out by the European Commission was downloaded together with the list of regional projects in order to present a complete picture of the funds received by the MPCs. These indeed benefit from EC interventions that are not part of the MEDA II regulation but are implemented in coordination with it: projects/programmes funded out of thematic Commission budget lines. As a consequence, the inventory both presents the funds received from the MEDA programme (MED budget line) and also from other budget lines: the European initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the food security BL, the Rehabilitation BL, Anti-personal mines BL and Health budget line. The projects list was sorted by country, year and funding source (MED, DDH, FOOD, REH, MAP and HEALTH budget lines).

The case of West Bank and Gaza Strip requires a special attention. Since 1994, EU actions in favour of WB&GS have been financed through three budget lines²:

- B7-4200 budget line : community actions related to the peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),

¹ The official and harmonised term to use for to use for Palestinian territories, WB&GS or occupied Palestinian territories is OPT for Occupied Palestinian Territory as referred in the note (N°512609) of Mr Mingarelli dated 9 August 2007. However, within the framework of this evaluation, the Reference Group decided that the terminology West Bank and Gaza Strip will be used.

² Source : European Court of Auditors, Rapport Spécial n°19/2000 relatif à la gestion, par la Commission, du programme d’aide à la société palestinienne, accompagné des réponses de la Commission, 2001

- B7-4210 budget line (aid to the UNRWA) to ensure the financing of the conventions between the Commission and the UNRWA,
- B7-4100 budget line (MEDA) to finance traditional aid programmes.

The inventory displays MEDA interventions in WB&GS and the interventions related to the Commission contributions to the UNRWA. The Commission contributions to the UNRWA are however out of the evaluation scope.

The inventory also presents for each project the sector of intervention targeted and the instrument used by the Commission to implement the project. Due to the absence of such information in CRIS, these data have been collected with the help of each geo-coordinator.

The sectors that have been identified and the proposed groupings that will be used for the purpose of this evaluation are enumerated in table A3.1.

Table A3.1: Sector classification

Groups	Sectors	Acronyms
Political Dialogue	Political Dialogue & Elections Association Agreements	POL AA
Social sectors	Education Health Other Social sectors	EDUC HEALTH SOC
Economy	Economic Reforms Private sector development & trade	ECOREF PSD
Agriculture/rur.dev.	Agriculture & rural development	AGRI
Governance	Justice & Police Civil Society	JUST CIVSOC
Infrastructure	Transport Water & Sanitation Energy Communications Other Infrastructure	TRANSP WATER ENERGY COMM OINFRA
Natural resources	Natural resources & environment	NATRES
Humanitarian	Food Security Rehabilitation	FOOD REHAB
Other/Multi-Sector	Culture Other Multi-sector	CULT OTHER

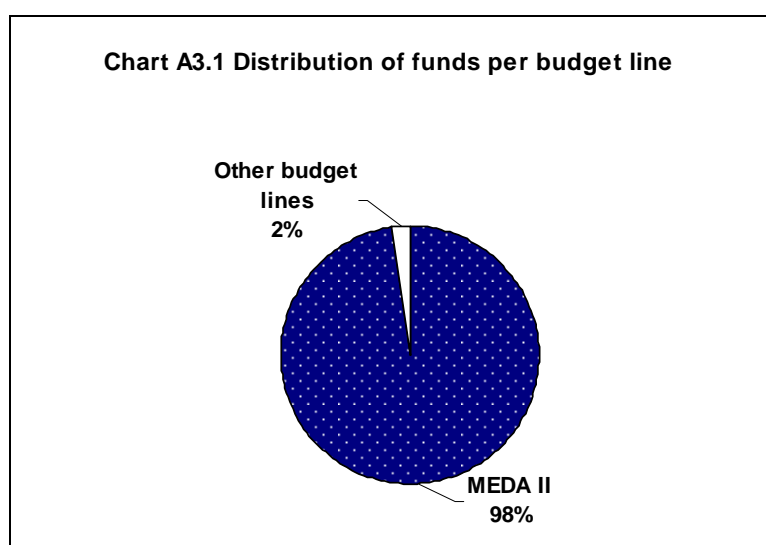
The inventory provides also a breakdown of interventions by instruments, as identified in the intervention logic, i.e.:

- General Budget Support
- Sector Budget Support
- Technical Assistance projects/programmes
- Commission funds managed by the EIB (interest subsidies, risk capital and TA)
- Twinning
- TAIEX

Analysis of the MEDA II Inventory

Table A3.2 summarises the total resources committed over 2000-2006 per sector of intervention, per country and per source of financing (MEDA budget line and other budget lines). Its source is annex 4 which provides the inventory of interventions. The graphs presented hereunder allow a detailed analysis of this table.

Over the period 2000-06, the MPCs mostly benefited from interventions financed under the MEDA budget line. 98% of the support of the Commission to the MPCs came from MEDA resources whereas only 2% of the interventions have been financed under the other budget lines (Chart A3.1).



One should also note that MEDA funds are mainly bilateral. More than €4.1bn (82%) of the MEDA funds targeted bilateral interventions whereas the remaining €0.9bn (18%) targeted regional interventions (Chart A3.2).

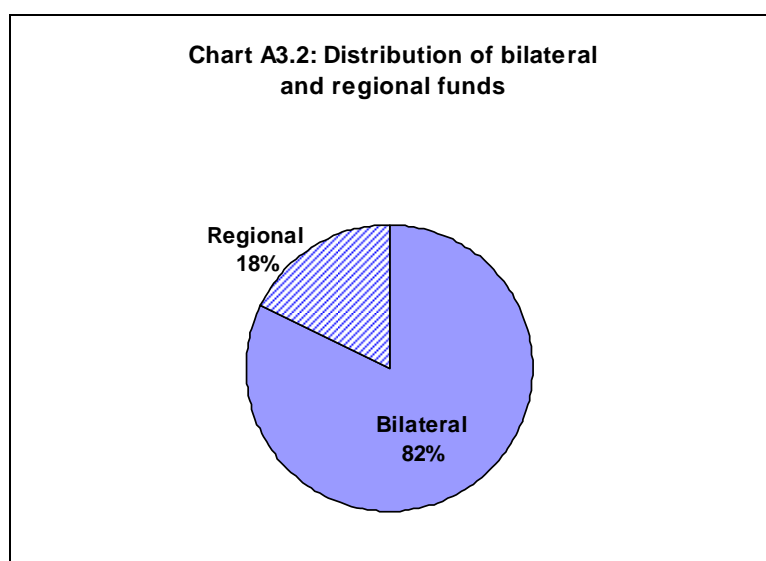


Chart A3.3 hereunder shows the repartition of MEDA II resources per country. In a decreasing order, the MPCs that benefit the most from MEDA resources are: Morocco (€982m), the MEDA region (€904m), West Bank and Gaza Strip (€522m), Egypt (€592m), Turkey (€551m), Tunisia (€518m), Jordan (€332m), Algeria (€339m), Syria (€180m) and Lebanon (€133m). One should note that Morocco and the MEDA region concentrate 37% of the MEDA II funds.

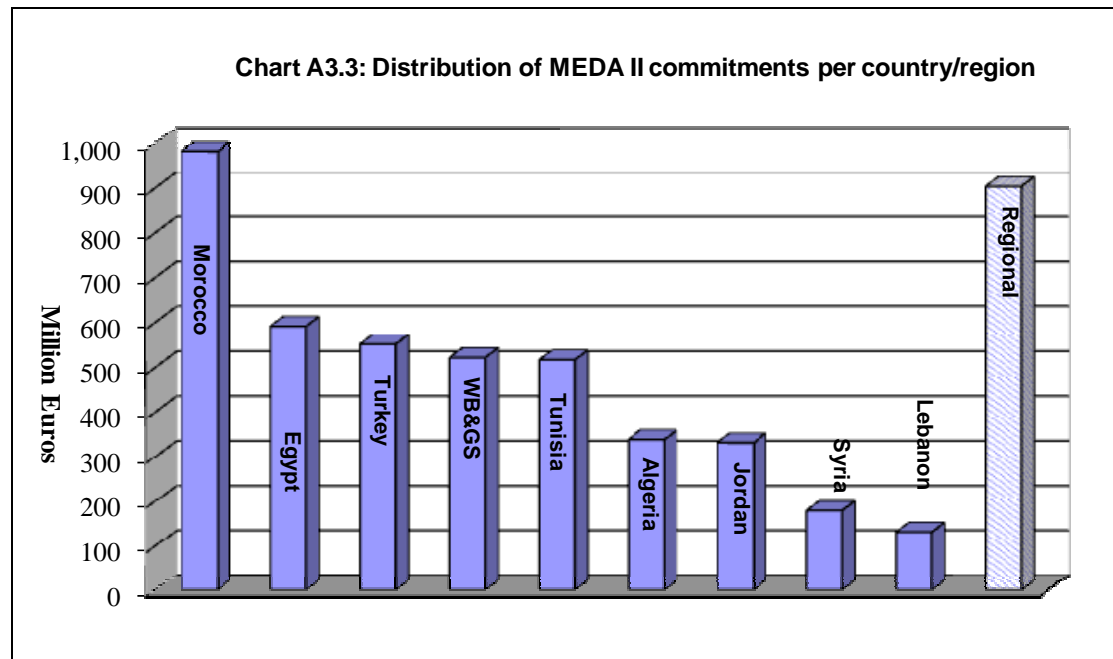
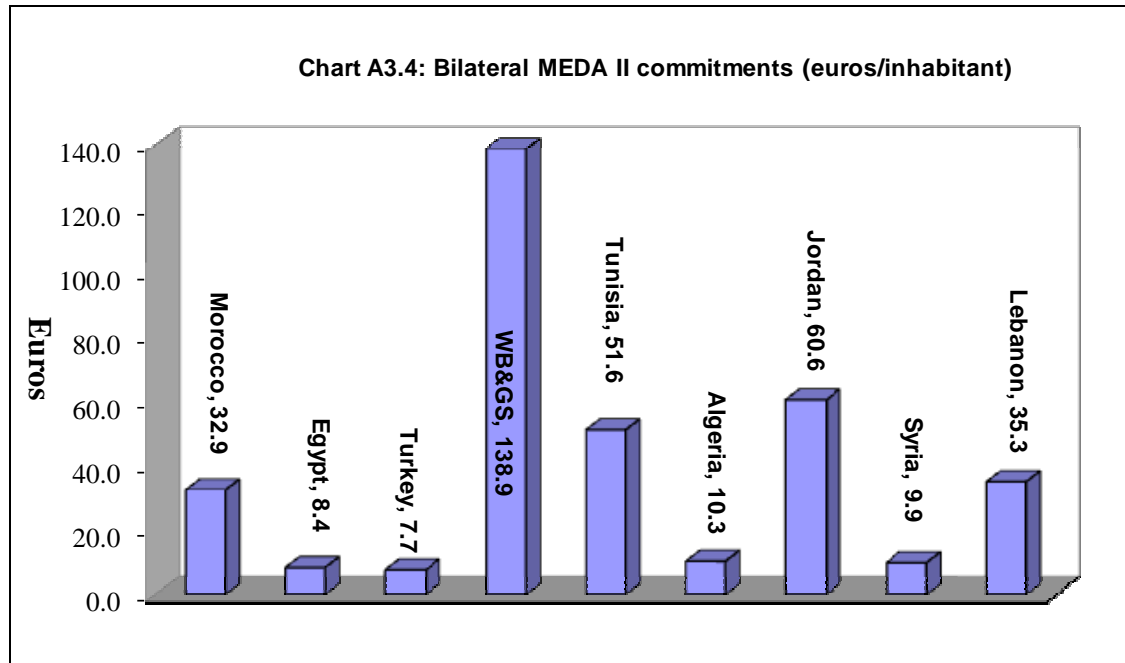


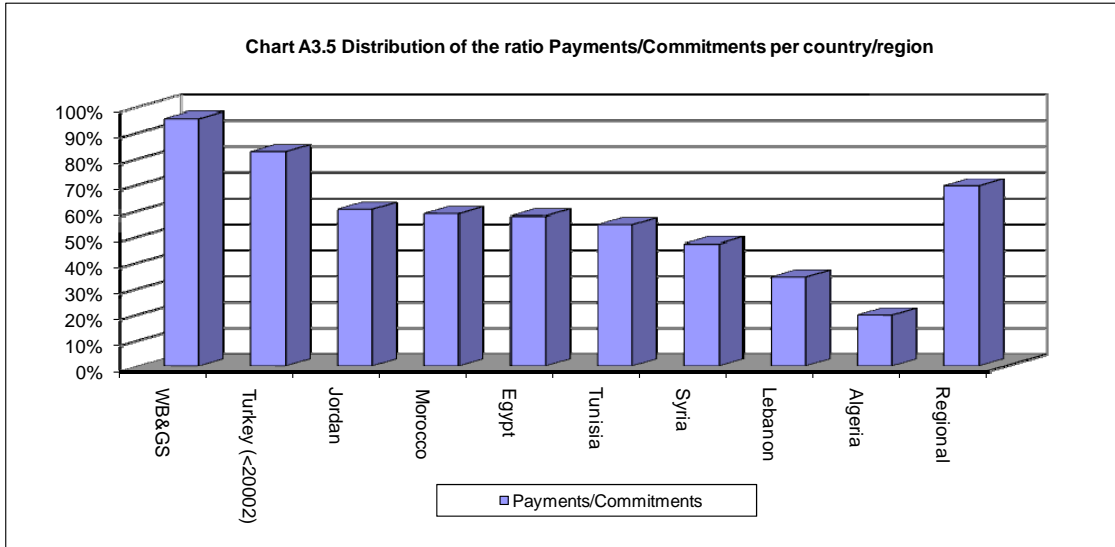
Table A3.2: Resources committed per country/region and per sector of intervention (in €million)																						
	Political dialogue		Social sectors			Economy		Agricu- lture & rur.dev.	Governance		Infrastructure					Nat. res. & envi.	Humanitarian		Other		TOTAL	Distribution by country
	POL	AA	EDUC	HEALTH	SOC	ECOREF	PSD	AGRI	CIVSOC	JUST	TRANSP	WATER	ENERGY	COMM	ONFERA	NATRES	FOOD	REHAB	CULT	MULT		
Algeria																						
MEDA Regul		10	77		50	50	0	11	15	33	20	20		17	30	5				1	339	6.7%
Other budget lines									4	1				0			3				8	7.3%
Egypt																						
MEDA Regul		25	33	88	20	97	83	18	25			182				10				12	592	11.7%
Other budget lines									2	1											3	2.3%
Jordan																						
MEDA Regul		35	42		30	185	20		7			7							1	5	332	6.6%
Other budget lines				1					1								3				6	5.0%
Lebanon																						
MEDA Regul		12	5			14	32	10	4	4		23						28		1	133	2.6%
Other budget lines	2								2								10			2	14	12.9%
Morocco																						
MEDA Regul		20	50	50	0	222	61		35	68	170	162		90	53					1	982	19.4%
Other budget lines									3												3	2.3%
WB&GS																						
MEDA Regul	8				80	417	3				4									11	522	10.3%
Other budget lines	6								2	0							53				61	54.9%
Syria																						
MEDA Regul			45	30		32	33		2			13	11	10					3	1	180	3.6%
Other budget lines									1												1	0.9%
Tunisia																						
MEDA Regul		20	148			199	80		2	22	20	24		2						1	518	10.2%
Other budget lines									1												1	0.8%
Israel																						
Other budget lines									4												4	3.2%
Turkey (<20002)																						
MEDA Regul			61	55		150						93		0	13				27	152	551	10.9%
Other budget lines									1									0			1	1.3%
Sub-total bilateral																						
MEDA Regul	8	122	461	223	180	1,366	312	39	90	127	214	524	11	29	133	68		55	4	183	4,149	82.1%
Other budget lines	7			1					20	2				0			53	17		2	102	91.1%
Regional																						
MEDA Regul	45		99	10	10	113	192	2	6	15	51	42	30	47		45		24	48	126	904	17.9%
Other budget lines									10												10	8.9%
Total (bil. + reg.)																						
MEDA Regul	52	122	560	233	190	1,479	504	41	96	142	266	566	41	76	133	113		79	52	309	5,053	100.0%
Other budget lines	7			1					30	2				0			53	17		2	112	100.0%
Distribution by sector																						
MEDA Regul	1.0%	2.4%	11.1%	4.6%	3.8%	29.3%	10.0%	0.8%	1.9%	2.8%	5.3%	11.2%	0.8%	1.5%	2.6%	2.2%		1.6%	1.0%	6.1%	100.0%	
Other budget lines	6.6%			0.7%					26.7%	1.8%				0.4%			47.6%	14.8%		1.4%	100.0%	

Chart A3.4 provides the same data, for the bilateral cooperation, divided by the number of inhabitants of the partner countries.

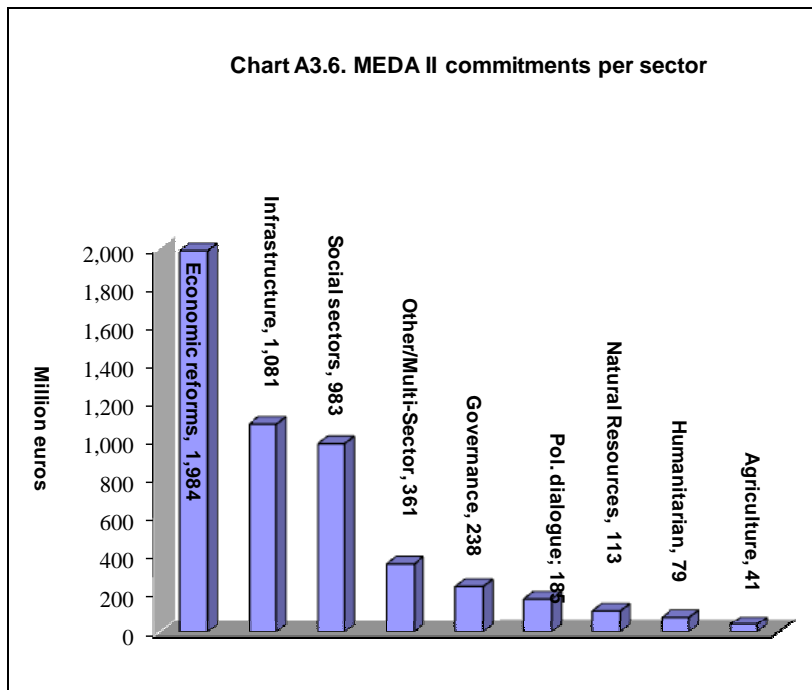


Per inhabitant the amount of resources committed by the Commission varies from 5.6 (Turkey, but limited to years 2000 and 2001), to 186 (West Bank & Gaza Strip) and reflects both the intensity of the needs resulting from political shocks and conflicts, and the absorption capacity and readiness to engage into reforms.

Chart A3.5 shows the ratio of payments to commitments. These ratios provide an indication on the speed of disbursement. WB&GS present ratios of contracts to commitments over 90% whereas the same ratio equals 20% for Algeria.



The distribution of funds per sector is shown on charts A3.6 and A3.7. Three sectors dominate: the overall emphasis of MEDA funds is on productive and social sectors. MEDA resources clearly focused on economic reforms (~€2b) as these represent 39% of MEDA II funds. Infrastructure (€1b) and social sectors (~€1b) respectively represent around 20% of MEDA II funds. Altogether the remaining sectors represent another about 20% of total cooperation: Governance (€238m) and Political dialogue (€174m) each represent respectively 5% and 4% of MEDA II commitments. One should also note the small share of funds allocated to agriculture and rural development (0.8%).



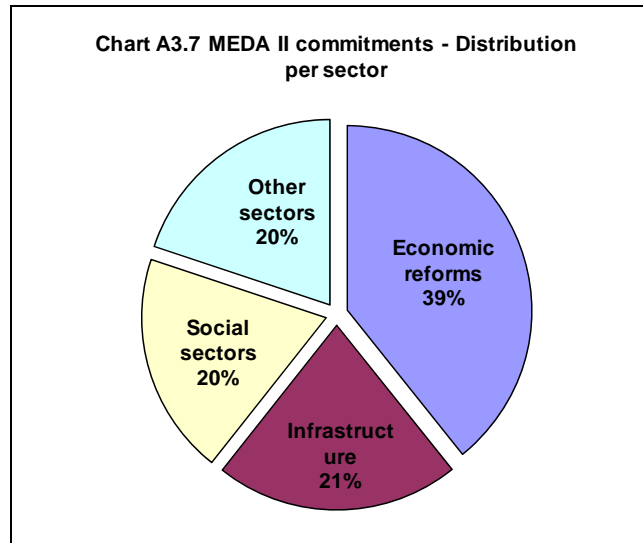
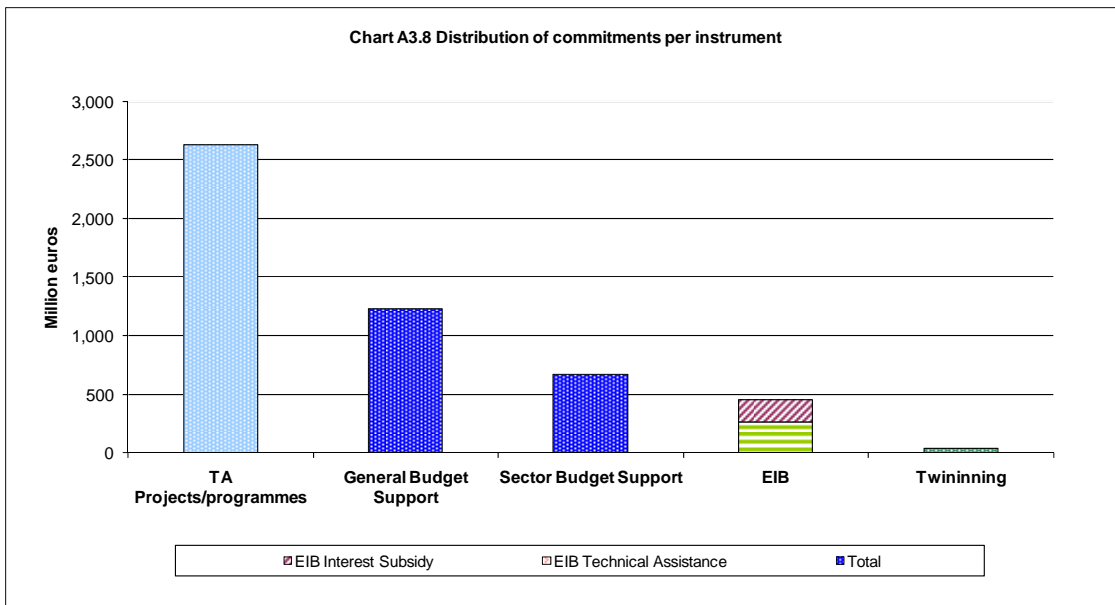


Chart A3.8 hereunder shows that the Commission chose to use Technical Assistance projects/programmes for more than half of its commitments in the MEDA region. It also underlines the importance of the use of budget support in the region: general budget support (€1.2b) represents 24% of total commitments whereas sector budget support (€678m) represents 13% of total commitments. EIB modalities represent 9% of total MEDA commitments.



Annex 3: Part 2 : Inventory of Commission's interventions in the Mediterranean Partner Countries - Complete list

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2000	MED/2000/003-355	Algérie	Réforme Télécommunications/Services postaux	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-11	31/12/2007	17.000.000	15.307.098	13.694.985
2000	MED/2000/003-356	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la modernisation de la police algérienne	Justice & police	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-07	31/12/2009	8.181.426	7.374.127	6.662.313
2000		Algérie	Appui aux Journalistes et aux Médias Algériens	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes			5.000.000		893.143
2000		Algérie	Appui Micro-entreprises - Cadre appui fonds social	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes			32.650		6.671
2002	MED/2001/003-284	Algérie	Appui au développement socio-économique local dans le Nord-Est de l'Algérie (Appui au filet social)	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2002-02-19	15/05/2009	50.000.000	24.510.872	7.707.610
2001	MED/2001/003-286	Algérie	Appui à la mise à niveau du système de formation professionnelle en Algérie	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-10	31/12/2010	60.000.000	9.851.827	3.625.548
2003		Algérie	Allocation Globale 2003-2004	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			629.500		563.790
2003	MED/2003/005-720	Algérie	Programme de modernisation et d'assistance aux réformes administratives	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	25.000.000	20.907.692	12.107.035
2003	MED/2003/004-194	Algérie	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie	Other infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	2003-02-27	5/03/2006	16.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000
2004	MED/2004/006-253	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Education	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	19/07/2007	17.000.000	15.456.261	5.821.837
2004	MED/2004/006-263	Algérie	Appui à la réforme de la Justice en Algérie	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	19/07/2007	15.000.000	10.725.959	4.580.540
2004	MED/2004/006-091	Algérie	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie (DEC 4194)- Seconde Phase	Other infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	2004-04-05	6/08/2007	14.000.000	3.499.115	29.565
2005	MED/2005/017-326	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des ressources en eau	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-11	23/08/2008	20.000.000	9.501.000	1.900.200
2005	MED/2005/017-201	Algérie	ONG II	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-11	23/08/2008	10.000.000	4.508.981	832.518
2005	MED/2005/017-331	Algérie	ALGERIE: Appui à la Modernisation de la Police des Frontières (Police II)	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-11	23/08/2008	10.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-087	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2006-05-19	23/05/2009	20.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-088	Algérie	Management de l'économie	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2006-05-19	23/05/2009	20.000.000	9.604.500	1.920.900
2006	MED/2006/018-162	Algérie	Proximité rurale	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-17	19/07/2009	11.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-163	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes		19/07/2009	10.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-138	Algérie	Facilitation du Commerce	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-17	19/07/2009	5.000.000	0	0
2004	MED/2004/006-215	Algérie	BEI-Traitement des déchets solides urbains	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-07-15	31/12/2005	5.000.000	0	0
Total MED Algeria								338.843.576	137.247.432	66.346.654
2001	DDH/2001/002-792	Algérie	Support for the Algerian Penal and Prison System	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-03	31/12/2002	900.003	833.450	833.450

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2001	DDH/2001/002-776	Algérie	Anima: Projet pour les victimes de violence terroriste	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-09-17	31/12/2002	520.448	520.448	468.403
2002	DDH/2002/002-550	Algérie	Democracy and Human Rights Microprojects 2002 Algeria	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-20	31/12/2004	500.000	168.556	161.040
2002	DDH/2002/002-927	Algérie	Media and Dialogue in Algeria - New Expressions of the Civil Societies	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2002-07-10	31/12/2003	396.160	396.160	356.544
2003	DDH/2003/005-936	Algérie	B7-701 EIDHR-Microprojects 2003, Algeria	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-11-19	31/12/2004	500.000	487.537	388.748
2004	DDH/2004/006-116	Algérie	19 04 03/2004/3008 -	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-03-01	31/12/2005	750.000	750.000	375.000
2004	DDH/2004/016-727	Algérie	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Algeria	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	435.000	276.875	195.747
2004	DDH/2004/006-136	Algérie	Budget Line 19.01 04 11: Technical Assistance - Delegations	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-03-01	31/12/2004	173	173	173
2005	DDH/2005/017-238	Algérie	MP2005 Algeria Campaigns 2 and 3	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	800.000	439.300	329.475
2000	REH/2000/003-796	Algérie	B7-4110/2000 - Réhabilitation des infrastructures socio-éducatives et socio-économiques et des conditions d'habitat de la commune de Bordj Etahr	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-15	30/06/2006	1.154.550	1.154.550	1.154.550
2000	REH/2000/003-795	Algérie		Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-05-03	30/09/2006	1.041.991	1.041.991	936.991
2001	REH/2001/003-863	Algérie	Réhabilitation d'un quartier touché par le terrorisme en Algérie à travers d'une action à bénéfice des jeunes	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-11-14	31/03/2005	1.183.045	1.183.045	1.179.518
Total Non MED Algeria								8.181.370	7.252.085	6.379.638
Total Non MED (In % of total)								2,36%	5,02%	8,77%
Total Bilateral Algeria								347.024.946	144.499.517	72.726.292
2000		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Special Cash Facility II	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support			90.000.000		90.000.000
2000	MED/2000/004-161	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Evaluation of the Private Sector Support Programme & Identification of a new SME Support Programme	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2000-07-18	31/03/2003	106.000	102.050	102.050
2002	MED/2002/004-348	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Direct Budgetary Assistance (DBA)-III (50 Mio) + Avenant 1 (DBA IV) 30 Mio + Avenant 2 (DBA V) 20 Mio	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	2002-03-26	31/12/2003	100.000.000	98.000.000	98.000.000
2003	MED/2003/004-837	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Reform Support Instrument (RSI)-B: Finance Facility	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-29	5/05/2006	80.000.000	80.000.000	80.000.000
2003		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Allocation Globale 2003-2004 en Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			1.114.000		805.740
2004	MED/2004/016-765	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Contribution to the West Bank and Gaza Public Financial Management Reform Trust Fund	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	2004-07-27	16/06/2005	65.000.000	65.000.000	65.000.000
2004	MED/2004/016-758	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Middle East Peace Projects (MEPP) 2004	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-27	31/12/2005	7.500.000	6.975.925	5.910.351

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2005	MED/2005/017-081	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	2005 Contribution to the West Bank and Gaza World Bank Public Financial Management Reform Trust Fund	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	2005-05-03	31/12/2006	70.000.000	70.000.000	70.000.000
2005		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	MEPP projects	Other multiseCTOR	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		4.045.997
2006	MED/2006/017-987	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Interim Emergency Relief Contribution - Palestinian Authority	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2006-02-22	21/02/2008	40.000.000	39.950.000	39.950.000
2006	MED/2006/018-246	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	TIM Window 2 - IERC Phase II	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2006-06-23	23/06/2009	40.000.000	39.700.000	39.700.000
2006	MED/2006/018-245	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Technical assistance and capacity building (ENPSI)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2006-06-23	23/06/2009	12.000.000	7.720.887	4.478.142
2000	MED/2000/004-187	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	BEI - West Bank Roads Rehabilitation Project Bonification d'intérêts	Transport & storage	EIB Interest subsidy	1998-10-25	31/12/2005	3.713.000	0	0
2000	MED/2000/005-034	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	BEI - Cairo Amman Bank - Global Loan II capitaux à risque	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2000-12-04	31/12/2006	3.000.000	0	0
Total MED WB&GS								522.433.000	407.448.862	497.992.280
2001	DDH/2001/002-898	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Micro-projets, Délégation, Palestine-Gaza	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-11	31/12/2004	450.000	404.177	404.177
2001	DDH/2001/002-791	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Human Rights in Times of Emergency	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	350.000	346.564	346.564
2001	DDH/2001/002-783	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Daily Human Rights Education	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	303.663	303.663	273.297
2001	DDH/2001/002-804	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Project for the Enforcement of International Humanitarian Law in Times of Conflict	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	285.936	285.936	285.936
2001	DDH/2001/002-880	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Micro-projets, Délégation, Bande de Gaza	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-11	31/12/2004	50.000	0	0
2002	DDH/2002/003-166	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	B7-701/25002/3053 Electoral Observation Mission to Palestine Legislative, Presidential and Municipal Elections, 20/1/2003 and March2003	Elections	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-04	31/12/2003	2.500.000	1.986.808	1.986.808
2002	DDH/2002/002-924	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Emergency Legal Aid for Palestinian Prisoners in Israeli Military Detention Centres	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2002-03-18	31/12/2004	260.000	198.400	198.400
2003	DDH/2003/005-965	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects, Westbank / Gaza	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-11-19	31/12/2004	500.000	425.016	425.016
2004	DDH/2004/016-726	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, West Bank Gaza Strip	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	435.000	312.784	299.053
2004	DDH/2004/006-148	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	19.01 04 11: Technical Assistance - Delegations	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-03-01	31/12/2004	3.977	3.977	3.977
2005	DDH/2005/017-584	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	EU EOM to West Bank and Gaza, Legislative Council Elections 2005	Elections	TA projects/programmes	2005-05-26	31/12/2006	3.000.000	1.925.836	1.925.458
2002	FOOD/2002/002-355	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	FOOD SECURITY 2002 UNRWA	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-12	31/12/2006	14.238.518	14.238.518	14.238.518
2002	FOOD/2002/002-369	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	FOOD SECURITY 2002 PALESTINE	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-16	31/12/2005	5.000.000	3.340.937	3.327.664

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2003	FOOD/2003/004-952	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Food Aid and Cash Assistance Programme in Favour of Palestine Refugees via UNRWA - 2003	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2003-05-02	31/12/2004	15.000.000	14.977.218	14.977.218
2004	FOOD/2004/017-009	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Support to the Government Social Welfare Programme	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2004-12-30	30/12/2007	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000
2004	FOOD/2004/017-015	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Complément de Programme Annuel de Travail 2004 - Programme ONG West Bank and Gaza Strip	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2004-12-30	31/12/2005	2.500.000	2.257.221	1.741.363
2005	FOOD/2005/017-842	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	2005 Support to the Palestinian Authority Social Welfare Programme in West Bank and Gaza strip	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2005-12-16	31/12/2006	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000
2006	FOOD/2006/018-515	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	2006 Food Security Palestine	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2006-11-22	31/12/2007	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000
2006	FOOD/2006/018-627	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Addendum to the EuropeAid Annual Work Programme 2006 for Grants Food Security and Food Aid	Food security	TA projects/programmes	2006-12-19	31/12/2007	2.000.000	0	0
Total non MED WB&GS								61.377.094	55.507.055	54.933.449
Total non MED (In % of total)								10,51%	11,99%	9,94%
Total Bilateral WB&GS								583.810.094	462.955.916	552.925.728
2002	MED/2002/004-955	Egypte	Assistance to the Reform of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (TVET)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	31/12/2011	33.000.000	15.434.554	5.748.947
2002	MED/2002/003-396	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	2002-08-02	31/12/2007	20.000.000	18.911.867	15.737.124
		Egypte	Allocation globale 2003-2004	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			767.600		642.132
2003	MED/2003/004-150	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme B, TEP-B	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	2003-02-27	5/03/2006	40.000.000	39.689.715	39.653.829
2003	MED/2003/005-722	Egypte	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	20.000.000	19.278.560	13.496.649
2003	MED/2003/005-716	Egypte	Financial Investment and Sector Co-operation (FISC) - Rural Component	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	18.000.000	17.678.559	12.307.890
2003	MED/2003/005-719	Egypte	Financial and Investment Sector Co-operation (FISC): social component	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	19/08/2006	17.000.000	15.960.170	11.355.518
2003	MED/2003/005-714	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme - Technical Assistance for Customs Reform (TEP-C)	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	6.000.000	5.691.883	4.758.623
2003	MED/2003/005-731	Egypte	Promotion of the Association Agreement EU-Egypt	Economic institutional support	Twinning	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	2.000.000	1.763.466	1.726.713
2004	MED/2004/006-223	Egypte	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	Economic institutional support	Sector Budget Support	2004-07-29	6/08/2007	80.000.000	79.836.617	59.955.893
2004	MED/2004/005-717	Egypte	South Sinai Regional Development Programme	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2004-03-22	7/04/2007	64.000.000	61.553.105	42.282.857
2004	MED/2004/006-224	Egypte	Financial and Investment Sector Cooperation- FISC Financial	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-29	6/08/2007	15.000.000	14.684.413	8.468.212
2005	MED/2005/017-543	Egypte	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	Water supply & sanitation	Sector Budget Support	2005-08-17	25/08/2008	80.000.000	78.820.165	60.514.103
2005	MED/2005/017-557	Egypte	"Support to the Association Agreement " (SAA)	Support to the AA	Twinning	2005-08-17	22/08/2008	25.000.000	22.217.727	11.313.556

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2005	MED/2005/017-203	Egypte	Support in the field of Democratisation, Civil Society, Human Rights, and Good Governance	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	22/08/2008	5.000.000	4.189.824	1.419.386
2006	MED/2006/018-249	Egypte	Support to health sector reform	Health	Sector Budget Support	2006-08-03	3/08/2009	88.000.000	85.600.000	30.000.000
2006	MED/2006/018-253	Egypte	Support to social development	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2006-08-03	3/08/2009	20.000.000	198.920	119.352
2006	MED/2006/018-252	Egypte	Research, development and innovation	Research & Development	TA projects/programmes	2006-08-03	3/08/2009	11.000.000	271.100	100.000
2000	MED/2000/003-394	Egypte	Subvention - BEI - National Drainage Programme	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2000-09-11	31/12/2007	12.700.000	12.700.000	12.700.000
2002	MED/2002/004-928	Egypte	BEI - Station d'épuration des eaux usées ABOU RAWACH	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2001-11-14	31/12/2010	25.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-254	Egypte	EIB - Environmental Pollution Abatement Project (EPAP II)	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2006-08-03	31/12/2007	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000
Total MED Egypt								592.467.600	504.480.644	342.300.785
2001	DDH/2001/002-826	Egypte	The Programme for the Amelioration of Prison Conditions	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	800.623	763.860	763.860
2004	DDH/2004/016-732	Egypte	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Egypt	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	1.000.000	704.061	664.384
2005	DDH/2005/017-240	Egypte	MP2005 Egypt Campaigns 2 and 3	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	800.000	764.596	496.400
Total non MED Egypt								2.600.623	2.232.517	1.924.644
Total non MED (In % of total)								0,44%	0,44%	0,56%
Total Bilateral Egypt								595.068.223	506.713.161	344.225.430
2000		Jordanie	Cultural Heritage in Jordan	Culture	TA projects/programmes			24.800		24.800
2000		Jordanie	Archeology Camp Project in Jordan	Culture	TA projects/programmes			93.075		80.646
2001	MED/2001/003-311	Jordanie	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-10	31/12/2010	20.000.000	17.417.572	11.412.785
2000		Jordanie	Protection and promotion of the cultural heritage	Culture	TA projects/programmes			200.000		200.000
2002	MED/2002/003-312	Jordanie	Structural Adjustment Facility III - SAF III	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	2002-08-02	14/04/2006	60.000.000	59.814.000	59.814.000
2002	MED/2002/003-313	Jordanie	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	30/09/2008	20.000.000	19.235.509	13.988.434
2002	MED/2002/003-357	Jordanie	Institutional Support to Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (AZESA)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	31/12/2008	10.000.000	9.188.524	7.819.628
2002	MED/2002/003-358	Jordanie	Promotion of Human Rights and Democratisation in Jordan	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	31/12/2007	2.000.000	1.548.228	1.521.818
2003	MED/2003/005-635	Jordanie	Emergency Budgetary Support in Jordan	Macroeconomics	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	31/12/2004	35.000.000	34.900.000	34.900.000
2003	MED/2003/006-011	Jordanie	Allocation globale 2004 - Délégation Jordanie	Culture	TA projects/programmes	2003-06-25	31/12/2004	468.000	419.463	388.780
2003		Jordanie	Programme de Modernisation Industrielle	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes			5.000.000		4.969.432
2003		Jordanie	Amman Water Sector Improvement	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			2.000.000		1.371.405

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2004	MED/2004/006-221	Jordanie	Support to Poverty Reduction through Local Development - Jordan	Local development	Sector Budget Support	2004-07-26	28/07/2007	30.000.000	29.451.861	12.889.729
2004	MED/2004/006-087	Jordanie	Al Meyah - Supporting Management of water resources in Jordan	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2004-03-24	6/04/2007	5.000.000	4.799.832	1.727.986
2005	MED/2005/017-323	Jordanie	Sector Reform Facility	Economic institutional support	Sector Budget Support	2005-08-11	16/08/2008	40.000.000	39.858.296	10.094.978
2005	MED/2005/017-549	Jordanie	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement - SAAP II	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-11	16/08/2008	15.000.000	13.895.591	8.295.914
2005	MED/2005/017-260	Jordanie	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-11	16/08/2008	3.000.000	2.699.999	312.200
2006	MED/2006/018-208	Jordanie	Support to Jordan's National Education Strategy	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	42.000.000	40.774.672	10.519.604
2006	MED/2006/018-212	Jordanie	Support to the Implementation of the National Agenda	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	20.000.000	19.700.000	10.000.000
2006	MED/2006/018-209	Jordanie	Support to Research & Technological Development & Innovation Initiatives & Strategies in Jordan (SRTD)	Research & Development	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	5.000.000	187.378	112.427
2006	MED/2006/018-179	Jordanie	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2006-06-21	21/06/2009	2.000.000	1.445.000	0
2000	MED/2000/003-310	Jordanie	BEI - Private sector support operation capitaux à risque	Private Sector Development	EIB Risk capital	2000-09-11	31/12/2005	15.000.000	9.800.000	9.800.000
Total MED Jordan								331.785.875	305.135.925	200.244.566
2004	DDH/2004/016-731	Jordanie	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Jordan	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	680.000	666.231	585.373
2005	DDH/2005/017-245	Jordanie	MP2005 Jordan Campaigns 2 and 3	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	800.000	708.864	466.610
2000	REH/2000/003-802	Jordanie	Sustainable improvement of life conditions in the refugee camps in Jordan	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-18	31/03/2005	1.839.061	1.839.061	1.839.061
2000	REH/2000/003-841	Jordanie	B7-4110/200 - REHABILITATION OF DROUGHT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN JORDAN	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-21	31/03/2004	1.485.776	1.485.776	1.485.776
2000	SANTE/2000/003-823	Jordanie	B7-6212/2000/2315 - Upgrading the capacity of the Institute for Child Health and Development to serve as a Women's Health Counselling Center	Health	TA projects/programmes	2001-10-31	31/01/2008	810.320	809.987	809.987
Total non MED Jordan								5.615.157	5.509.920	5.186.807
Total non MED (In % of total)								1,66%	1,77%	2,52%
Total Bilateral Jordan								337.401.032	310.645.845	205.431.372
2002	MED/2002/004-138	Liban	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	2002-11-11	31/12/2006	12.000.000	11.621.801	7.665.334
2003		Liban	Allocation globale 2003-2004	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			695.000		552.115
2003	MED/2003/005-636	Liban	Integrated SME support programme	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	27/08/2006	17.000.000	15.934.475	11.228.738
2003	MED/2003/005-634	Liban	Strengthening quality management, capabilities and infrastructure in Lebanon	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-20	24/08/2006	15.000.000	13.747.795	10.400.735
2003	MED/2003/005-715	Liban	Projet de Développement Agricole	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-28	24/08/2006	10.000.000	7.116.661	4.287.398
2003	MED/2003/005-729	Liban	Renforcement de la Société Civile libanaise	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-12	24/08/2006	1.000.000	980.232	980.232

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2005	MED/2005/017-554	Liban	SUPPORT TO REFORMS AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	22/08/2008	14.000.000	9.929.546	5.516.852
2005	MED/2005/017-212	Liban	EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT PROJECT (Priority 2. Support for knowledge economy)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	23/08/2008	5.000.000	0	0
2005	MED/2005/017-556	Liban	SET UP OF WATER TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT TOOLS (Priority 4. Water Reform and Environment)	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	22/08/2008	5.000.000	197.855	118.713
2005	MED/2005/017-261	Liban	REINFORCEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY Afkar II (Priority 1. Support for ENP Initiatives)	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	23/08/2008	3.000.000	2.898.770	2.037.754
2006	MED/2006/018-303	Liban	REINFORCEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS (Priority 3. Strengthening Competitiveness of the Private Sector)	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2006-08-14	23/08/2009	18.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-456	Liban	Reconstruction assistance facility	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2006-08-22	30/08/2009	10.000.000	7.674.495	2.829.706
2006	MED/2006/018-301	Liban	SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes		3/08/2009	4.000.000	0	0
2004	MED/2004/006-217	Liban	BEI-Traitement des eaux usées Grand Beyrouth	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-07-16	31/12/2005	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
2004	MED/2004/006-216	Liban	BEI-Modernisation et extension du système d'assainissement des eaux usées des agglomérations de Saïda et Sour au Liban Sud	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-07-16	31/12/2005	8.000.000	8.000.000	0
Total MED Lebanon								132.695.000	88.101.630	45.617.578
2000	REH/2000/003-797	Liban	Rehabilitation of agriculture in South Lebanon	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-05-18	31/12/2005	1.967.627	1.967.627	1.967.627
2000	REH/2000/003-807	Liban	Socio-economic rehabilitation of South Lebanon	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-27	31/12/2005	1.806.863	1.806.863	1.806.863
2000	REH/2000/003-808	Liban	Income generating activities and social solidarity in four Palestinian camps	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-03-23	30/09/2004	1.735.776	1.735.776	1.735.776
2000	REH/2000/003-799	Liban	Housing and micro-credits in South Lebanon	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-27	31/12/2005	1.511.300	1.360.170	1.360.170
2000	REH/2000/003-798	Liban	Support for ex-prisoners in South Lebanon	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-27	31/03/2003	900.000	900.000	900.000
2001	DDH/2001/002-782	Liban	Protection for the Human Rights of Migrant Workers and Asylum-Seekers in Lebanon	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	761.300	761.300	685.170
2001	MAP/2001/003-867	Liban	APL 2001 - Lebanon Landmine Impact Survey	Antipersonal mines	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-17	31/12/2003	1.540.419	1.540.419	1.540.419
2001	REH/2001/003-865	Liban	Humanitarian Mine Action in South Lebanon	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-11-14	31/12/2003	1.579.576	1.579.576	1.579.576
2004	DDH/2004/016-729	Liban	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Lebanon	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	464.901	461.351	409.351
2005	DDH/2005/017-459	Liban	EUEOM Lebanon	Elections	TA projects/programmes	2005-05-04	31/12/2005	1.906.120	1.881.661	1.505.329

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2005	DDH/2005/017-248	Liban	MP2005 Lebanon Campaigns 2 and 3	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	300.000	259.380	207.504
Total Non Med Lebanon								14.473.882	14.254.123	13.697.785
Total non MED (In % of total)								9,83%	13,93%	23,09%
Total Bilateral Lebanon								147.168.882	102.355.753	59.315.362
2000	MED/2000/004-932	Maroc	Programme d'Ajustement Structurel du Secteur Financier - FAS Financier	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	13/12/2000	13/01/2006	52.000.000	51.945.913	51.945.913
2000	MED/2000/003-317	Maroc	Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Couverture Médicale - FAS Santé	Health	General Budget Support	11/12/2000	31/12/2008	50.000.000	49.999.734	43.307.377
2000	MED/2000/003-319	Maroc	Modernisation des Juridictions	Justice & police	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-28	31/12/2008	27.671.000	19.526.812	12.919.112
2000	MED/2000/003-324	Maroc	Développement rural et participatif dans le Moyen Atlas Central - KHENIFRA	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-29	21/12/2010	9.000.000		7.029.967
2000		Maroc	Gestion des déchets solides urbains Essaouira	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			1.935.000		876.756
2002	MED/2002/003-318	Maroc	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	Water supply & sanitation	General Budget Support	2001-12-21	31/12/2008	120.000.000	119.596.337	119.596.337
2002	MED/2002/005-691	Maroc	Programme d'Appui aux entreprises	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2002-11-11	31/12/2007	61.000.000	59.623.270	45.605.131
2002	MED/2002/004-631	Maroc	Appui au Développement de la Formation Professionnelle dans les secteurs du Tourisme, du Textile et des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Info et de la Com	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2002-11-11	30/12/2010	50.000.000	48.344.465	26.463.253
2002	MED/2002/004-145	Maroc	Appui à l'amélioration de la situation de l'emploi de la femme rurale et gestion durable de l'Arganeraie dans le Sud-Ouest du Maroc (Projet Arganier)	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programmes	2002-11-11	30/06/2009	6.000.000	5.496.664	3.481.521
2002	MED/2002/005-815	Maroc	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Support to the AA	Twinning	2003-01-16	31/12/2007	5.000.000	4.527.249	4.139.678
2003	MED/2003/005-044	Maroc	Programme d'appui Budgétaire à la réforme du secteur des Transports au Maroc (PAB Transports)	Transport & storage	General Budget Support	2003-08-20	31/07/2006	96.000.000	95.874.006	75.863.797
2003	MED/2003/005-723	Maroc	GESTION DES CONTRÔLES FRONTALIERS	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-22	4/08/2009	40.000.000		20.442.124
2003	MED/2003/005-725	Maroc	Appui Institutionnel à la Circulation de Personnes	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-22	24/08/2006	5.000.000	4.585.858	1.935.493
2003	MED/2003/006-012	Maroc	Allocation globale 2004 - Délégation Maroc	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2003-06-25	31/12/2004	815.000	609.118	609.118
2003		Maroc	Appui aux Associations Professionnelles	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes			845.000		281.561
2003		Maroc	Rocade Méditerranéenne	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes			42.985.000		10.811.528
2004	MED/2004/016-763	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	2004-08-11	18/08/2007	79.000.000	78.834.400	76.302.270

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2005		Maroc	Projet KHENIFRA	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programmes			6.000.000		401.259
2005		Maroc	Rocade Méditerranéenne	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes			1.500.000		0
2005		Maroc	Appui gestion au secteur santé (complément)	Health	TA projects/programmes			488.000		0
2005	MED/2005/017-205	Maroc	Programme d'appui sectoriel à la résorption de l'habitat insalubre au Maroc	Other Infrastructure	Sector Budget Support	2005-08-31	31/08/2008	90.000.000	89.097.950	30.923.441
2005	MED/2005/017-351	Maroc	Développement des Provinces du Nord - infrastructures de désenclavement	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-30	30/06/2009	30.000.000	3.395.000	287.280
2005	MED/2005/017-523	Maroc	MAROC - Programme d'appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association (PAAA II)	Support to the AA	Twinning	2005-09-01	1/09/2008	15.000.000	9.675.795	8.658.155
2005	MED/2005/017-324	Maroc	Programme d'Appui aux Associations Professionnelles II	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2005-09-01	2/09/2008	5.000.000	4.749.390	719.878
2005	MED/2005/017-207	Maroc	Programme d'Appui au Plan National en matière de Démocratie et Droits de l'Homme	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-31	2/09/2008	2.000.000	1.822.784	0
2006		Maroc	Facilité Démocratie - complément migration	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes			30.000.000		0
2006	MED/2006/018-119	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	80.000.000	79.697.370	26.118.422
2006	MED/2006/018-120	Maroc	Maroc - Assainissement et appui institutionnel	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	30.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-122	Maroc	Appui aux actions de réparation en faveur des régions touchées par les violations des droits de l'homme (IER)	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-26	27/07/2009	3.000.000	2.863.452	600.000
2004	MED/2004/004-714	Maroc	BEI - Assainissement villes Marocaines	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-03-29	31/12/2005	11.000.000	11.000.000	0
2004	MED/2004/004-713	Maroc	BEI- Assainissement villes Marocaines-OUJDA-	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-03-31	31/12/2005	7.000.000	7.000.000	905.690
2004	MED/2004/004-715	Maroc	BEI - ONE-Dépollution de la Centrale Electrique de Mohammedia	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-03-29	31/12/2005	9.000.000	7.000.000	1.171.472
2004	MED/2004/004-576	Maroc	BEI - ONEP IV - Protection de l'environnement	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	2004-03-31	31/12/2005	4.790.000	4.790.000	4.790.000
2006	MED/2006/018-121	Maroc	BEI - Bonification d'intérêts : Assainissement des villes moyennes II	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2006-07-26	31/12/2007	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
Total MED Morocco								982.029.000	770.055.567	576.186.533
2001	DDH/2001/002-814	Maroc	Strengthening of Civil Society in Morocco's rural zones - The necessary Balance between Population, Associations, Local Leaders and Institutions	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	550.826	366.229	311.145

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2004	DDH/2004/016-733	Maroc	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Morocco	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	1.000.000	811.870	616.022
2005	DDH/2005/017-249	Maroc	MP2005 Morocco Campaigns 2 and 3	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	1.025.000	932.311	524.660
Total non MED Morocco								2.575.826	2.110.410	1.451.826
Total non MED (In % of total)								0,26%	0,27%	0,25%
Total Bilateral Morocco								984.604.826	772.165.977	577.638.359
2000		Syrie	Syrian Business Administration School	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			14.000.000		4.626.594
2000		Syrie	Development of cultural tourism	Culture	TA projects/programmes			3.110.000		2.385.745
2000		Syrie	Telecom sector support programme	Communications	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		9.384.448
2001	MED/2001/005-697	Syrie	Water Supply and Sanitation in Support of two Palestinian Refugee Camps	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-10	30/06/2008	8.000.000	7.450.000	5.159.500
2002		Syrie	IMP	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes			6.000.000		5.972.576
2003		Syrie	Allocation globale 2003-2004	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			690.250		585.446
2004	MED/2004/006-264	Syrie	Municipal Administration Modernisation	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	27/07/2007	18.000.000	15.233.619	10.808.967
2004	MED/2004/006-250	Syrie	Support to the Ministry of Finance - Syria	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	28/07/2007	8.000.000	7.036.861	3.490.078
2004	MED/2004/006-226	Syrie	Banking Sector Support Programme II	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	28/07/2007	6.000.000	5.493.837	1.935.089
2005		Syrie	Civil society	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes			2.000.000		0
2005	MED/2005/017-542	Syrie	SME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (Priority 1. Institution Building)	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2005-08-17	23/08/2008	15.000.000	9.420.152	3.504.125
2006	MED/2006/018-364	Syrie	QUALITY AND STANDARDS PROGRAMME (Priority 2. Industrial Modernisation)	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-28	7/08/2009	12.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-365	Syrie	UPGRADING THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR IN SYRIA (Priority 3. Human Resources Development)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-28	7/08/2009	10.000.000	5.999.736	1.199.947
2000	MED/2000/003-297	Syrie	BEI - Electricity Transmission / Bonification d'intérêts	Energy generation and supply	EIB Interest subsidy	2000-02-08	31/12/2006	11.000.000		8.322.557
2001	MED/2001/003-290	Syrie	Health Sector Modernisation Programme (SYR/AIDCO/2001/0215)	Health	EIB Interest subsidy	2002-02-19	31/12/2010	30.000.000	23.889.420	18.267.823
2004	MED/2004/006-252	Syrie	Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training (VET)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-15	28/07/2007	21.000.000	18.333.492	9.012.553
2005	MED/2005/017-546	Syrie	EIB-WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN THE SOUT-WEST OF DAMASCUS (Priority 1. Institution Building)	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2005-08-09	31/12/2006	5.000.000	5.000.000	0
Total MED Syria								179.800.250	97.857.118	84.655.448
2001	DDH/2001/002-811	Syrie	Promoting citizenship in Syria	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	513.426	461.050	461.050
2004	DDH/2004/016-730	Syrie	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Syria	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	500.000	495.898	402.430

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
Total non MED Syria								1.013.426	956.948	863.480
Total non MED (In % of total)								0,56%	0,97%	1,01%
Total Bilateral Syria								180.813.676	98.814.065	85.518.928
2000	MED/2000/003-352	Tunisie	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'éducation de base	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	8/12/2000	31/12/2006	40.000.000	39.794.475	39.798.654
2000		Tunisie	Sommet Industriel de Tunis	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes			92.000		73.600
2001	MED/2001/005-787	Tunisie	Appui aux médias tunisiens	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2002-02-19	31/12/2008	2.150.000	1.648.315	1.387.971
2001		Tunisie	PFN MEDA 1 - Tunisie - Assainissement Taparura	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			8.500.000		0
2002		Tunisie	Renforcement de la Société Civile	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes			1.500.000		0
2002	MED/2002/003-350	Tunisie	Programme d'ajustement structurel (FAS-III)	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	2001-12-18	31/12/2008	80.000.000	67.104.470	67.104.470
2002	MED/2002/004-726	Tunisie	Programme de Modernisation Industrielle	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	31/12/2009	50.000.000	43.591.376	22.411.087
2002	MED/2002/005-050	Tunisie	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	2002-08-02	4/01/2012	20.000.000	12.966.417	12.596.947
2002	MED/2002/003-353	Tunisie	Appui à la modernisation du secteur portuaire	Transport & storage	Sector Budget Support	2002-02-19	31/12/2008	20.000.000	17.814.358	17.814.358
2003	MED/2003/005-858	Tunisie	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	2003-10-23	10/11/2006	48.000.000	47.905.368	25.235.829
2003	MED/2003/006-015	Tunisie	Allocation globale 2004 - Délégation Tunisie	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2003-06-25	31/12/2004	684.000	413.104	413.104
2004	MED/2004/016-928	Tunisie	TUNISIE : Appui à la modernisation du système judiciaire	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2004-10-29	4/11/2007	22.000.000	1.949.589	739.618
2005	MED/2005/017-322	Tunisie	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	2005-08-22	26/08/2008	78.000.000	77.894.045	39.086.427
2005	MED/2005/017-210	Tunisie	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Enseignement secondaire en Tunisie	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	2005-08-22	26/08/2008	30.000.000	29.724.688	10.194.813
2006	MED/2006/018-438	Tunisie	Tunisie - Programme d'appui à la compétitivité (PAC I)	Public sector financial management	General Budget Support	2006-11-17	20/11/2009	41.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-181	Tunisie	Programme d'appui au secteur de la formation professionnelle en Tunisie (MANFORM II)	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	2006-08-03	3/08/2009	30.000.000	0	0
2000		Tunisie	BEI - Appui au secteur Privé - FCR	Private Sector Development	EIB Risk capital			30.000.000	30.000.000	30.000.000
2000	MED/2000/003-349	Tunisie	BEI - Gestion des déchets solides: Bonification d'intérêts	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2000-11-25	31/12/2006	5.600.000	5.600.000	5.600.000
2005	MED/2005/017-463	Tunisie	Bonification d'intérêt BEI - ONAS IV - Assainissement liquide	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2005-08-22	31/12/2006	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000
Total MED Tunisia								517.526.000	386.406.206	282.456.878
2001	DDH/2001/002-839	Tunisie	Projet de Restructuration de la Ligue Tunisienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-21	1/01/2002	229.600	229.600	206.640
2002	DDH/2002/002-507	Tunisie	Strengthening the trade Union Mouvement in Tunisia	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-20	31/12/2006	716.800	716.800	645.119
Total non MED Tunisia								946.400	946.400	851.759
Total non MED (In % of total)								0,18%	0,24%	0,30%
Total Bilateral Tunisia								518.472.400	387.352.606	283.308.637

Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Date décision	Date limite de contractualisation (FDC ILC)	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
2001	DDH/2001/002-865	Israël	Human Rights in Custody	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-04-22	31/12/2002	1.511.440	599.369	599.369
2002	DDH/2002/002-928	Israël	Mixed Cities: Equal Access to housing rights	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-07-10	31/12/2003	790.666	705.939	705.939
2003	DDH/2003/005-951	Israël	B7-701 EIDHR Microprojects 2003, Israel	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-11-19	31/12/2004	0	0	0
2004	DDH/2004/016-725	Israël	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Israel	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-05-14	31/12/2005	435.000	414.774	332.485
2005	DDH/2005/017-242	Israël	MP2005 Israel Campaigns 2 and 4	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	855.000	830.846	658.980
Total Non MED Israël								3.592.106	2.550.928	2.296.773
2000	MEDTQ/05/00	Turquie	Structural Adjustment Facility SAF for Turkey	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	23/11/2000	NA	150.000.000	150.000.000	150.000.000
2000	PHARE/TQ0001-P (2034)	Turquie	TQ0001-P MEDA REPRODUCT HEALTH	Health	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-20	31/12/2008	55000000	52156813,28	44340084,2
2000	PHARE/TQ0002-P (2035)	Turquie	TQ0002-P MEDA VET	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-01	31/12/2008	51020000	47062807,74	44042044,42
2000	PHARE/TQ0004-P (2037)	Turquie	TQ0004-P DRINKING WATER SANLIURFA	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-01	31/12/2007	21300000	17913009,11	16697875,51
2000	PHARE/TUR/2000/2600 (4290)	Turquie	Marmara Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme (MERP)	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-18	31/12/2006	20000000	20000000	18834112,37
2000	PHARE/TQ0007-P (2039)	Turquie	TQ0007-P BEI BURSA WASTEWATER	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	2000-12-08	31/12/2007	16058000	16058000	12702096,18
2000	PHARE/2000/016-927	Turquie	Support to the Quality of Infrastructure	Other Infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-24	31/12/2008	13000000	10977402,38	8905212,08
2000	PHARE/TQ0006-P (2038)	Turquie	TQ0006-P JEAN MONET SCHOLARSHIP	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-22	31/12/2008	10000000	9899177,78	8992391,98
2000	PHARE/TQ0003-P (2036)	Turquie	TQ0003-P REHAB BALAT & FENER	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-01	30/06/2008	7000000	6999999,83	3852273,09
2001	PHARE/TQ0102-P (2071)	Turquie	TQ0102-P Meda AFP 2001	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-17	31/12/2006	147.000.000	145943503,8	100695044
2001	PHARE/TQ0101-P (2070)	Turquie	TQ0101-P GAP Regional development	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-01-15	31/12/2007	43500000	39710492,36	35230610,62
2001	PHARE/2001/016-936	Turquie	Diyarbakir Wastewater	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	1999-03-30	31/12/2021	9100000	8934943,38	8934943,38
2001	PHARE/2001/016-939	Turquie	MEDA GLOBAL ALLOCATION 2000 FOR TURKEY	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2000-10-17	31/12/2002	4903000	4268513,52	2309950,52
2001	PHARE/2001/016-937	Turquie	GAP Regional Development Programme	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-01-15	31/12/2007	3500000	0	0
2001	PHARE/2001/016-938	Turquie	Turkey - Information and Communication Activities-Complementary Programme	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2000-10-17	31/12/2005	97000	89153,1	70153,1
Total MED Turkey								551.478.000	530.013.816	455.606.791
2001	DDH/2001/002-888	Turquie	Micro-projets, Délégation, Turquie	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-12-11	31/12/2004	600.000	561.707	524.199
2001	DDH/2001/002-786	Turquie	ALL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL - Program for Promotion of Awareness and Respect for Human Rights among DISK Members	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	550.128	495.116	495.116
2001	DDH/2001/002-772	Turquie	B7-701/2001/2042 - Social Support and Legal Assistance for the Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors	Rehabilitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-08-17	31/12/2002	344.942	344.942	344.942

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Total non MED Turkey								1.495.070	1.401.766	1.364.258
Total non MED (In % of total)								0,27%	0,26%	0,30%
Total Bilateral Turkey								552.973.070	531.415.582	456.971.049
2000		Région Méditerranée	Framework Contract	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			1.800.000		1.740.013
2000		Région Méditerranée	SMAP Correspondants - Réunions f BXL dans le cadre de Procesus de Barcelone	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			72.011		46.852
2000		Région Méditerranée	SMAP-Correspondants - Water Forum	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			44.050		22.025
2000		Région Méditerranée	Symp. Euromed Cult. De la Paix (Hanovre)	Culture	TA projects/programmes			80.436		64.349
2000		Région Méditerranée	Réunion d'Expert sur la Coopération Audiovisuelle	Culture	TA projects/programmes			147.695		122.712
2000		Région Méditerranée	16th Euro-Med Summit of CES and similar institution	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			38.740		30.192
2000		Région Méditerranée	Le Rôle de la Diversité Culturelle au seuil du 3ième Mi.	Culture	TA projects/programmes			200.000		161.552
2000		Région Méditerranée	GCRAI (With World Bank)	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			2.000.000		2.000.000
2000	MED/2000/003-961	Région Méditerranée	EUROMED HERITAGE II - Programme régional de soutien au développement du patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen	Culture	TA projects/programmes	2000-11-07	31/12/2008	30.000.000	28.893.110	24.188.025
2000	MED/2000/003-958	Région Méditerranée	Innovation, Technologie et Qualité dans les Entreprises	Private sector development	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-15	31/12/2009	15.000.000	14.503.900	8.557.200
2000	MED/2000/004-782	Région Méditerranée	MEPP 2000/2092: Middle East Peace Process - 2000	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-11	31/12/2008	22.900.000		10.845.313
2000	MED/2000/003-956	Région Méditerranée	Promotion of Euro-Med Market instruments & mechanisms	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-15	31/12/2008	9.900.000	9.173.426	6.918.933
2000	MED/2000/003-965	Région Méditerranée	Femise (2ème phase)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2000-12-14	31/12/2006	6.332.000	5.660.788	5.660.788
2000		Région Méditerranée	Projets Régionaux Transport Maritimes (engagement complémentaire)	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes			5.435.365		1.408.460
2000		Région Méditerranée	MED HERITAGE I RECOMMITMENT (engagement complémentaire)	Culture	TA projects/programmes			1.804.450		1.171.864
2000		Région Méditerranée	Energy MED: Cadre Légal+ Instit. du Secteur	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes			4.900.000		4.038.219
2000		Région Méditerranée	COOP EURO-MED DES PME (engagement complémentaire)	Private sector development	TA projects/programmes			1.400.130		803.702
2000		Région Méditerranée	MEDSTAT I (Engagement complémentaire)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes			1.915.470		1.154.601
2000		Région Méditerranée	Actions Jeunesse Programme 2000	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			38.055		0
2000		Région Méditerranée	Actions Jeunesse Programme 2000	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			107.728		0
2000	MED/2000/003-983	Région Méditerranée	EuroMeSCO network of foreign policy institutes	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2001-01-01	30/06/2006	1.930.000	1.930.000	1.930.000
2000	MED/2000/003-955	Région Méditerranée	The Private Participation in Mediterranean Infrastructure - Programme - Phase 2	Private sector development	TA projects/programmes	2000-10-06	30/06/2006	1.681.800	1.649.784	1.649.784

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2000		Région Méditerranée	MEDA Global Allocation (Decision of the Commission PE/2000/2941)	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			2.000.000		1.649.784
2000		Région Méditerranée	Jeunesse (géré par EAC)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			3.089.375		946.919
2001		Région Méditerranée	allocation globale 2001	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			28.000.000		23.751.754
2001		Région Méditerranée	AIDE AUX GROUPES AD HOC DU FORUM EUROMED DE L'ENERGIE	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes			2.000.000		1.762.876
2001		Région Méditerranée	Support for strategic agricultural research by the CGIAR	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes			1.500.000		1.500.000
2001		Région Méditerranée	MEPP - Recolment engagement complémentaire	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			100.000		99.867
2001		Région Méditerranée	MEPP - Recolment - engagement complémentaire	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			17.118.496		8.992.876
2001		Région Méditerranée	Investment Promotion Agencies - Recolment engagement complémentaire	Private sector development	TA projects/programmes			3.950.000		3.160.000
2001		Région Méditerranée	Euromed Audiovisual - recolment engagement complémentaire	Culture	TA projects/programmes			1.389.054		1.009.536
2001	MED/2001/004-684	Région Méditerranée	Euro-Mediterranean Water Programme 2001 Regional Financing Proposal	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2001-09-26	31/12/2005	40.000.000	36.978.156	28.914.570
2001	MED/2001/004-360	Région Méditerranée	Programme régional de coopération statistique euro-méditerranéenne (2è phase) - MEDSTAT	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2001-11-22	31/12/2005	30.000.000	29.301.764	16.477.076
2001	MED/2001/004-855	Région Méditerranée	Euro Med Programme for the Environment SMAP 2000	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programmes	2001-11-22	31/12/2005	30.000.000	24.971.637	20.723.218
2001	MED/2001/004-368	Région Méditerranée	Euro Mediterranean Transport Project	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2001-09-26	31/12/2005	20.000.000	19.867.026	14.664.561
2001		Région Méditerranée	Euromed Information Society II	Communications	TA projects/programmes			20.000.000		14.765.092
2001		Région Méditerranée	Activité Culturelles Locales 2001	Culture	TA projects/programmes			1.202.770		835.799
2001		Région Méditerranée	Activités Culturelles Régionales 2001	Culture	TA projects/programmes			696.000		572.798
2001		Région Méditerranée	MEDA II Allocat.Globale 2000 - Activ. D'inform.2001	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			301.560		130.758
2001		Région Méditerranée	Conf. : Acces to Justice - University of Uppasala - Allocation Globale	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes			122.000		97.600
2001		Région Méditerranée	Organisation des visites d'information pour les Groupes Spécifiques Provenant de 12 Partenaires	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			300.466		261.922
2001		Région Méditerranée	Euro-Mediterranean Info & Training Seminars for Diplomats	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			718.140		546.857
2001		Région Méditerranée	REUNION HAUTS FONCTIONNAIRES JAI-MONTELLIER	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes			115.246		87.805
2001		Région Méditerranée	3rd Meeting of SMAP Correspondents	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes			45.000		35.033
2001		Région Méditerranée	MEPP II Recolment (engagement complémentaire)	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			2.250.000		0

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2001		Région Méditerranée	Mediterranean Electric Ring (<u>engagement complémentaire</u>)	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes			241.500		173.250
2001		Région Méditerranée	Jeunesse 2002-2006 (géré par EAC)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		8.089.067
2002		Région Méditerranée	MEPP 1999/0278: Middle East Peace Process - 1999 (<u>engagement complémentaire</u>)	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes			2.570.000		2.256.596
2001	MED/2001/004-737	Région Méditerranée	OPERATION SINDBAD	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2000-09-21	3/10/2003	332.297	265.838	265.838
2002		Région Méditerranée	PLAN DE FIN.RÉGIONAL MEDA 2002 - Information and Communication Programme	Communications	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		6.132.400
2002	MED/2002/004-142	Région Méditerranée	Bonne Gouvernance et amélioration de l'Etat de droit	Civil society & human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-11-13	31/12/2005	6.000.000	5.764.901	4.797.178
2003		Région Méditerranée	TEMPUS 2003 (géré par EAC)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			22.500.000		18.409.339
2003	MED/2003/005-016	Région Méditerranée	Allocation globale 2003-2004 (25 Mio €)	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2003-06-25	31/12/2004	19.136.650	18.135.212	16.167.843
2003	MED/2003/004-778	Région Méditerranée	Middle East Peace Projects (MEPP) 2003	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-24	31/12/2004	10.000.000	8.824.800	7.982.663
2003	MED/2003/004-801	Région Méditerranée	Euromed Heritage III	Culture	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-02	31/12/2004	10.000.000	9.519.065	7.289.158
2003	MED/2003/004-764	Région Méditerranée	Training of public administrations	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-24	31/12/2004	6.000.000	6.000.000	4.532.785
2003	MED/2003/004-698	Région Méditerranée	Support to the implementation of the south-south sub-regional Free Trade Area of "Agadir"	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-24	5/05/2006	4.000.000	3.875.000	2.858.105
2003	MED/2003/004-763	Région Méditerranée	EMWISS/SEMIDE Phase II	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	2003-04-24	31/12/2004	2.000.000		1.727.507
2004		Région Méditerranée	TEMPUS 2004 (géré par EAC)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			21.500.000		14.003.112
2004		Région Méditerranée	Education and training for employment	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			5.000.000		4.500.000
2005		Région Méditerranée	Lebanon: sub-regional programme for Palestinian Refugees	Emergency	TA projects/programmes			4.000.000		3.238.659
2004	MED/2004/006-265	Région Méditerranée	EUROMED AUDIOVISUEL II	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-06	31/12/2005	12.500.000	14.959.772	9.317.704
2004	MED/2004/016-703	Région Méditerranée	Programme de voisinage 2004 (volet énergie)	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-26	6/09/2007	14.000.000	10.951.986	3.733.999
2004	MED/2004/006-261	Région Méditerranée	Troisième programme régional pour l'environnement (SMAP III)	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-06	31/12/2005	15.000.000	13.474.638	6.469.558
2004	MED/2004/006-266	Région Méditerranée	Programme EUROMED "Rôle de la femme dans la vie économique"	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-06	31/12/2005	5.000.000	4.712.620	3.637.131
2004	MED/2004/006-268	Région Méditerranée	Euromed Cooperation on Maritime Safety and prevention of pollution from ships (SAFEMED)	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2004-07-26	31/12/2005	4.500.000	4.054.479	2.054.479
2004		Région Méditerranée	Euro-Mediterranean Satellite Navigation (GNSS) Project	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	26/10/2004	10/12/2008	4.500.000	4.500.000	4.500.000
2004	MED/2004/006-262	Région Méditerranée	NATP II New Approaches to Telecommunications Policy	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-06	31/12/2005	4.000.000	3.999.520	3.040.169

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2004	MED/2004/016-704	Région Méditerranée	MED-ENEC (Energy efficiency in the construction sector in the Mediterranean)	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes	2004-08-19	31/12/2005	4.000.000	3.997.990	1.653.979
2005		Région Méditerranée	TEMPUS (régional)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			12.000.000		7.572.056
2005		Région Méditerranée	Palestinian Refugees	Emergency	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		7.789.838
2006		Région Méditerranée	Euromed audiovisuel II (reliquat 2004 - cis en 2004 / budget 2005)	Culture	TA projects/programmes			2.500.000		1.064.904
2005	MED/2005/017-088	Région Méditerranée	ALLOCATION GLOBALE MEDA 2005/2006	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2005-02-18	31/12/2006	20.000.000	17.648.116	14.504.612
2005	MED/2005/017-589	Région Méditerranée	Programme de voisinage MEDA 2005 : coopération transnationale/transfrontalière	Transnational cooperation	TA projects/programmes	2005-10-27	27/10/2008	9.400.000	2.100.891	256.185
2005	MED/2005/017-359	Région Méditerranée	MED-PACT: Partnership Programme between local and regional authorities in the Mediterranean	Local development	TA projects/programmes	2005-06-16	31/12/2006	5.000.000	4.996.636	1.659.976
2005	MED/2005/017-591	Région Méditerranée	Euro-Med Jeunesse III	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2005-10-13	11/10/2008	5.000.000	3.976.922	2.082.174
2005	MED/2005/017-592	Région Méditerranée	Programme de voisinage MEDA 2005 - Promotion d'un espace aérien euro-méditerranéen	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2005-10-27	31/12/2006	5.000.000	4.999.500	1.458.463
2005		Région Méditerranée	Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	2/08/2005	4/08/2008	5.000.000	5.000.000	3.239.791
2005	MED/2005/017-113	Région Méditerranée	Etudes et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière économique	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2005-06-16	31/12/2006	5.000.000	4.896.250	1.877.646
2005	MED/2005/017-116	Région Méditerranée	Etudes et Dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen en matière de coopération politique et de sécurité	Political dialogue	TA projects/programmes	2005-06-16	31/12/2006	5.000.000	4.899.755	2.111.089
2005	MED/2005/017-593	Région Méditerranée	Programme de voisinage MEDA 2005 : Appui technique au Bureau conjoint israélo-palestinien dans le domaine des transports	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2005-10-27	31/12/2006	2.000.000	0	0
2006		Région Méditerranée	TEMPUS 2005 (projet régional)	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			6.500.000		2.314.356
2007		Région Méditerranée	TEMPUS 2006	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes			18.000.000		0
2006		Région Méditerranée	Palestinian Refugees	Emergency	TA projects/programmes			10.000.000		2.300.000
2006	MED/2006/018-255	Région Méditerranée	ALLOCATION GLOBALE MEDA 2006/2007	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-31	31/12/2007	15.000.000	9.661.920	5.409.150
2006		Région Méditerranée	Avian influenza and human influenza pandemic preparedness	Health	TA projects/programmes	1/06/2006	15/12/2009	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000
2006	MED/2006/018-266	Région Méditerranée	MEDA-JAI II	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-24	31/12/2007	10.000.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-262	Région Méditerranée	SAFEMED II	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-24	31/12/2007	5.500.000	0	0
2006	MED/2006/018-693	Région Méditerranée	MEDA-JAI II - Volet Police	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-24	31/12/2007	5.000.000	5.000.000	1.500.000

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2006	MED/2006/018-267	Région Méditerranée	Support for the Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration	Energy generation and supply	TA projects/programmes	2006-07-24	31/12/2007	4.600.000	198.509	114.766
2006		Région Méditerranée	Euro-Mediterranean Satellite Navigation Follow-on Project (Euromed GNSS II)	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	22/12/2006	23/12/2009	4.500.000	4.500.000	4.500.000
2000	MED/2000/003-963	Région Méditerranée	BEI - Autorisation globale sur capitaux à risques	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2000-10-12	31/12/2006	20.000.000	12.000.000	12.000.000
2001	MED/2001/003-981	Région Méditerranée	BEI : Risk Capital Facility - Plan d'activité de la FEMIP (Facilité euro-méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat) capitaux à risque	Economic institutional support	EIB Risk capital	2001-09-26	31/12/2005	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000
2003	MED/2003/005-874	Région Méditerranée	EIB: Risk Capital Facility	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2003-03-10	31/12/2004	22.000.000	22.000.000	22.000.000
2004	MED/2004/006-084	Région Méditerranée	EIB Risk Capital Facility: tranche 2004	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2004-02-18	31/12/2005	28.000.000	28.000.000	28.000.000
2005	MED/2005/017-287	Région Méditerranée	Facilité de capital à risque - tranche 2005	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2005-06-16	31/12/2006	40.000.000	40.000.000	40.000.000
2006	MED/2006/017-978	Région Méditerranée	Facilité de Capital à risque - tranche 2006	Private sector development	EIB Risk capital	2006-04-10	31/12/2007	60.000.000	60.000.000	60.000.000
Total MED Regional								904.406.484	575.843.910	627.086.807
2002	DDH/2002/002-562	Région Méditerranée	Promoting Women's Rights Through Empowerment, Awareness Raising & Legal and Political Reform in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Gaza & West Bank	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-16	2/12/2003	890.000	863.379	863.379
2002	DDH/2002/002-541	Région Méditerranée	Enhancing the Role of Civil Society in Human Rights and Political Reform in the Arab Region	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-16	31/12/2003	800.000	800.000	720.000
2002	DDH/2002/002-536	Région Méditerranée	Equipping Civil Society to Combat Corruption in the Arab World	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2002-12-12	31/12/2006	705.000	659.666	659.666
2003	DDH/2003/005-680	Région Méditerranée	Mediterranean Masters in Human Rights & Democratisation	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-08-14	31/12/2004	662.820	662.820	662.820
2003	DDH/2003/005-933	Région Méditerranée	B7-701 Call for Proposals 2003 EuropAid/117059/C/G - Budget 2003	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-11-19	31/12/2004	650.000	623.000	560.699
2003	DDH/2003/005-056	Région Méditerranée	Promoting the Rights of Women & Children Through Information - B7-701/2003/3014	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2003-09-12	31/12/2004	600.000	589.043	195.152
2004	DDH/2004/017-028	Région Méditerranée	19 04 03 Global Commitment "Wider Middle East	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2004-12-17	31/12/2005	4.000.000	3.917.088	2.448.698
2005	DDH/2005/017-255	Région Méditerranée	EIDHR MP 2005 - MEDA area (WBG & Algeria)	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	1.275.000	1.017.606	812.321
2005	DDH/2005/017-251	Région Méditerranée	MP2005 Complement Egypt & Lebanon	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	2005-04-28	31/12/2006	340.000	300.103	200.235
Total Non MED regional								9.922.820	9.432.706	7.122.970
Total non MED (In % of total)								1,09%	1,61%	1,12%
Total Regional								914.329.304	585.276.615	634.209.777
2003		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Annual contribution 2003 within the framework of the Convention between the EC and UNRWA concerning aid to refugees	Emergency		20/03/2003	1/01/2006	57.750.000	57.750.000	57.750.000

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2004		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Annual contribution 2004 within the framework of the Convention between the EC and UNRWA concerning aid to refugees in the countries of the Near East (2002-2005)	Emergency		5/04/2004	1/01/2005	60.637.500	60.637.500	60.637.500
2004		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Special Contribution to UNRWA for emergency needs in Gaza Strip	Refugees		6/12/2004	31/07/2008	20.000.000	20.000.000	19.000.000
2005		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Annual Contribution 2005 in the framework of the Convention between the European Community and UNRWA concerning aid to refugees in the countries of the Near East (2002-2005)	Other multisector		11/03/2005	31/12/2005	63.669.375	63.669.375	63.669.375
2006		Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Annual Contribution 2006 to UNRWA concerning aid to refugees in the countries of the Near East	Social sector		6/03/2006	17/03/2007	64.407.000	64.407.000	64.407.000
Total EC contribution to UNRWA								266.463.875	266.463.875	265.463.875
Sub-total MED Bilateral (without Turkey)								3.597.580.301	2.696.733.383	2.095.800.721
Sub-total non MED Bilateral (without Turkey)								100.375.884	91.320.385	87.586.161
Total MED (Bilateral+Turkey+Regional)								5.053.464.785	3.802.591.109	3.178.494.320
Total Non MED (Bilateral+Turkey+Regional)								111.793.774	102.154.856	96.073.388

Note 1: The sub-totals and totals do not include the Commission contributions to the UNRWA

Note 2: The analysis of specific interventions (4 in Morocco and 4 in Egypt) showed that they have not been financed through budget support. The inventory has therefore been adapted accordingly. If we exclude WB&GS and Turkey, the inventory presents 25 interventions in total funded through budget support.

Note 3: The list of interventions does not include credits for administrative expenditure (€147.38m) that fall under MEDA II as they did not finance cooperation activities

Annex 4: Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria and Indicators

EQ1	To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?												
<p>Evaluation Criterion and link with intervention logic: The question is essentially one of relevance and compliance with article 1 of the MEDA II Regulation. In the intervention logic diagram, it concerns the adequacy of the selection of activities/instruments and operational objectives with the specific objectives pursued. Indirectly the question also addresses the cross cutting issues criterion as it will verify that they are appropriately taken into account into the priorities.</p>													
<p>Coverage of the question: The question analyses the formulation of the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and the decision process referred to in the CSP and RSP (and Action Plans). It relates to activities funded under the MEDA programme but it also takes into account the existence of the non financial cooperation instruments (the trade arrangements, e.g.) and of the funding provided via other channels such as the contribution to UNRWA, the support to the promotion of human rights via the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIHDR), humanitarian assistance. Activities conducted under these other budget lines will not be analysed, but it is important to be aware of their existence to understand the comprehensive cooperation strategy of the Commission. The question will verify in particular that: - the Commission support programmes explicitly elaborate how they are supporting the pursuit of the objectives of the Barcelona process; - the Commission support programmes also verify the commitment and priorities of the partners with respect to the pursued objectives; - the Commission support programmes are designed with the view to maximise regional cooperation and integration.</p>													
			Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
				Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Groups	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
					Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
<p>J.1.1 Strategic and programming documents show explicitly the links between each of the proposed strategic interventions and one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process.</p>													
I.1.1.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a justification of the selection of the priority sectors and of their strategic contribution to one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process.	CSP/NIPS	x										
I.1.1.2	Existence in the MOU and FA of an explanation of the link between the proposed intervention and their strategic contribution to one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process.	MOU and FA	x										
I.1.1.3	Views of stakeholders on appropriateness of the priorities chosen with respect to the objective of the achievement of the Barcelona Process goals.	Evaluation reports; studies; consultation of resource persons.		x	x	x	x		x				

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Groups	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory	
Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries		Other								
I.1.1.4	The recommendations of the evaluations of Regulation MEDA I regarding strategic programming have been taken into consideration in MEDA II Programming.	Evaluations of MEDA I, MEDA I Regulation and MEDA II mid-term; strategic and programming documents.	x	x								
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.1.2	<i>Strategic and programming documents refer to and support the efforts of the partners to achieve one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process.</i>											
I.1.2.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a reference to the partners' priorities and their link to the Barcelona objectives.	CSP/NIPS	x									
I.1.2.2	Existence in the MOU and FA of a reference to the partners' priorities and their link to the Barcelona objectives.	MOU and FA	x									
I.1.2.3	Views of stakeholders on appropriateness of the priorities chosen with respect to those of the partner.	Evaluation reports; studies; consultation of resource persons.		x	x	x	x		x			
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J1.3	<i>The strategic and programming documents aim at maximising regional cooperation.</i>											
I.1.3.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a proposal of interventions that valorise and take advantage of the cooperation between the MPCs and establish cooperation networks between them and between them and the European partners.	CSP/NIPS RSP/RIPS Action Plans	x									
I.1.3.2	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of references to the articulation between bilateral and regional/multi cooperation and of mechanisms to promote it.	CSP/NIPS RSP/RIPS	x									
I.1.3.3	The rationale for intervening via bilateral and/or regional/multi-country levels is explained in the strategic and programming documents.	CSP/NIPS RSP/RIPS Action Plans	x									
I.1.3.4	Views of stakeholders on the appropriateness of the choice and mix of the levels of interventions.	Evaluation reports; studies; consultation of resource persons.		x	x	x	x		x			

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators							
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Groups	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries		Other						
	<i>Validation:</i> Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									

EQ2	To what extent are the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?													
<p>Evaluation Criterion and link with intervention logic: Like EQ1, the question is mostly one of <i>relevance</i> ; it is also directly one of sustainability insofar as ownership by the partner and stakeholders is a key factor of sustainability. It examines the consistency between the regional and bilateral instruments and in that sense relates also to efficiency.</p>														
<p>Coverage of the question: The question aims at verifying that the interventions focus on priority needs of the partner Governments and that the selection is made in view of supporting those priorities that are the most relevant and important for the implementation of the AA and the pursuit of the Barcelona process objectives. It also verifies that implemented programmes and projects correspond to mutually agreed priorities as reflected in the NIP and RIP. These aspects are key conditions to ensure ownership by the beneficiary from the identification and formulation stage of the interventions.</p>														
			Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators										
						Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
							Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
<p>J.2.1 The selection of interventions is based on a shared analysis of the needs of the beneficiary MPC.</p>														
I.2.1.1	Existence in the programming documents of a reference to a consultative process and an analysis of the needs.	CSP/NIPS; MOU & FA; monitoring and evaluation reports.	x											
I.2.1.2	Existence and availability of analytical studies conducted at the identification stage.	Identification/feasibility studies	x											
I.2.1.3	Views of stakeholders on the appropriateness of the identification and analysis of the needs.	Evaluation reports; studies; consultation of resource persons.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
<p><i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>														
<p>J.2.2 The strategic documents verify that bilateral interventions selected to respond to strategic needs are also priorities of the partner governments.</p>														
I.2.2.1.	Existence in the partner government policy documents and programmes of reference to the same needs than those supported by the Commission	Strategic documents; and interviews with partner's authorities.	x		x									
<p><i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>														
<p>J.2.3 The Commission's programmed and/or implemented interventions at regional level are consistent with those programmed and/or implemented at bilateral level</p>														

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.2.3.1	The rationale for conducting interventions at national or regional level is explained and justified in the projects/programmes documents and confirmed by the partner authorities and the beneficiaries.	Programming documents and interviews.	x	x	x	x		x				
I.2.3.2	The level (regional or national) at which interventions are programmed and implemented has permitted economies of scale and a better response to the needs of the partners.	Programming documents and interviews.	x	x	x	x		x				
I.2.3.3	National and regional programmes covering similar geographic areas avoid duplication and are designed and implemented so as to be complementary. <i>Validation</i> : Based on document analysis and convergence of opinions	Programming documents and interviews. Evaluation reports.	x	x	x	x		x				
J.2.4	<i>Commission's regional/multicountry interventions reflect common priorities and shared ownership of MPC</i>											
I.2.4.1	Existence of references to a consultative process and a shared analysis of the needs for the elaboration of the regional and multicountry programmes.	Preparatory documents, RSP/RIPS, MOU & FA; monitoring and evaluation reports.	x	x	x	x	x					
I.2.4.2	Existence of structures and mechanisms ensuring the collective ownership of the regional/multicountry programmes.	Preparatory documents, RSP/RIPS, MOU & FA; monitoring and evaluation reports.	x	x	x	x	x					
I.2.4.3	Views of the concerned partners on their ownership of the regional/multicountry programmes. <i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.	Evaluation reports; studies; consultation of resource persons.	x		x	x	x					

EQ3	To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?											
	<p>Evaluation criterion and link with intervention logic: The question is one of effectiveness and impact and it relates to the materialisation of specific objectives (progressive establishment of a free trade area, accelerating the pace of socio-economic development) supporting the intermediate objective of constructing a zone of shared prosperity.</p>											
	<p>Coverage of the question: It will assess the existence of the Commission support to promote an enabling environment for trade and private sector development, in particular to the reform of the regulatory framework, the progress towards trade liberalisation (including, where relevant, privatisation), regional intergration, and access to the EU markets. It will attempt to assess the contribution of these efforts in terms of trade, investment and growth. These interventions are essentially bilateral and shaped to the countries specific situations. It might therefore be difficult to derive a global assessment for the competitiveness of the region as a whole.</p>											
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	partner countries	Officials of	Beneficiaries	Other				
J.3.1	The Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade have contributed to the creation of an enabling environment for trade oriented activities.											
I.3.1.1	A significant share of Commission bilateral and multicountry support has been directed to the reform of the legal and regulatory framework (e.g. tariff dismantlement, access to foreign currency, customs procedures, enterprise registration, competition law, etc..)	Supported programmes/activities and resources allocated to them. Financing agreements.	x									
I.3.1.2	As a result of Commission support legal and regulatory framework reforms improving the environment of trade oriented activities have been adopted by the beneficiaries.	Progress and evaluation reports. National policy documents.	x		x							
	Validation : Based on the number and the importance of reforms undertaken compared to the objectives, within the analysed selection of projects.											
J.3.2	Trade liberalisation has effectively progressed in the MEDA Region											
I.3.2.1	Progress along the conclusion and implementation of FTAs between EU and MEDA countries	Trade agreements, Trade Policy Review (WTO)	x	x	x		x					
I.3.2.2	Trade agreements concluded among countries of the region	Trade agreements, Trade Policy Review (WTO)	x	x	x		x					
I.3.2.3	Evolution of tariffs and non tariff barriers	Analytical studies, evaluation reports, interviews with operators and stakeholders.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.3.2.4	Evolution of state monopolies	Analytical studies, evaluation reports, interviews with operators and stakeholders.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
I.3.2.5	Evolution of country position in surveys ("Doing business in...") and competitiveness indexes	Analytical studies, evaluation reports, interviews with operators and stakeholders.	x									
I.3.2.6	Evidence that Commission interventions contributed to the evolutions observed under the previous five indicators	Analytical studies, evaluation reports..	x	x	x		x					
I.3.2.7	Opinions of trade operators	Interviews with operators and stakeholders.							x			
	<i>Validation:</i> Based on documentary analyses and on the perception of operators and stakeholders, within the analysed selection of projects.											
J.3.3	<i>Regional integration among the MPCs economies has progressed</i>											
I.3.3.1	Evolution of intra-regional trade	Analytical studies and statistics	x									
I.3.3.2	Evolution of intra-regional investment	Analytical studies and statistics	x									
I.3.3.3	Evolution of intra-regional infrastructure	Analytical studies and statistics	x									
I.3.3.4	Opinions of operators (exporters, investors, entrepreneurs)	Interviews of resources persons							x			
	<i>Validation:</i> Based on documentary analyses and on the perception of operators and stakeholders, within the analysed selection of projects.											
J.3.4	<i>Access to the EU market has been facilitated and has improved.</i>											
I.3.4.1	Evolution of EU tariffs on imports originating from the MPCs	Analytical studies and statistics	x									
I.3.4.2	Evolution of EU-MPC trade	Analytical studies and statistics	x									
	<i>Validation:</i> Based on documentary analysis											
J.3.5	<i>Programmes/projects targeted to industrial modernisation, trade capacity building and private sector development have resulted in improved competitiveness and growth performance of the targeted sectors and enterprises.</i>											
I.3.5.1	These projects include indicators that permit to assess results in these areas.	Progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports.	x					x				
I.3.5.2	Evolution of these indicators points towards progress	Analysis of available indicators	x					x				
I.3.5.3	Statistics on growth, investment, and employment in the targeted sectors	Analytical studies and statistics	x					x				

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.3.5.4	Opinions of operators (exporters, investors, entrepreneurs) targeted by the Commission's interventions.	Interviews of resources persons							x			
	<i>Validation:</i> Based on documentary analyses and on the perception of operators and stakeholders, within the analysed selection of projects.											

EQ4	To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?														
	<p>Evaluation Criterion and link with intervention logic: The question relates to relevance, effectiveness and impact. It aims at verifying the contribution of the activities undertaken to the intermediate objective of constructing a zone of share prosperity, under the overarching objective of Community cooperation with third countries to reduce poverty.</p>														
	<p>Coverage of the question: The question extends the analysis of question EQ3 and includes also the interventions directly targeted to poverty alleviation (such as local development, support to the social sector in the form of projects or budget aid, etc.) to verify whether institutional and economic improvements achieved with the assistance of the Commission supported interventions and policies have permitted an improvement of living conditions, and particularly of those of the poorest segments of the populations. Attention will be placed on the vulnerable groups and the groups that might be harmed by economic and trade reforms. By improvement of livelihood it is meant improvement in income, employment, access to social services but also recognition of basic rights and dignity. The budgetary sustainability of the reforms engaged will be duly taken into account as it is a key issue to ensure the sustainable delivery of social services.</p>														
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators												
			Deskwork	Interviews with						Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group survey	Questionnaire	Statistical work on inventory		
				Commission's officials	partner countries	Officials of	Beneficiaries	Other							
J.4.1	The Commission has devoted support programmes, projects and activities that aims at the vulnerable groups and at the mitigation of negative social impacts of economic and trade reforms.														
I.4.1.1	Share and evolution of the resources targeted to vulnerable groups	Inventory of projects	x												x
I.4.1.2	Share and evolution of resources intended to mitigate negative social impacts of economic and trade reforms.	Inventory of projects and interviews with Commission task managers.	x	x											
I.4.1.3	Disbursement rate of these projects compared to that of other projects.	Inventory of projects	x												x
	<p>Validation : The share of resource allocated to this end in the various countries is directly proportional with the gravity of the poverty situation as revealed by global indicators such as poverty line, and with specific characteristics (such as rural/urban distribution).; disbursement rate on these projects does not compare unfavourably with that of other projects.</p>														
J.4.2	Poverty reduction and protection of the poor have been factored in the design of the Commission's interventions (even outside social sectors)														

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators								
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
I.4.2.1	Project preparatory documents and technical and administrative provisions identify specific actions and related support to alleviate poverty and/or to mitigate the likely negative social impacts of the supported reforms/activities.	Preparatory documents, TAP, ToR	x								
I.4.2.2	Project/programme documents include indicators that permit to monitor the implementation of these actions and their results.	Preparatory documents, TAP, ToR	x								
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of projects										
J.4.3	<i>Employability and economic opportunities for the poor have improved</i>										
I.4.3.1	Evolution of indicators on employability and economic opportunities included in the project documents	Monitoring and evaluation reports, interviews.	x								
I.4.3.2	Facts and statements about employability and economic opportunities	National statistics and analysis; studies by international institutions, academic centres, NGOs.	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of projects										
J.4.4	<i>The Commission has aimed at involving the civil society in the development and monitoring of social and basic services</i>										
I.4.4.1	Evidence of association of the civil society to the identification and programming of interventions aiming at improving social and basic services.	Project preparation documents; interviews with EC staff, national authorities and representatives of civil society.	x	x	x	x					
I.4.4.2	Evidence of association of the civil society to the implementation of interventions aiming at improving social and basic services.	Project preparation; interviews with EC staff and representatives of civil society.	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on analysis of a selection of projects										
J.4.5	<i>Social security and access of the poor to basic services have improved</i>										
I.4.5.1	Evolution of the financial situation of the social security accounts (social funds, etc.)	Public finance documents; Inational documents, IMF; WB	x	x	x						
I.4.5.2	Evolution of indicators on employability and economic opportunities included in the project documents	Project progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports, interviews.	x								

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators								
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
I.4.5.3	Facts and statements about access to social services.	National statistics and analysis; studies by international institutions, academic centres, NGOs; interviews.	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of projects										

EQ5	To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?											
	<i>Evaluation Criterion and link with intervention logic:</i> The question relates to effectiveness and impact. It relates to the materialisation of specific objectives (reinforcement of political and security partnership) supporting the intermediate objective of constructing a common area of peace and stability.											
	<i>Coverage of the question:</i> The question verifies that Commission interventions aimed at improving governance in the MPC. The question focuses on three clusters of governance: promotion and protection of human rights, reinforcement of the rule of law and the administration of justice, the enhancement of the role of civil society and its capacity building (the public finance dimension of governance is dealt with in EQ6).											
	In these three clusters of governance the evaluation will examine: - the rationale for intervening in the area and the balance between, on the one hand, the fact that MEDA II programmes are based on consensus with the partner and, on the other hand, the vision of the Commission on the progress of the MPC on this important pillar of the Barcelona process. To that end the progress reports on the implementation of the Action Plans in the ENP will be consulted; - the interventions of the Commission addressing these issues, their objectives and the activities undertaken to achieve them; - whether indicators have been elaborated or used within these interventions to measure the achievement of their objectives; - the information conveyed by these indicators. The evaluation will examine whether the recommendations of COM(2003)294 "Revogirating EU actions on Human Rights and democratisation with Mediterranean partners. Strategic guidelines" have been implemented.											
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	partner countries	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
J.5.1	<i>The Commission systematically supported these aspects of governance in the MPC.</i>											
I.5.1.1	Existence of interventions addressing these issues in the different CSP/RSP and resources allocated to them	CSP/RSP, NIP/RIP, inventory of interventions.	x									
I.5.1.2	Cases where such interventions have been proposed by the Commission but not accepted by the MPC	Interviews with Commission services		x								
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a qualitative assessment of the two indicators.											
J.5.2	<i>Commission interventions have accompanied reforms of the judiciary system and the police.</i>											
I.5.2.1	Reforms achieved or partly achieved with the support of Commission interventions	National policy documents, progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews.	x	x	x							

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.5.2.2	Degree of importance of these reforms.	National policy documents, progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews.	x	x	x							
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on the degree of realisation of the planned reform and a majority of positive views on their effective implementation.											
J.5.3	<i>The reforms have led to better governance in the areas of justice and police and improved benefits for the targeted populations.</i>											
I.5.3.1	Reference in the project documents to indicators (possibly to be elaborated and measured within the project) to assess progress with respect to these objectives.	Project documents and interviews with implementation bodies.	x		x	x	x					
I.5.3.2	Verification that these indicators have been measured	Project documents and interviews with implementation bodies.	x		x	x	x					
I.5.3.3	Evidence provided by these indicators	Project documents and interviews with implementation bodies.	x		x	x	x					
I.5.3.4	Other documentary evidence of such evolution	International indicators. Project documents. Monitoring/evaluation reports Media Reports from international organisations, NGOs.	x									
I.5.3.5	Existence of internal disciplinary affairs office to monitor violations in the various key institutions (Justice, Police)	Official document.	x					x				
I.5.3.6	Opinion of selected beneficiaries	Interviews						x	x			
I.5.3.7	Views of Commission services and other donors	Reports and analysis from EC and donors; interviews.	x				x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Judgement criterion validated if international indicators, opinions of Commission and partner converge and if majority of opinions are positive.											
J.5.4	<i>As a result of Commission support, civil society organisations increasingly participate in the development process</i>											
I.5.4.1	Clear reference to this objective in the Commission programming documents	NIPs/RIPs, MOU & FA; monitoring and evaluation reports.	x									

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.5.4.2	Importance of Commission resources (financial, human, policy dialogue) allocated to this objective	Inventory and interviews.		x	x	x					x	
I.5.4.3	Evidence that Commission interventions have strengthened civil society organisations	Monitoring and evaluation reports, interviews with beneficiaries	x			x						
I.5.4.4	Views of stakeholders on the evolution of the participation of civil society organisations to the development process	Monitoring and evaluation reports; Interviews with key resources people	x	x	x	x	x		x			
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.5.5	<i>Human rights are increasingly respected in MPCs</i>											
I.5.5.1	Evolution of national legal instruments related to the protection of human rights	MPCs National legislations	x									
I.5.5.2	Evolution of the adoption of the main human rights legal and political documents in MPCs	International conventions, declarations & charters; studies and analyses	x									
I.5.5.3	Clear reference to this objective in the Commission programming documents	NIPs/RIPs, MOU & FA; monitoring and evaluation reports.	x									
I.5.5.4	Evolution of international indicators related to human rights.	International indicators.	x									
I.5.5.5	Views of stakeholders on the evolution of the respect of human rights in MPC and of the contribution of Commission interventions to it	Monitoring and evaluation reports; Interviews with key resources people	x	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.5.6	<i>The capacity of the poor to express their needs has improved</i>											
I.5.6.1	Specific support provided by the Commission interventions to that end	Programming documents, support to MEDIAs and NGOs related to that end.	x	x								
I.5.6.2	Specific institutions (ombudsman) allowing citizens to formulate complaints on improper actions by government bodies and public administrations.	National data; NGO reports. Project documents and evaluation reports.	x	x	x	x	x	x				

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators							
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries		Other						
I.5.6.3	Number and evolution of complaints received and handled by these institutions.	National data; NGO reports. Project documents and evaluation reports.	x	x	x	x	x	x		
I.5.6.4	Number (evolution) of civil society organisations active in social and political debates	Publications, websites, etc. of such organisations. Opinion of non state actors on their independence and liberty of expression.	x			x	x			
I.5.6.5	Facts and statements about freedom of expression	Views of pressure groups, NGOs, ...	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of projects									

EQ6	To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?											
	<p>Evaluation Criterion and link with intervention logic: This question is meant to address the efficiency and effectiveness of BS (GBS and SBS). It relates to the link between the inputs (resources provided) and the output and outcomes.</p>											
	<p>Coverage of the question: The question investigates the existence and the quality of the dialogue with the government, the institutional capacity strengthening associated with the provision of budget support, as well as the effectiveness of BS interventions in accompanying the partner's reforms. The question also analyses the interventions conducted under GBS and SBS in order to assess to what extent these instruments contributed to the fiscal sustainability and to improved delivery of public services to the targeted populations.</p>											
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	partner countries	Officials of	Beneficiaries	Other				
J.6.1	The preparation and implementation of BS has led to a comprehensive policy dialogue with the partner authorities											
I.6.1.1	References to the policy dialogue in the preparatory and reporting documents of BS operations.	Strategic and programming documents	x									
I.6.1.2	Opinions of the Commission services on the quality and intensity of the policy dialogue.	Interviews, questionnaires.	x							x		
I.6.1.3	Opinions of the partner's authorities on the quality and intensity of the policy dialogue	Interviews			x							
	Validation: JC validated if majority of opinions is positive and if opinions of Commission services and of partner converge.											
J.6.2	The Commission BS interventions have been preceded by an assessment of the partners' institutional capacity and governance in the area of public finance.											
I.6.2.1	Existence of feasibility analyses, PEFA, etc.. prior to the implementation of BS.	Strategic and programming documents	x									
I.6.2.2	References in the FA to these analyses and to the main weaknesses to address.	Strategic and programming documents	x									
I.6.2.3	Inclusion in the FA of indicators allowing to measure progress in the mitigation of the observed weaknesses.	Strategic and programming documents	x									
	Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
J.6.3 <i>Where deficiencies have been pointed out in the preliminary assessment analyses, the available resources for TA in institutional capacity building have been used to accompany the BS.</i>												
I.6.3.1	Use (at the request of the partner or as a result of a dialogue with the Commission) of the Institutional Capacity Building facility of budget support interventions (normally 2% of total BS)	Strategic and programming documents.	x								x	
I.6.3.2	Existence of indicators associated with budget support and allowing to assess progress in capacity building and governance.	Strategic and programming documents	x									
I.6.3.3	Evolution of these indicators	Reports on the follow up of budget support. Interviews with task managers and partners/beneficiaries.	x								x	
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.6.4 <i>Provision of BS has increased the predictability of funding and eased the management of its public finance by the partner country.</i>												
I.6.4.1	Synchronisation of decisions to provide BS and to release tranches with the budget cycle of the beneficiary.	BS monitoring documents and financial statements.	x									
I.6.4.2	Degree of release of the variable tranches of BS (as an indication of swift and efficient implementation and of the fact that the predictability and stability of the BS funding comes also from beneficiary meeting the conditions)	Progress reports.	x									
I.6.4.3	Opinion of the beneficiaries in charge of public finance management on the predictability of BS compared to that of alternative Commission funding.	Interviews			x							
	<i>Validation</i> : Judgement criterion validated if documentary evidence and opinions converge to indicate increased predictability.											

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
J.6.5	<i>BS interventions have accompanied systemic reforms of public finance systems (incomes, expenditures, regulation and management) at macro or sector level according to the type of BS.</i>											
I.6.5.1	Reforms achieved or partly achieved as as result of BS operations.	National policy documents, progress, monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews and questionnaire surveys.	x	x	x					x		
I.6.5.2	Degree of importance of these reforms.	National policy documents, progress, monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews and questionnaire surveys.	x	x	x					x		
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on the degree of realisation of the planned reform and a majority of positive views on their effective implementation.											
J.6.6	<i>The reforms have led to better economic governance in the areas concerned and improved benefits for the targeted populations.</i>											
I.6.6.1	Value and evolution of the indicators of economic governance associated with the provision of BS.	Progress, monitoring and evaluation reports	x									
I.6.6.2	Opinion of selected beneficiaries	Interviews						x	x			
I.6.6.3	Views of Commission services and other donors	Reports and analysis from EC and donors; interviews and questionnaire survey.	x							x		
	<i>Validation</i> : Judgement criterion validated if opinions of Commission and partner converge and if majority of opinions are positive.											
J.6.7	<i>The results achieved with budget support modality were incorporated in a comprehensive and sustainable way in the regulatory and/or institutional framework of the country.</i>											

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I6.7.1	Adaptations of the regulatory/institutional framework that contributed to fiscal sustainability (global or at the level of the sector object of the policy dialogue underlying the budget support).	National documents and international institutions (particularly Bretton Woods Institutions) documents listing the changes in the institutional framework; Interviews with resources persons in the Commission services; questionnaire survey.		x							x	
I6.7.2	Adaptations of the regulatory/institutional framework that contributed to improved delivery of public services.	National documents and international institutions (particularly Bretton Woods Institutions) documents listing the changes in the institutional framework; Interviews with resources persons from the partner' side.	x	x	x	x	x				x	
	Validation : Judgement criterion validated if opinions of Commission and partner converge and if majority of opinions are positive.											

EQ7	To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?														
<p><i>Evaluation criterion and link with intervention logic:</i> The question concerns mostly effectiveness and impact and indirectly efficiency and sustainability. It addresses the realisation of the specific objectives, particularly, but not exclusively those leading to the construction of a zone of shared prosperity.</p>															
<p><i>Coverage of the question:</i> The question assesses to what extent supported infrastructure developments in the water sector have enabled the development of productive and income generating activities, extended equitable access to resources, and promoted regional economic integration. Special attention will be placed on the assessment of the sustainability of the results achieved.</p>															
			Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators											
						Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
							Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
<p>J.7.1 <i>Commission interventions for infrastructure provisions in the water sector increased significantly the access and quality of services provided by the MPCs to their populations</i></p>															
I.7.1.1	Number of people (and percentage of the population) having benefited from an access to drinking water and to sanitation systems	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports	x												
I.7.1.2	Repartition of the beneficiaries (Urban/Rural)	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports	x												
I.7.1.3	Quality of the water and sanitation systems	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports	x												
<p><i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>															
<p>J.7.2 <i>Commission interventions for infrastructure provisions in the water sector promoted an integrated sector approach at national level and a cross-border cooperation between MPCs</i></p>															
I.7.2.1	Number and type of Commission interventions providing regional and multi-country infrastructure	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports	x												
I.7.2.2	Commission interventions related to regional infrastructure ensured the participation of both sides of the border at all stages of the project cycle	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports, Interviews with key stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x								

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.7.3	<i>Commission interventions for infrastructure in the water sector have improved the capacity of the relevant sector institutions in the MPCs</i>											
I.7.3.1	Existence of assessment of the institutional capacity at the identification stage.	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports, interviews with key stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x					
I.7.3.2	Evidence that the management of infrastructure supported by the Commission has improved (e.g. maintenance, regulatory aspects,...)	Analyses & studies, monitoring and evaluation reports, Interviews with key stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.7.4	<i>Interest rate subsidies and/or TA funded out of EC resources managed by EIB have permitted to increase significantly the provision of infrastructure in the water sector in the MPC.</i>											
I.7.4.1	Importance of the reduction of the cost for the beneficiary resulting from interest subsidies	Loans and investment project documents	x	x	x	x						
I.7.4.2	Opinion of the EIB and EC staff on the cost and advantages for the beneficiary resulting from the EC resources made available.	Interviews with EIB and EC staff		x								
	<i>Validation</i> : Judgement criterion validated if opinions of EIB and partner converge and if majority of opinions are positive.											
J.7.5	<i>Results achieved by Commission support in the water sector are maintained after the end of its direct support</i>											
I.7.5.1	Explicit reference in the programming documents to measures to ensure sustainability	FA&MoU	x									
I.7.5.2	Stakeholders involvement in project design, implementation and management of the provided infrastructure.	FA&MoU, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Interviews with key stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x					
I.7.5.3	Evidence that the benefits continue to be used after the end of Commission intervention	Monitoring and evaluation reports, Interviews with key stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x					

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators							
			Deskwork	Interviews with			Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries		Other						
	Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									

EQ8	To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?											
	<i>Evaluation criterion and link with intervention logic:</i> The question concerns the criteria of relevance, effectiveness and cross cutting issues. It therefore verifies that the pursuit of the Barcelona process overall objectives has been conducted in the respect of the superior objectives assigned by the Treaty to the Commission's external cooperation.											
	<i>Coverage of the question:</i> The question verifies to what extent the issues of environment and gender have been inscribed in the bilateral and regional cooperation objectives and assesses the results achieved in these areas.											
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	partner countries	Officials of	Beneficiaries	Other				
J.8.1	<i>Strategic documents of the Commission under the MEDA II regulation take environment and gender issues into account.</i>											
I.8.1.1	Strategic documents systematically include an analysis related to these cross-cutting issues aspects.	CSP, RSP, NIPS, RIPS, AP	x									
I.8.1.2	Strategic adocuments identify the main strategies that should be adopted so as to promote cross-cutting issues.	CSP, RSP, NIPS, RIPS, AP	x									
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.8.2	<i>The Commission's interventions in the MEDA region are designed and implemented so as to promote cross-cutting issues.</i>											
I.8.2.1	Inclusion in the Commission's interventions implemented in the MEDA countries/region of measures promoting gender and environment cross-cutting issues.	Programming documents.	x									
I.8.2.2	Inclusion in the interventions' design of indicators allowing to measure their outcomes in terms of gender and environment.	Programming documents, intervention reports.	x									
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.8.3	<i>The Commission's interventions in the MEDA countries/region are designed and implemented so as to stimulate regional cooperation in the management and promotion of cross-cutting issues.</i>											

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.8.3.1	Evidence that Commission's interventions implemented in the MEDA countries/ region increased the capacity to address and manage jointly cross cutting issues.	Progress, monitoring and evaluation reports, interviews.	x	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.8.4	<i>The Commission's interventions in the MEDA region have increased the awareness of the partners about these issues.</i>											
I.8.4.1	Reference in policy documents to gender and environment issues	National policy documents	x									
I.8.4.2	Efforts in national statistics to measure cross cutting issues	National and regional statistics	x									
I.8.4.3	Opinions of Commission services and donors	Interviews		x		x						
I.8.4.4	Opinions of stakeholders on the partner side	Interviews, focus groups			x	x						
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on document analysis and convergence of opinions											

EQ9	To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?												
<p><i>Evaluation criteria and link with intervention logic:</i> The question concerns the sustainability and efficiency criteria.</p>													
<p><i>Coverage of the question:</i> The question verifies that sustainability has been factored in the design of the interventions (pre-assessment of the capacity of the beneficiary to pursue the activities after the end of the Commission support, formal agreements with the beneficiary to that end) and, for interventions that are completed, that they are maintained and continue to provide their benefits.</p>													
				Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators								
					Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
					Deskwork	Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
<p>J.9.1 <i>The sustainability of Commission interventions has been addressed at the design stage</i></p>													
I.9.1.1	Existence of feasibility studies that assessed the capacity of the beneficiary to pursue the activities	Feasibility studies, Monitoring and evaluation reports	x										
I.9.1.2	Explicit reference in the programming documents to measures ensuring sustainability	MoU&FA, Monitoring and evaluation reports	x										
<p>Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>													
<p>J.9.2 <i>The ownership of Commission-funded facilities has been ensured</i></p>													
I.9.2.1	Commission interventions address a need identified by the beneficiary country	Feasibility studies, Monitoring and evaluation reports	x										
I.9.2.2	Key stakeholders have been involved at all stages of the project cycle	Studies&analyses, Monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews.	x	x	x	x							
I.9.2.3	Adequate sensitisation and training has been done to ensure ownership	Studies&analyses, Monitoring and evaluation reports; interviews.	x		x	x							
I.9.2.4	Views of beneficiaries on their ownership of Commission-funded facilities	Interviews with key stakeholders			x	x							
I.9.2.5	Views by the Commission and other donors of the ownership by the stakeholders	Interviews		x			x						
<p>Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>													

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators							
			Deskwork	Interviews with			Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
			Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
J.9.3 <i>National authorities continue to provide support to maintain the results achieved by Commission interventions</i>										
I.9.2.1	Government institutions have been strengthened to enable them to carry over Commission activities	Studies&analyses, Monitoring and evaluation reports. Interviews.	x	x	x					
I.9.2.2	Evidence of commitment of the government to provide inputs and finance major maintenance of Commission-funded facilities	Studies&analyses, Monitoring and evaluation reports. Interviews.	x	x	x					
	Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									

EQ10	To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?											
	<p><i>Evaluation criteria and link with intervention logic:</i> The question relates to the 3Cs and in particular to the coordination between the Commission and the Member States as well as the complementarities with the interventions of the EIB. It also assess the internal consistency of the regional and bilateral approach of the Commission and its value added.</p>											
	<p><i>Coverage of the question:</i> The question assesses to what extent coordination with MS, EIB and other donors has taken place, at design and implementation levels, and whether it has improved the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions by allowing better complementarity and coverage of support, and reduced transaction costs for the beneficiary.</p>											
		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
J.10.1	<i>The Commission's interventions are designed and implemented in view of taking advantage of EU policies in the same field, or of mitigating their negative consequences.</i>											
I.10.1.1	Evidence that Commission support is in line with EU policies	Programming documents and interviews. Studies by NGO, international institutions, academics;	x	x	x	x	x					
I.10.1.2	Evidence that when it is not the case, Commission support attempts to mitigate the possible negative consequences of its policies.	Programming documents and interviews. Studies by NGO, international institutions, academics;	x	x	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on document analysis and convergence of opinions											
J.10.2	<i>Interventions programmed under the Commission's support to the MEDA countries/region are co-ordinated with the set of other donors' interventions.</i>											
I.10.2.1	Reference in the CSP/RSP to EIB and other donors interventions	Strategic/programming documents	x									
I.10.2.2	Evidence of consultation with the EIB at the strategic and programming stages	Documents, interviews	x	x	x	x	x					
I.10.2.3	Evidence of consultation with the other donors, particularly the MS	Documents, interviews	x	x	x	x	x					

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.10.2.4	Evidence of active participation of the Commission in thematic workgroups involving several donors <i>Validation</i> : Based on document analysis and convergence of opinions	Documents, interviews										
J.10.3	<i>Commission's interventions take advantage of the Community dimension and add value to the assistance from MS and other EU institutions.</i>											
I.10.3.1	The implementation of Commission's interventions takes advantage from the Community capacity via the recourse to twinning, the access to networks of professionals and institutions.	Interviews		x	x	x						
I.10.3.2	Evidence that Commission support facilitated or made possible other EU support	Interviews		x	x	x						
I.10.3.3	Estimation of the leverage effect of interest subsidy financed by the Commission on EIB lending to MPC	EIB studies	x		x							
I.10.3.4	Opinion of the partner countries on the benefits brought by EU actors (Commission, Member States, EU institutions) working together. <i>Validation:</i> Based on convergence of opinions	Interviews		x	x	x						

EQ11	To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?											
<p>Evaluation criteria and link with intervention logic: The question relates to the efficiency of the implementation of the intervention carried out under the MEDA 2 regulation.</p>												
<p>Coverage of the question: Efficient implementation of intervention relies on adequate beneficiary institutions and aid modalities. Key issues include: Beneficiary involvement in programming Beneficiary involvement in implementation Implementation delays Payment procedures Useful monitoring system</p>												
			Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators								
				Deskwork	Interviews with			Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory	
					Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other				
<p>J.11.1 Beneficiary institutions are involved in the design of interventions</p>												
I.11.1.1	Evidence of involvement of beneficiary institutions in programming documents	Official documents Programming documents Evaluation reports	x									
I.11.1.2	Opinion of representative of beneficiary institutions on their involvement in the design of interventions	Interviews with beneficiaries. Evaluation reports	x			x						
<p>Validation: Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.</p>												
<p>J.11.2 Beneficiary institutions are involved in the implementation of interventions</p>												
I.11.2.1	Evidence of involvement of beneficiary institutions in the implementation of interventions	Official documents Programming documents Evaluation reports	x	x		x						
I.11.2.2	Evidence of financial contribution of beneficiary institutions to the implementation of the interventions	Official documents Programming documents Evaluation reports	x	x		x						

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators							
			Deskwork	Interviews with				Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries		Other						
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									
J.11.3	<i>Beneficiary institutional framework is supportive of the interventions</i>									
J.11.3.1	Existence of a preliminary assessment of the capacity (administrative, logistic, political) of the selected implementing agencies to successfully conduct the project.	Official documents Programming documents Evaluation reports	x	x		x				
J.11.3.2	Inclusion in the programmes of response strategies to mitigate consequences of missing preconditions or insufficient institutional capacity of the partner.	Programming documents. Interviews with Commission services responsible for the project preparation. Interviews with partner authorities.	x	x	x					
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									
J.11.4	<i>Interventions are carried out within their allocated budget and planned schedule</i>									
I.11.4.1	Difference between budgeted and actual costs	Project reports Evaluation reports Audits Evaluation reports Monitoring reports	x							
I.11.4.2	Delays between the planned and actual schedule of implementation	Project reports Evaluation reports Audits Evaluation reports Monitoring reports	x							
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.									
J.11.5	<i>Disbursement is made according to schedule</i>									

		Sources of information	Approach to extract the information required by the indicators									
			Deskwork	Interviews with					Case studies (field visits)	Focus Group	Questionnaire survey	Statistical work on inventory
				Commission's officials	Officials of partner countries	Beneficiaries	Other					
I.11.5.1	Delays between planned and actual disbursements	Project documents Monitoring reports Evaluation reports Interviews	x	x	x							
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.11.6	<i>The monitoring system provides accurate and useful information on a regular basis</i>											
I.11.6.1	Existence of monitoring reports on a regular basis	Monitoring reports	x									
I.11.6.2	Evidence of use of monitoring report information	Evidence of reactions to monitoring reports	x									
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											
J.11.7	<i>Recommendations of evaluation reports are taken into account</i>											
I.11.7.1	Explicit mention of how the recommendations of MEDAI and MEDAII mid-term have been taken into account.	CSP/RSP, programming documents. Interviews.	x	x								
I.11.7.2	Explicit mention of how the recommendations of previous projects/programme evaluation have been taken into account .	Project programming documents and project reports. Interviews.	x	x	x	x						
	<i>Validation</i> : Based on a selection of interventions and the proportion of these interventions for which the indicators are validated.											

Annex 5 - Descriptive fiches of MEDA II Budget Support Interventions

This annex comprises three tables with informative data about budget support interventions conducted under the MEDA II regulations.

Table A5-1: Provides the list of BS interventions in the MEDA area as extracted from the CRIS database. The interventions have been regrouped in the following categories:

1. BS support operations comprised in the selection of 25 interventions (cf annex 6)
 - 1.a: In countries visited
 - 1.b: In other MEDA countries
2. BS support operations non included in the 25 interventions selected or improperly classified as BS in CRIS.

Table A5-2: gives a short description of the BS support operations included in the 25 selected interventions and/or in the countries visited.

Table A5-3 gives, for the interventions mentioned in table A6-2, the rules of disbursement

Table A5-1: Budget support interventions in the MEDA region (source: CRIS database)

Year	Decision number	Country/region	Title	Sector Code	GBS/ SBS	Committed (euros)	Contracted (euros)	Paid (euros)
Budget support operations comprised in the selection of 25 interventions								
a) In countries visited								
2002	MED/2002/003-396	Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	PSD	SBS (TA)	20 000 000	18 911 867	15 737 124
2003	MED/2003/004-150	Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme B, TEP-B	PSD	SBS	39 700 000	39 689 715	39 653 829
2005	MED/2005/017-543	Egypt	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	WATER	SBS	80 000 000	78 820 165	60 514 103
2006	MED/2006/018-249	Egypt	Support to health sector reform	HEALTH	SBS	88 000 000	85 600 000	30 000 000
2003	MED/2003/005-858	Tunisia	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	EDUC	SBS	48 000 000	47 905 368	25 235 829
2005	MED/2005/017-322	Tunisia	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	ECOREF	GBS	78 000 000	77 894 045	39 086 427
b) In other MEDA countries								
2005	MED/2005/017-323	Jordan	Sector Reform Facility	ECOREF	SBS	40 000 000	39 858 296	10 094 978
2002	MED/2002/003-318	Morocco	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	WATER	GBS	120 000 000	119 596 337	119 596 337
2004	MED/2004/016-763	Morocco	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc	ECOREF	GBS	79 000 000	78 834 400	76 302 270
2006	MED/2006/018-119	Morocco	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	ECOREF	GBS	80 000 000	79 697 370	26 118 422
Budget support operations not included in the 25 interventions selected and for which information has been obtained								
2004	MED/2004/006-223	Egypt	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	ECOREF	SBS	80 000 000	79 836 617	59 955 893
2005	MED/2005/017-205	Morocco	Programme d'appui sectoriel à la résorption de l'habitat insalubre au Maroc	OINFRA	SBS	90 000 000	89 097 950	30 923 441
2000	MED/2000/003-317	Morocco	Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Couverture Médicale - FAS Santé	HEALTH	GBS	50 000 000	49 999 734	43 307 377

Table A5-1: Budget support interventions in the MEDA region (source: CRIS database)

Year	Decision number	Country/region	Title	Sector Code	GBS/ SBS	Committed (euros)	Contracted (euros)	Paid (euros)
2000	MED/2000/004-932	Morocco	Programme d'Ajustement Structurel du Secteur Financier - FAS Financier	ECOREF	GBS	51 945 913	51 945 913	51 945 913
2003	MED/2003/005-044	Morocco	Programme d'appui Budgétaire à la réforme du secteur des Transports au Maroc (PAB Transports)	TRANSP	GBS	96 000 000	95 874 006	75 863 797
2006	MED/2006/018-181	Tunisia	Programme d'appui au secteur de la formation professionnelle en Tunisie (MANFORM II)	EDUC	SBS	30 000 000	0	0
2002	MED/2002/003-350	Tunisia	Programme d'ajustement structurel (FAS-III)	ECOREF	GBS	67 104 470	67 104 470	67 104 470
Budget support operations not included in the 25 interventions selected and which are not analysed in this evaluation								
2006	MED/2006/018-212	Jordan	Support to the Implementation of the National Agenda	ECOREF	GBS	20 000 000	19 700 000	10 000 000
2002	MED/2002/003-312	Jordan	Structural Adjustment Facility III - SAF III	ECOREF	GBS	59 814 000	59 814 000	59 814 000
2004	MED/2004/006-221	Jordan	Support to Poverty Reduction through Local Development - Jordan	SOC	SBS	30 000 000	29 451 861	12 889 729
2006	MED/2006/018-208	Jordan	Support to Jordan's National Education Strategy	EDUC	SBS	42 000 000	40 774 672	10 519 604
2000	MED/2000/003-352	Tunisia	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'éducation de base	EDUC	SBS	39 794 475	39 794 475	39 798 654
2002	MED/2002/003-353	Tunisia	Appui à la modernisation du secteur portuaire	TRANSP	SBS	17 814 358	17 814 358	17 814 358
2005	MED/2005/017-210	Tunisia	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Enseignement secondaire en Tunisie	EDUC	SBS	30 000 000	29 724 688	10 194 813
2006	MED/2006/018-438	Tunisia	Tunisie - Programme d'appui à la compétitivité (PAC I)	ECOREF	GBS	41 000 000	0	0
2002	MED/2002/004-348	WB&GS	Direct Budgetary Assistance (DBA)-III (50 Mio) + Avenant 1 (DBA IV) 30 Mio + Avenant 2 (DBA V) 20 Mio	ECOREF	GBS	98 000 000	98 000 000	98 000 000

Table A5-1: Budget support interventions in the MEDA region (source: CRIS database)

Year	Decision number	Country/r egion	Title	Sector Code	GBS/ SBS	Committed (euros)	Contracted (euros)	Paid (euros)
2004	MED/2004/016-765	WB&GS	Contribution to the West Bank and Gaza Public Financial Management Reform Trust Fund	ECOREF	GBS	65 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000
2005	MED/2005/017-081	WB&GS	2005 Contribution to the West Bank and Gaza World Bank Public Financial Management Reform Trust Fund	ECOREF	GBS	70 000 000	70 000 000	70 000 000

Table A5-2: Synopsis of BS interventions					
BS interventions comprised in the 25 selected interventions					
BS interventions analysed during the field visits					
Country	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Tunisia	Tunisia
Reference	MED/2003/004-150	MED/2005/017-543	MED/2006/018-249	MED/2005/17322	MED2003/005-858
Title	Trade Enhancement Programme B - TEP B	Water sector reform programme	Health Sector Policy Support Programme	Facilité d'ajustement structurel IV	Programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur en Tunisie
Date FA	19/07/2004	2006	14/12/2006	2005	2003
Beginning & end dates	19/9/04-31/12/07	Sept.06-31/122009	1/1/2006-31/12/2011	17/7/2005-30/6/2009	23/10/2003-10/5/2010
General objective	Improvement of access for Egyptian producers to international inputs and increased competitiveness of Egypt's exports.	Transform the national water resources into significant factors of stepped-up and sustainable growth in the long term. This entails improving the general efficiency in water uses and management as well as a strengthened framework for public finance planning and monitoring un the sector. Private	Accompany the reform of health sector in its strategic short, medium and long term objectives by rolling-out and developing relevant experiments of HSRP 1 (Health Sector Reform Programme) into an Integrated Health System, centred on the Family Health Model, promoting good governance and	Contribution to the strengthening of the general competitiveness of the Tunisian economy in order to favour its insertion in the Free Trade Zone with the European Union and his integration in international markets	To develop the national human resources in order to achieve the objectives of the Xth Plan (the employment and income's growth and the implementation of the knowledge society)
Specific objectives	-Reduction of the deadlines and costs associated with customs import and export formalities. - strengthening of export incentives -Reduction of deadlines and costs associated with checks on quality standards.	(i) Needed investments for the delivery of water in all its uses are decided and implemented on economically optimal grounds (ii) Funding of water capital expenditures and recurrent costs is rationally and equitably distributed and shared (iii) The environmental sustainability	a) <i>To ensure fiscal and financial sustainability</i> * to strengthen fiscal comprehensiveness, transparency sustainability and effectiveness * to restructure a financially-sound sector-wide health insurance system. b) <i>To ensure governance and institutional sustainability</i> * To streamline the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the health care sector c) <i>To ensure technical and professional sustainability</i> *To strengthen and facilitate the reorganisation of service delivery along the family health model piloting during phase one	<u>Axe A : Climat de l'Investissement privé</u> *Développement de nouvelles opportunités pour l'investissement privé *Création de marchés contestables *Amélioration de l'environnement fiscal de l'investissement <u>Axe B : Renforcement du secteur financier</u> *Assainissement du bilan des banques par des mesures de réduction et de provisionnement des créances non performantes *Poursuite de l'assainissement du secteur des assurances et renforcement du contrôle sur ce secteur *Amélioration de la qualité des informations financières des entreprises cotées et non cotées dépassant une	This programme aims at contributing to the reinforcement of the relevance of the superior education formation proposed. By relevance, it involves economic and social-cultural relevance.
Budget Committed (€ m)	40.0	80.0	88.0	78.0	48.0
a) Budget support	39.6	78.0	85.7	77.8	47.0
Nr of tranches	2	3	3	2	3
b) Institutional strengthening TA)	0.0	1.85	2	0	0.75
c) Mon.& Eval.	0.2	0.15	0	0.25	0.25

Table A5-2: Synopsis of BS interventions				
BS interventions comprised in the 25 selected interventions				
Interventions analysed on the basis of documents				
Country	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Reference	MED/2005/017-323	MED/2002/3318	Med/2006/18119	MED/2004/016-763
Title	Sector Reform facility	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau au Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'administration publique au Maroc
Date FA	20/10/2005	13/02/2002	12/10/2006	22/10/2004
Beginning & end dates		13/02/2002 –31/12/2006 (NB initially 13/2/05, 1st amendment till 13/2/06, then 31/12/06)	Oct. 2006-31/12/2010	22/10/2004-31/12/2009
General objective	The SRF focuses on private sector development , investment promotion and export development	L'amélioration de la gestion de l'eau en donnant la dimension prioritaire qui lui revient à une allocation économiquement rationnelle de la ressource et une préservation des capacités installées et de la qualité de l'eau.	Contribuer à l'amélioration de la gouvernance financière publique par une mobilisation plus efficiente et équitable des ressources publiques, tout en contribuant à une consolidation budgétaire	A. Increase the efficiency of the administration in the management of its budgetary resources B. Increase the efficiency of the administration in the management of its human resources C. Control the payroll of the public administration
Specific objectives	<u>1. Government Sector to Private Sector Development</u> *Institutional Strengthening of Investment and Export Services *Fiscal Reform and Financial Management Strategy. <u>2. Improvement of the Business Environment</u> *Trade facilitation *Investment friendly Environment * Access to Finance	(i)Rendre effective la loi Cadre sur l'eau adoptée en 1995, tant au niveau institutionnel et réglementaire qu'en termes de stratégie sectorielles d'investissement public. (ii)Réduire les coûts à charge du budget de l'Etat sur la base d'échéances précises (a) pour le recouvrement du coût de revient par les prix (mobilisation, protection, transfert, distribution et, à terme, amortissement) (b) pour l'instauration d'un cadre incitatif pour les partenariats public-privé. (iii)Augmenter l'efficacité des institutions chargées de la gestion de l'eau et de l'assainissement	(i)Le suivi des dépenses fiscales et l'assainissement des régimes dérogatoires (ii)La réforme de la TVA (iii)La définition d'une stratégie de réforme de l'IR (iv)La poursuite de la modernisation de l'administration	<u>A. A1</u> Meilleure visibilité des politiques et de leur visibilité à moyen terme en plaçant les décisions d'allocations des ressources dans une perspective pluriannuelle <u>A2</u> Responsabilisation des services déconcentrés dans le processus de programmation et d'exécution budgétaire axé sur les résultats et la reddition des comptes. <u>A3</u> Amélioration de la performance des ministères par l'introduction de l'audit interne, de l'évaluation et du contrôle des performances. <u>B. B1</u> Meilleure adéquation entre les ressources humaines et les besoins en personnel <u>B2</u> Amélioration de la transparence et de l'équité du système de promotion
Budget Committed (€ m)	40.0	120.0	80.0	79.0
a) Budget support	39.7	119.4	79.5	78.4
Nr of tranches	3	2	3	4
b) Institutional strengthening TA)	0	0	0	0
c) Mon.& Eval.	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6

Table A5-2: Synopsis of BS interventions			
Other BS interventions in visited countries			
Country	Egypt	Morocco	Morocco
Reference	MED/2004/6223	MED/2000/004-932	MED/2000/003-317
Title	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support Programme	Ajustement structurel du secteur financier marocain.	Programme d'appui à la Réforme de la Couverture Médicale
Date FA	10/03/2004	14/01/2001	14/01/2001
Beginning & end dates			
General objective	(i) Increase resource allocation and sectoral efficiency in the economy (ii) Strengthen international competitiveness of the textile industry (iii) Upgrade labour skills and employability, in particular in the textile sector, to ensure sustainable economic growth and raise the	L'amélioration du processus d'allocation des ressources financières vers le financement des activités économiques productives et, à travers les effets conjugués du retrait de l'Etat et de l'assainissement des banques publiques, la relance d'une croissance durable du revenu réel par habitant.	Amélioration de l'état de santé de la population marocaine
Specific objectives	Create a modern, market driven, competitive spinning, weaving sector, capable of generating jobs and employment opportunities	(i) L'adaptation du cadre institutionnel et réglementaire du secteur financier en vue de renforcer l'efficacité et la capacité d'action des organismes de contrôle et de supervision prudentielle des institutions financières (ii) L'assainissement et la réduction du risque systémique au sein de l'intermédiation financière (iii) Le lancement du processus de restructuration des banques publiques et de désengagement de l'Etat des activités bancaires (iv) Le renforcement de la concurrence, de la compétitivité et de l'innovation dans les services et dans les produits financiers.	(i) La généralisation progressive de la couverture universelle du risque maladie qui garantit un accès égal à un panier de soin de base. (ii) Le programme porte sur l'appui à l'élaboration et l'application du cadre légal et réglementaire de la réforme du financement du secteur de la santé, ainsi que sur les mesures permettant l'efficacité du système de production de soins.
Budget Committed (€ m)	80.0	52.0	50.0
a) Budget support	78.0	51.6	49.6
Nr of tranches	4	3	2
b) Institutional strengthening TA)	1.85	0	0
c) Mon.& Eval.	0.15	0.4	0.4

Table A6-2: Synopsis of BS interventions			
Other BS interventions in visited countries			
Country	Morocco	Tunisia	Tunisia
Reference	MED/2003/5044	MED/2002/003-350	MED/2006/018-181
Title	Programme d'appui à la réforme du secteur des transports au Maroc	Facilité d'ajustement structurel III	Programme d'appui à la mise à niveau de la formation professionnelle –MANFORMII
Date FA		30/05/2002	12/06/2007
Beginning & end dates		30/05/2002-30/11/2004	
General objective	L'adaptation et la mise à niveau du cadre législatif et institutionnel Le désengagement de l'Etat, à savoir la privatisation des activités de nature commerciale et l'ouverture à la concurrence et aux opérateurs privés, lorsqu'elles s'avèrent possible, dans la gestion des infrastructures de	Renforcer le degré de compétitivité générale de l'économie tunisienne, dans le contexte de son intégration évolutive dans les marchés mondiaux.	Contribuer à la mise en œuvre de la réforme engagée par le MEF, c'est-à-dire contribuer à gagner le pari de la qualité dans le dispositif de formation professionnelle publique et privée, initiale et continue, afin de répondre aux besoins de l'entreprise et de s'adapter aux changements technologiques dans une
Specific objectives	<u>A. Le transport routier de marchandises</u> (i) Réglementer l'accès et l'exercice de la profession (ii) Créer un marché des transports routiers intégré, concurrentiel et compétitif (iii) Réduire les risques liés à l'insécurité routière. <u>B. Secteur portuaire et transport maritime</u> (i) Définir les conditions d'exercice des activités maritimes et auxiliaires des transports maritimes (ii) Mise en œuvre du contrat programme Etat-COMANAV (iii) Introduire la concurrence dans les activités de manutention au Port de Casablanca <u>C. Transport aérien</u> (i) Renforcer la capacité de l'Etat pour exercer les pouvoirs régaliens et le contrôle des activités de	*Renforcer le cadre macroéconomique *Améliorer l'environnement de l'entreprise privée * Fournir aux entreprises et à l'économie dans son ensemble des services d'intermédiation financière plus performants à travers toute une panoplie d'action	(i) Promotion de la formation professionnelle pour en faire une voie de réussite (ii) Poursuite de la mise à niveau des FP (iii) Développement de l'efficacité du dispositif de FP
Budget Committed (€ m)	96.0	80.0	30.0
a) Budget support	95.6	79.5	29.3
Nr of tranches	3	4	3
b) Institutional strengthening TA)	0	0	0.4
c) Mon.& Eval.	0.4	0.5	0.3

		Table A5-3: BS interventions: disbursement rules								
		BS interventions comprised in the 25 selected interventions								
		BS interventions analysed during the field visits					Interventions analysed on the basis of documents			
		Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Tunisia	Tunisia	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Description	Reference	MED/2003/004-150	MED/2005/017-543	MED/2006/018-249	MED/2005/17322	MED2003/005-858	MED/2005/017-323	MED/2002/3318	Med/2006/18119	MED/2004/016-763
	Budget Committed (€m)	40.0	80.0	88.0	78.0	48.0	40.0	120.0	80.0	79.0
	a) Budget support	39.6	78.0	85.7	77.75	47.0	39.7	119.4	79.5	78.4
	Nr of tranches	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	4
	b) Institutional strengthening (TA)	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.75	0	0	0	0
	c) Mon.& Eval.	0.2	0.15	0	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Disbursements of tranches and justification	First tranche									
	Tranche's type	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
	Commitment (million €)	19.8	30.0	30.0	39.0	11.0	10.0	59.7	26.0	20.0
	(Fixed part)	19.8	30.0	30.0	39.0	11.0	10.0	59.7	26.0	20.0
	(Variable part)									
	Conditions:									
	conditions prerequisite before the signature of the F.A.	0		0	0	0	2	24	0	0
	Indic. of process	20	20	16	4	0	2	24	11	0
	Indic. of results	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Disbursement (million €)	19.8	30.0	30.0	39.0	11.0	10.0	59.7	26.0	20
	Date foreseen	2005	2005	2007	2005	1/09/2004	2005	2002	2006	2004
	Date effective	May 2005	1/12/2005	2007	Nov. 2005	1/09/2004	2005	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2006	Déc-2004
	Nr. of indicators fully satisfied									
	Process	15	14	16	3		2	19	11	
	Results				1					
Nr. of indicators partially satisfied										
Process	5	6					5			
Results										
Nr. of indicators not satisfied										
Process		0								
Results										
Disburse	Second tranche									
	Tranche's type	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed & variable	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed
	Commitment (million €)	19.8	30.0	30.0	38.8	14.0	15.0	59.7	26.8	20.0
	(Fixed part)	19.8	30.0	30.0	38.8	5.0		59.7		20.0
	(Variable part)					9.0	15.0		26.8	
Conditions:										
Indic. of process	20	20	16	8	3	11	31	23	8	
Indic. of results	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	

		Table A5-3: BS interventions: disbursement rules									
		BS interventions comprised in the 25 selected interventions									
		BS interventions analysed during the field visits					Interventions analysed on the basis of documents				
		Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Tunisia	Tunisia	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco	
Descriptions of tranches and justification	Reference	MED/2003/004-150	MED/2005/017-543	MED/2006/018-249	MED/2005/17322	MED/2003/005-858	MED/2005/017-323	MED/2002/3318	Med/2006/18119	MED/2004/016-763	
	<i>Disbursement (million €)</i>	19.8			38.75	13.66	15.0		19.75	20.0	
	Date foreseen	2006	1/12/2006	2008	2nd semester 2007	2005	Floating	end 2004	2007		
	Date effective	2006	1/06/2007		oct-07	1st trim. 2006	nov-07	June 2006		déc-05	
	Nr. of indicators fully satisfied			Under assessment							
	Process	10	18		7	3	7	31	17	6	
	Results					9					
	Nr. of indicators partially satisfied										
	Process		2		1		1			2	
	Results				1						
Nr. of indicators not satisfied											
Process							3		6		
Results						1					
Disbursements of tranches and justification	Third tranche	None			None		14.7	None			
	Tranche's type		Fixed	Fixed		Fixed and variable	Variable		Fixed	Fixed	
	<i>Commitment (million €)</i>		18	25.7		22.0	14.7			20.0	
	<i>(Fixed part)</i>		18.0	25.7		7.0			26.75+7.00	20.0	
	<i>(Variable part)</i>					15.0	14.7				
	Conditions:										
	Indic. of process		20	16		3	15		17	0	
	Indic. of results		0	0		10	0		0	0	
	<i>Disbursement (million €)</i>					21.25				20	
	Date foreseen		déc-08			2007	End 2008		2008		
Date effective					oct-07				déc-05		
Nr. of indicators fully satisfied											
Process					3						
Results					9						
Nr. of indicators partially satisfied											
Process											
Results											
Nr. of indicators not satisfied											
Process											
Results					1						

		Table A5-3: BS interventions: disbursement rules									
		BS interventions comprised in the 25 selected interventions									
		BS interventions analysed during the field visits					Interventions analysed on the basis of documents				
		Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Tunisia	Tunisia	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco	
Description	Reference	MED/2003/004-150	MED/2005/017-543	MED/2006/018-249	MED/2005/17322	MED2003/005-858	MED/2005/017-323	MED/2002/3318	Med/2006/18119	MED/2004/016-763	
	Fourth tranche	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Fixed	
Disbursements of tranches and justification	Tranche's type										
	Commitment (million €)									18.4	
	(Fixed part)										
	(Variable part)										
	Conditions:										
	Indic. of process									8	
	Indic. of results									0	
	Disbursement (million €)									16.1	
	Date foreseen										
	Date effective									sept-07	
	Nr. of indicators fully satisfied										
	Process									6	
	Results										
	Nr. of indicators partially satisfied										
	Process										
Results											
Nr. of indicators not satisfied											
Process									2		
Results											

Annex 6 – List of 25 selected interventions and description fiches

Country /Region	Intervention title	Short name	Page
Algeria	ONG II	1_A_ONG	3
Algeria	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	2_A_TPT	8
WB&GS	Support for Judicial Reform	3_WB_Just	12
WB&GS	Interim Emergency Relief Contribution - Palestinian Authority	4_WB_Relief	16
Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	5_E_TEP	18
Egypt	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	6_E_Children	23
Egypt	“Support to the Association Agreement “ (SAA)	7_E_SAA	32
Egypt	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	8_E_Water	35
Egypt	Support to health sector reform	9_E_Health	39
Jordan	Sector Reform Facility	10_J_SectRef	43
Jordan	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	11_J_HRGov	46
Lebanon	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	12_L_AA	51
Morocco	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	13_M_Water	55
Morocco	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc	14_M_PubAd	58
Morocco	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	15_M_Fisc	63
Syria	Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training (VET)	16_S_VET	66
Tunisia	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	17_T_Educ	69
Tunisia	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	18_T_FAS4	72
Regional	EUROMED HERITAGE II - Programme régional de soutien au développement du patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen	19_R_Herit	76
Regional	MEPP 2000/2092: Middle East Peace Process - 2000	20_R_MEPP	82
Regional	BEI : Risk Capital Facility - Plan d'activité de la FEMIP (Facilité euro-méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat) capitaux à risque	21_R_FEMIP	85
Regional	Euro Med Programme for the Environment SMAP 2000	22_R_SMAP	89
Regional	Euro-Mediterranean Water Programme 2001 Regional Financing Proposal	23_R_Water	86
Regional	Bonne Gouvernance et amélioration de l'Etat de droit	24_R_Just	102
Regional	Maghreb Arab Leasing	25_R_MLA	107

List of selected interventions										
Decision year	Decision nr.	Country/ Region	Title	Sector Code	Instrument/Modality	Limit date for contracts	Committed	Contracted	Paid	
							Million Euros			
2005	MED/2005/017-201	Algérie	ONG II	CIVSOC	TA projects/programmes	23/08/2008	10.00	4.51	0.83	
2006	MED/2006/018-087	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	TRANSP	TA projects/programmes	23/05/2009	20.00	0.00	0.00	
2002	MED/2002/005-610	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Support for Judicial Reform	JUST	TA projects/programmes	27/09/2005	7.00	6.51	1.87	
2006	MED/2006/017-987	Cisjordanie et Bande de Gaza	Interim Emergency Relief Contribution - Palestinian Authority	SOC	TA projects/programmes	21/02/2008	40.00	39.95	39.95	
2002	MED/2002/003-396	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	PSD	Sector Budget Support	31/12/2007	20.00	18.91	15.74	
2003	MED/2003/005-722	Egypte	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	CIVSOC	TA projects/programmes	24/08/2006	19.91	19.28	13.50	
2005	MED/2005/017-557	Egypte	"Support to the Association Agreement " (SAA)	AA	Twinning	22/08/2008	25.00	22.22	11.31	
2005	MED/2005/017-543	Egypte	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	WATER	Sector Budget Support	25/08/2008	80.00	78.82	60.51	
2006	MED/2006/018-249	Egypte	Support to health sector reform	HEALTH	Sector Budget Support	3/08/2009	88.00	85.60	30.00	
2005	MED/2005/017-323	Jordanie	Sector Reform Facility	ECOREF	Sector Budget Support	16/08/2008	40.00	39.86	10.09	
2005	MED/2005/017-260	Jordanie	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	CIVSOC	TA projects/programmes	16/08/2008	3.00	2.70	0.31	
2002	MED/2002/004-138	Liban	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	AA	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2006	12.00	11.62	7.67	
2002	MED/2002/003-318	Maroc	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	WATER	General Budget Support	31/12/2008	120.00	119.60	119.60	
2004	MED/2004/016-763	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc	ECOREF	General Budget Support	18/08/2007	79.00	78.83	76.30	
2006	MED/2006/018-119	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	ECOREF	General Budget Support	27/07/2009	80.00	79.70	26.12	
2004	MED/2004/006-252	Syrie	Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training (VET)	EDUC	TA projects/programmes	28/07/2007	21.00	18.33	9.01	
2003	MED/2003/005-858	Tunisie	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	EDUC	Sector Budget Support	10/11/2006	48.00	47.91	25.24	
2005	MED/2005/017-322	Tunisie	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	ECOREF	General Budget Support	26/08/2008	78.00	77.89	39.09	
2000	MED/2000/003-961	Région Méditerranée	EUROMED HERITAGE II - Programme régional de soutien au développement du patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen	CULT	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2008	30.00	28.89	24.19	
2000	MED/2000/004-782	Région Méditerranée	MEPP 2000/2092: Middle East Peace Process - 2000	POL	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2008	13.80	11.82	11.37	
2001	MED/2001/003-981	Région Méditerranée	BEI : Risk Capital Facility - Plan d'activité de la FEMIP (Facilité euro-méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat) capitaux à risque	ECOREF	EIB Risk capital	31/12/2005	50.00	50.00	50.00	
2001	MED/2001/004-855	Région Méditerranée	Euro Med Programme for the Environment SMAP 2000	NATRES	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2005	25.19	24.97	20.72	
2001	MED/2001/004-684	Région Méditerranée	Euro-Mediterranean Water Programme 2001 Regional Financing Proposal	WATER	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2005	36.98	36.98	28.91	
2002	MED/2002/004-142	Région Méditerranée	Bonne Gouvernance et amélioration de l'Etat de droit	CIVSOC	TA projects/programmes	31/12/2005	6.00	5.76	4.80	
2006	MED/2006/017-978	Région Méditerranée	Facilité de Capital à risque - tranche 2006	PSD	EIB Risk capital	31/12/2007	60.00	60.00	60.00	

MEDA intervention analysis: 1_A_ONG

Intervention Title	ALGERIA ONG II – Appui aux Associations Algériennes de Développement
Country/Region	Algeria
Commission Ref.	MED/2001/003-284
Intervention Start date & End date	Start: 07/01/06 End: 31/12/09 Operational implementation phase: Closure phase: According to ROM: EC decision on budgetary commitment on 11/08/05. All contracts need to be signed before 23/08/08 (date + 3) . CF signed by commission on 18/10/05 and by Algerian partner on 07/01/06.
Budget planned	11.000.000 € (10.000.000 € paid by EC) budget in FA = 11 M€ of which 6000000 € is foreseen for the projects fund and 2.420000 for Technical assistance. (FAp17/28)
Budget committed	2.635.481 € (source : Rom)
Budget disbursed	599.516 € (ROM 06/2007) NB the general disbursement rate is among the lowest in the region (47%) at the start of the programme (CSP 2002) , compared to 67% for Jordan;
Beneficiary	<p>The main beneficiary and partner in this project is the Algerian Ministry of Employment and National Solidarity, through its Agence de Développement Social.</p> <p>The ADS was created in 1996 as a “monitoring mechanism” within the framework of the World Bank loan for the financing of the social safety net (filet social) . It was integrated into the Ministry of Social solidarity and Employment afterwards. At present ADS is a large institution that is channelling and managing a wide variety of national social programmes and social development projects that are funded through international donors. The portfolio of ADS mobilised over 350 million € (in 2006) . The ADS has 10 specialised departments (directions) and has national coverage through 11 regional antennas that coordinate, evaluate and stimulate local social development initiatives.</p> <p>The second group of beneficiaries are the NGOs and civil society organisations (associations) that are active in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social field: promotion of women’s rights and youth organisations - protection of the environment and promotion of ecotourism - cultural actions and sports - protection and preservation of archeological heritage - community development and promotion of sustainable development <p>Special attention will be given to organisations targeting vulnerable groups (women, youth, children).</p> <p>Secondary beneficiaries can be the Mediterranean organisations that participate in exchanges and networking interventions. (FA p 18) Nothing happened in this field (3d call for proposals?)</p>
Programme Background & History	<p>The MEDA programme in Algeria started under difficult circumstances, as terrorism had profoundly affected the administrative structures of the country and security conditions were not favourable to the implementation of cooperation interventions..</p> <p>Since 2000 the situation has become more stable: parliamentary and municipal elections were held in 2002 and presidential elections followed in 2004. The social climate remains difficult.</p>

	<p>Algeria has signed the Association Agreement in 2002. The cooperation was elaborated in the Country strategy paper (CSP) for Algeria, covering the period 2002-2006, and further adapted to the framework of the new Neighbourhood Policy. (ENP). Programmes of the so-called third generation, aiming at the sector of good governance, rule of law (police & Justice), HR and participation of civil society have also been integrated in the last National Indicative programmes.</p> <p>During the first programme period covered by the NIP 2002-2004 Algeria has been quite receptive to MEDA cooperation in the field of GG and rule of law. New projects were launched in the fields of justice , Media and the development of civil society by support to NGOs. Civil society in Algeria also benefited from the EIDHR programme of the EC, which was complementary to MEDA where support mainly is transferred through governmental services. (NIP 05)</p> <p>The specific context of Algeria and lessons learnt from the past programme (2002-2004) as well as the needs expressed by the Algerian authorities have had repercussions on the 2005-2006 programme (NIP 2005-2006).</p> <p>Within the 2005-2006 NIP a second NGO-support programme (grant facility) was set up, with the l'Agence de développement social (ADS), an agency of the Ministry of Employment and Solidarity. The project ONG II was supposed to form the extension of the project ONG I that was carried out from 2002 till 2004. The goals of ONG II have remained similar, but the institutional set up is completely different. The present project has started on 03/09/2006 and is focussing on the capacity building and consolidation of the Algerian civil society and NGOs (mouvement associatif algérien). There were long delays in the beginning , the project management was replaced (Project management unit) and the project's implementation only really took of in 2007.</p> <p>The EU – Algeria association agreement only came into force in September 2005. This new step and the ENP Guidelines to reinvigorate EU actions on human rights and democratisation gave the EU and Algeria an appropriate framework allowing them to consolidate their dialogue on this and other matters and to identify areas of cooperation</p>
Overall objectives	The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the promotion of the role of Civil Society in the process of social development in Algeria
Specific objectives	<p>Following the success of the previous project ONG-I, the specific objective of present project ONG II is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) to strengthen the operational capacities of the local NGOs/CSOs, to promote their common interventions and - 2) to continue support to the ADS in order to set up an enabling framework for the creation and development of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and for their participation into the social and cultural development of the country.
Expected results	<p>The Financing Agreement defined the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Associations (from ONG 1) are coached in order to ensure their sustainability and autonomous operational functioning. (<i>appui technique et financier</i>) * Operational capacities of associations (NGOs/CSOs) are strengthened * 150 Projects of NGOs/CSOs are financed through Calls for proposals (1project /NGO or CSO) * Interactions between local and mediterranean NGOs are encouraged, especially between youth and women's organisations * Networking and exchanges between NGOs on specific projects are organised and financed * NGO-networks , focussed on a particular field of interest, are encouraged and revitalised * Capacities at the ADS and its organisational structures are strengthened in view of an improved coaching of the promotion of the NGOs. * training modules are organised for the public administration on administrative management of NGOs. <p>There is no logframe.</p>

Activities	<p>The activities can be divided into two components :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support & capacity building for individual NGOs by trainings and introduction of operational & organisational methodologies. 2) Fund for the financing of development projects <p><u>Capacity building for individual NGOs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - study on the sustainability challenges of the 76 NGOs involved in ONG-I project - advanced training modules to improve operational capacities and sustainability of NGOs involved in ONG-I, i.a; in the field of additional fundraising - adapted coaching for individual NGOs , training of staff on project management and communication (advice and coaching by field workers). - Concept and elaboration of an administrative, accounting and financial management system and dissemination through seminars and through direct interventions by the fieldworkers. - Development , launching and organisation of a Call for proposals in order to select projects that will be financed - Elaboration of a training & action programme for the NGOs identified and selected in view of improving the capacities to initiate , prepare and implement projects, using the Project cycle management methodology (PCM). - Organisation and implementation of training modules for the NGOs - Review of the results of the ongoing projects that are financed, redefine updating and redefinition of the specific priorities for the project ONG II. - Publicity actions in order to inform on the project , its objectives and domain of intervention. - Organisation of seminars to reflect & discuss other projects and innovative actions - <p><u>Component Support to NGO-networks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of exchanges between NGOs, especially youth & women organisations; regional meetings and regrouping aimed at setting up common projects in order to strengthen inter-NGO cooperation and dialogue - financing of common inter- NGO projects (by call for proposals) in the field of artistic creation, heritage, environment, education - Financing of common initiatives of NGO-networks on thematic issues such as environment, heritage, children & youth, cultural activities by meetings, visits, travelling and the creation of websites - Financing of at least 15 NGOs for networking and exchanges between NGOs on specific projects , i.a; concerning youth and women <p><u>Component Institutional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diagnostic study of the organisational aspects of ADS and proposal of organisational changes within the project - capacity building of staff (training) in charge of relations with NGOs/CSOs - set up of a specialised library within ADS with books on technical, scientific subjects (concerning NGOs) , didactic material, IT' equipment and means of transport - Training of the of local communities on promotion and coaching (animation) of civil society movements - Training modules on organisational management and communication - Improvement and update of website created by ONG 1 (transfert to ADS).
Main achievements	<p>The second project ONG –II follows the previous ONG –I project which has been a success according to the FA. 76 organisations benefited from the ONG –I project, which was considered to be a pilot project , that was managed by a PMU in Oran. The ONG-staff were trained in project management and the projects of the associations were financed. The main achievements is the professionalisation of the CSOs that were involved: the Associations learnt to develop and monitor projects in a methodological way, developed more a rigourous way of working, gained credibility and support at their local level. They were strengthened by the project.</p> <p>ONG I was managed by a PMU that was embedded in the CRASC, a Research unit at the university of</p>

	<p>Oran (far from Alger and political pressures). It gave the NGOs a lot of freedom, but –as reported – selection procedures were not really transparent, and not easily available to potential candidate associations.</p> <p>ONG II (10 M€) from sept 2006 till 08/2008 has a totally different set-up. The project management is embedded within the Agence de Développement Social, an autonomous (yearly budget & donations) governmental body with structures at regional level (wilayas). The Algerian side is contributing 1 million €. The Algerian government insisted on this institutional set up.</p> <p>The ONG-II web site is online: http://www.ugp-ong.com/ong2/ It contains useful information for the NGO-s in Algeria: key documents, the agenda of meetings and trainings in all the regions of the country, contact data, information about the calls for proposals, the guidelines, the selection of projects, the list of Associations, legal information, news, etc.</p> <p>To this date two calls of proposals have been launched. The website gives information on the CSO (associations) that were selected in the first round, following the call for proposals of August 2007. 103 organisations participated and 26 projects were selected. The second call for proposals has just been closed in February 2008: 242 organisations sent in proposals. 96 proposals were selected. A 3d call for proposals is planned to select networking projects.</p> <p>The programme suffered delays because of internal tensions and disagreements between the ADS and the management unit. A new project manager was contracted in 2007 and since her arrival things have been moving fast. The third call for proposals is about to be launched. A rider will be asked to be able to do implement the 3d launch.</p>
<p>Project's main weak points</p>	<p>The project has been monitored in June 2007.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention logic: no real logframe, there are no indicators (mix activities and results/no outcomes) Link between activities and results - concept and location of the unit within ADS, which is at the same time a partner-beneficiary. ADS is not representative for the sector (associations work in different sectors: social, environment, culture) < ROM <p>Important delays and late start. The project management unit (PMU) was only set up on the 01/09/06. There were also problems with the elaboration of the operational plans and administrative delays in signing the documents (red tape) before the first call of proposals could be launched. Next were the procurement problems delaying the acquisition of the necessary equipment. The project activities had barely started at the moment of the ROM.</p> <p>The PMU manager was replaced (after a clash with the director general) and replaced. The new team has launched two calls for proposals (25 NGOs selected in the first round, and 96 in the second. Are planning a third call for proposals to aim at networking projects and Euromed projects (as foreseen in FA.) A rider is necessary to be able to do this with the remaining budget.</p>
<p>Issues</p>	<p>Very little impact ONG I programme. There was no final report and no evaluation of the project. The effects remained at the level of the organisations that benefited. There was no transfer of knowledge or lessons learnt, there was no proper remise –reprise.</p> <p>There is no link between ONG 1 and ONG 2. ONG 2 has a totally different set up and is implemented through the ADS as a number of its policy priorities.</p>
<p>Documentary sources</p>	<p>D1: Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and its Member States, of the one part, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities AL1 6786/02 April 2002</p> <p>D2: EuroMed - Algeria: Country strategy paper 2007-2013 & National indicative Programme 2007-2010</p> <p>D3: Euro-Med Partnership – Algeria – National Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D4: Partenariat Euro-Med – Algérie – Document de stratégie 2002-2006 & Programme Indicatif</p>

	<p>National 2002-2004</p> <p>D5: Convention de Financement / Financing agreement Start: 07/01/06</p> <p>D6: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D7: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date)</p> <p>D8: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D9: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership “(MEDA 2)”</p> <p>D10. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European parliament, Reinvigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final</p> <p>D 11. EC Communication “Governance in the European Consensus on Development – towards a harmonised approach within the EU”, + Practical approaches, EC working document SEC(2006) 1020.</p> <p>D.12 European Commission, Monitoring Report : ROM reports/CRIS 17201: Monitoring report and synopsis of the project , monitoring mission 09/06/07- 20/06/07</p> <p>D 13. UNDP - POGAR (Programme on governance in the Arab region: civil society)- UNDP-website , country profiles.</p> <p>D 14. EUROMED- European Police College: Final Report on the implementation of the MEDA/CEPOL programme (01/03/2004 to 31/05/2006)</p> <p><u>Received during mission:</u></p> <p>ONG II , Convention de Financement – Financing Agreement , signed by EC 18/10/2005 – by ADS and Government of Algeria on 07/01/2006</p> <p>ONG II , POA 1 - Plan opérationnel de la première année- 16/10-31/12 /2007 , dd 10/2007</p> <p>ONG II , POA 2 + avenant au POA 2 -ONG II , 25 /02/08 , Projet d’appui aux associations algériennes de Développement , 01/01-31/12 2008</p> <p>ONG II , Rapport de démarrage : 1/09/- 31/10/2006 et Contrat de Service (avec bilan ONG 1) , dd 28/01/2007</p> <p>ONG II , Approbation du rapport annuel d’activités sept-2006- août 2007 , dd 5/09/07</p> <p>ONG II , Rapport semestriel d’activités 09/2007- 02/2008 , dd 05/03/2008</p> <p>ONG II , ADS: La lettre de l’ADS n° 4/ Mai 2007 : « ADS : 10 ans déjà »</p> <p>ONG II , ADS: La lettre de l’ADS n° 3 /novembre 2005 : « Action de proximité sociale : inauguration de la cellule de proximité de Bachdjarah »</p> <p>ONG II , Brochure de Présentation du projet ONG II, 02/2008</p> <p>ONG II :CD : Lignes directrices du 2° appel à propositions , 25/02/08</p> <p>ONG I- UGP : Le mouvement associatif en Algérie : Histoire , législation, état des lieux, A study made at the end of ONGI by CRASC, Oran , December 2005 . (not an evaluation)</p> <p>Programme des Journées d’étude sur le thème « Le Parlement et la société civile » , Alger 6 &7/11/2006. Organisation Parlement Algérien & PNUD.</p> <p>Websites: www.ranahna.dz</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 2_A_Tpt

Intervention Title	Programme d'Appui au Secteur des Transports
Country/Region	Algeria
Commission Ref.	MED/2006/018087
Intervention Start date & End date	Financing agreement signed in November 2006. Operations started in April 2008. NB: Programme was scheduled to start November 2006 and end in December 2012 Therefore the identification – formulation documents are somewhat outdated since the programme were designed on a 2005 context analysis
Budget planned	25,000,000 € of which MEDA 20 000 000 € Government of Algeria 5 000 000 €
Budget committed	Total budget: 25 000 000 €
Budget disbursed	
Beneficiary	Algeria, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Programme Background & History	<p>The transport sector has undergone a process of liberalisation which started at the beginning of the 1990s. In the framework of the pursuit of liberalisation of the sector, the Ministry of Transport envisages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Refocusing the Administration on its regulatory functions (sectoral policy, security, safety, control and regulation of the competition between private operators); – Reinforcing its regulatory functions by delegating them to subsectoral structures (maritime and port authority, maritime security and affairs agency, urban transport organising authority) or autonomous local organisations (Algiers urban transport); – Privatising sectoral public enterprises under conditions that make it possible to preserve tools and competences. <p>Although liberalisation of transport activities is well advanced and the transport offer improved, this has not led to an improvement in the quality of services. This is because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The liberalisation process took place without real guidance. The National Transport Plan has not been updated; it dates from the end of the 1980s when transport activities were state controlled; – The competences of the Administration which is more oriented towards task management have difficulties in taking charge of new missions that involve defining sectoral policy, security, control and regulation; – The redefinition of the administrative structure has not been accompanied by the establishment of an administrative system adapted to the missions which have been conferred on it; – The setting up of regulatory authorities is slow because of the difficulty in their preparation. In effect, the transport sector is complex, so all reform required first elaborate actions in the establishment of this reform in order to ensure all the actors stuck to it.
Overall objectives	<p>The programme is not designed to reinforce infrastructures but rather to improve the legislative and institutional framework for a better regulation of the transport sector and an optimal use of transport infrastructures. The global objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve transport services for users as well as for economic operators at national level and as well from a regional and trans-Mediterranean perspective; – Reinforce the effectiveness and use of existing transport infrastructures; – Develop domestic and international exchanges and at the same time contribute to economic development activities.
Specific objectives	<p>Providing the administration with tools and administration and management systems making it possible to guide and implement the liberalisation of the sector through a programme of assistance and accompaniment that translates into concrete actions, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training and bringing personnel up to the right level; – Establishment of the different authorities projected;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adaptation of the legislative and regulatory framework in place; – Establishment of a viable information system.
Expected results	<p>The expected results of the implementation of the programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the guidance tools for the liberalisation of the sector; 2. Consolidation of the institutional and regulatory framework for the different modes of transport to spur competition between private operators and the delegation of management of public services; 3. Demonstration of the pertinence of reforms by action in two subsectors that accompany: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establishment of the port and maritime authority and concession of the activities of a port; and b) Establishment of a local regulatory authority for urban transport and concession of a bus station
Activities	<p>Afin d'ajuster l'analyse faite en 2005 à la situation de 2008 trois ateliers ont été réalisés au démarrage du projet afin de faire une mise à jour des besoins dans chaque secteur. Cette opération a fait apparaître énormément de besoins nouveaux, notamment le démarrage du métro d'Alger, et la prise en compte de la dimension du changement climatique. La convention de financement est suffisamment flexible pour accommoder ces nouvelles perspectives.</p> <p>The activities supported by the programme are based on the three expected results:</p> <p>Section 1: Establishment of guidance tools and implementation of the liberalisation of the sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Updating the National Transport Plan 2. Supporting the drawing up of subsector action plans <p>Section 2: Consolidation of the institutional and regulatory framework of the different modes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Reinforcing the capabilities of the different subsectors of the Transport Ministry by upgrading and revising the organisation as well as the legislative and regulatory controls governing its activities. 4. Reinforcing the capabilities of the four technical directions responsible for establishing the regulatory authorities 5. Implementing an effective information system 6. Carrying out a study of general transport tariffs 7. Reinforcing the capabilities of transport operators and auxiliaries to exploit the potential of different modes of transport and their interoperability <p>Section 3: Demonstration of the pertinence of reforms in two subsectors – road transport (passengers and freight) and road safety:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Establishing a regulatory authority responsible for ensuring proper application of concessionaire performance specifications 9. Establishing a decentralised framework for passenger and freight road transport across the three central wilayats 10. Establishing an analytical system for the road traffic flow 11. Drawing up and following up the application of the national road safety plan 12. Reorganising the national centre for road safety 13. Starting up the national driving licence centre 14. Training agents for the national centre for vehicle inspection <p>Maritime and ports sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Implementing single contact points in the three principal container ports to facilitate administrative and customers formalities 16. Reinforcing the capabilities of the maritime administration, the administration responsible for ports, the maritime and ports authority, the maritime safety and affairs agency and the management bodies of the principal ports 17. Support to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Establishing a coastal network for monitoring and controlling shipping; ii) Improving and reinforcing the capacities for the prevention and treatment of shipwrecks and for marine search and rescue; and iii) Protecting the marine environment.

	<p>VOILET 1 Instruments de PILOTAGE pour LIBERALISATION SECTEUR</p> <p>Activité 1- PLAN NATIONAL DE TRANSPORT (PNT) Vision, Référence et Axes Stratégiques</p> <p>Activité 2- PLANS D'ACTION SOUS-SECTORIELS (PASS) à caractère « contraignant »</p> <p>Feuilles de routes sectorielles :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mesures et actions, • articulation, • moyens, • calendrier • mise en œuvre <p>VOILET 2 Consolidation du CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL & REGLEMENTAIRE des différents modes (systèmes opérationnels)</p> <p>Activité 3- Renforcement des capacités des SOUS-SECTEURS du MINISTERE : Révision de l'organisation par rapport à la réforme/ Organigramme/ Mission/ Dispositions législatives et réglementaires appuyant la nouvelle organisation et formation</p> <p>Activité 4- Capacités 4 DIRECTIONS TECHNIQUES en charge mise en place AUTORITES de REGULATION : Démonstration nouveau rôle de l'état (exemples, voyages et formation) / Accompagnement à la création d'institutions de régulation</p> <p>Activité 5- SYSTEME de collecte et de traitement de l'INFORMATION ECONOMIQUE de l'ENSEMBLE des ACTEURS du SECTEUR</p> <p>Activité 6- Référentiel en matière de COUTS / TARIFICATION: Coût réel des services (gestion, infrastructure et équipement d'accueil) afin de faciliter la libéralisation du secteur.</p> <p>Activité 7* Capacités OPERATEURS & AUXILIAIRES prenant en compte INTEROPERABILITE des différents modes : Gestion et fiabilité de la chaîne de transports (interopérabilité) / Structures de formation (formation de formateurs / Organisations professionnelles et sensibilisation à l'interopérabilité)</p> <p>VOILET 3 Démonstration de la PERTINENCE des REFORMES au niveau de SECTEURS PILOTES</p>
Main achievements	Atelier de démarrage du programme tenu le 4 juin 2008 : présentation de la logique d'intervention du programme et des composantes No progress report available at this stage.
Project's main weak points	Le rapport d'identification décrivait essentiellement le programme tel qu'envisagé sur base de l'analyse de la situation en 2005 - programme pas concerné par les infrastructures (responsabilité du ministère des travaux publics) - programme destiné à accompagner la libéralisation des transports - couvre tous les modes de transport : terre, air, mer, fer, urbain. - centré sur les aspects de gestion, sécurité. Compte tenu de ces contraintes, la logique qui aurait voulu que l'UAP se concentre sur le volet 1 (définition des politiques) du programme et qu'ensuite l'UAP se concentre sur les volets 2 et 3 pour mettre en œuvre le plan national et les plans d'actions est infaisable. L'UAP va travailler en parallèle sur les deux fronts. Un plan opérationnel provisoire a été établi et approuvé le 25 mai et 1 atelier de démarrage a permis de définir les grandes priorités dans les 4 secteurs, tandis qu'un atelier de synthèse a permis de dégager les priorités. La politique de l'UAP sera dès lors de partir de ces priorités (il n'y aura pas de plan national des transports avant des mois voire des années) et les appuyer de manière pragmatique pour autant qu'elles aillent dans le sens général de la libéralisation. Une difficulté : l'AT long terme de l'UAP (spécialistes maritime, ferroviaire, terrestre) sont habitués à travailler dans les structures (ministères, institutions) des secteurs transports mais pas dans des structures de projets caractérisées par des contraintes de procédures.
Issues	Project implementation has been seriously delayed by the cancellation of the call for tender for recruitment of the support and technical assistance unit. The cancellation decision was published on 12/06/07 in the OJ S no 110. Chronologie acrobatique : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novembre 2006 : signature convention de financement • Février 2008 : signature du contrat d'AT pour l'UAP • Avril 2008 : démarrage effectif du projet avec installation de l'UAP • Mai 2008 : nomination du directeur national du projet • Juin 2008 : date contractuelle de fin de phase de démarrage. Intenable, négociation en cours pour postposer d'un mois • Mai 2009 : date limite pour la signature des contrats, les fonds non contractés à cette date seront perdus • Août 2010 : fin du contrat de l'UAP • 31/12/2010 : fin de la convention de financement

Documentary sources	<p>D1: Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and its Member States, of the one part, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities AL1 6786/02 April 2002</p> <p>D2: EuroMed - Algérie: Document de Stratégie 2007-2013 & Programme Indicatif National 2007-2010</p> <p>D3: Euro-Med Partnership – Algeria – National Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D4: Partenariat Euro-Med – Algérie – Document de stratégie 2002-2006 & Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004</p> <p>D5: Convention de Financement “Programme d’Appui au Secteur des Transports (#2006/18087) – Novembre 2006</p> <p>D6: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D7: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date)</p> <p>D8: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D9: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership “(MEDA 2)”</p> <p>D10: Programme d’appui au secteur des transports: Atelier de démarrage du programme 4 Juin 2008</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 3_WB_Just

Intervention Title	SUPPORT TO JUDICIAL REFORM
Country/Region	West Bank & Gaza
Commission Ref.	MED 2002/005 – 610 Support to Judicial Reform Justice & Police
Intervention Start date & End date	27/09/2002 Decision date 27/09/2005 End date (limit contracts)
Budget planned	7.000.000 € (7 M€ Allocated)
Budget committed	6.509.802 € (contracted)
Budget disbursed	1.874.749 € (source CRIS)
Beneficiary	Palestinian Authority
Programme Background & History	<p>No documentary information could be found on this project. It is a project which was meant to focus on empowering the judiciary and modernisation of the Palestinian Legal system. Note: A similar ongoing programme is mentioned on the website of EU delegation in WB &G: "Empowerment of the Judicial System" programme. In 2003 the Ec gave 7 million € for the reform and modernisation of the Judicial system.</p> <p><u>Background & History</u></p> <p>2000 - The EU launches the MEDA II programme (2000-2004). Worth €5.35 billion, it represents Europe's biggest commitment to the region and makes the EU the single largest source of assistance. The West Bank and Gaza receives €327.2 million.</p> <p>2002 - The EU commits to the objective of two states, Israel and a viable and democratic Palestine, living side by side in peace and security in the framework of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, as laid out in the road map. (<i>The Road Map lays out a two-state solution, leading to a final and comprehensive settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Furthermore, the EU is convinced that a comprehensive peace in the Middle East will also have to include Syria and Lebanon.</i>)</p> <p>2002 (June) - The European Council adopts the Common Strategy on the Mediterranean Region and agrees to support the peace effort.</p> <p>2002 (July) - The EU participates in the establishment of the Quartet and the International Task Force on Palestinian Reform, aimed at supporting Palestinian civil reforms and guiding the international donor community. (<i>Note: Representatives from the European Union, the United Nations, and Russia formed a group known as the "The Quartet," which began to shape international policy toward resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Quartet issued a road map for peace on September 17, 2002. The program is an outline that is evolving over time. Palestinians and Israelis have greeted each version with various reservations.</i>)</p> <p>2002 (October) - Commission supports the establishment of a new and independent Central Election Commission.</p> <p>2003 (February) - Ad Hoc Liaison Committee meeting of international donors (including the EU, US, Norway and the World Bank) held in London. The importance of EU donor support and assistance recognized.</p> <p>2003 (December) - Ad Hoc Liaison Committee meets in Rome where reform conditions for EU assistance are reaffirmed.</p> <p>2004 - National Financing Plan</p> <p>2004 (January) - The biggest ever EU observation mission was sent to observe the presidential elections.</p> <p>2004 (May) - The European Commission publishes the European Neighbourhood Policy country report for the Palestinian Authority</p> <p>2005 (October)- the EC announces it will be supporting the Palestinians with €280 million & contributes 14 million € to the newly established euro-Palestinian Credit guarantee Fund</p>

2005 – Middle east Peace Projects funded with a €10 million contribution , as part of the Regional cooperation programme.
(source: euromed info centre)

EU cooperation

The legal basis for the EU's relations with the PA is the Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Cooperation signed with the PLO on behalf of the Palestinian Authority.

The National Financing Plan of 2004 states that , within the prevailing context, EU cooperation priorities for the Palestinian territories have been established on an ad-hoc basis since 2001. The assistance has been concentrated on urgent needs, while at the same time making a contribution to the creation of a viable and democratic Palestinian state (NFP 2004 p1).

There is no CSP or NIP available for WB&GS and the assistance of the EC has been concentrated on addressing the most urgent needs. The Commission's aid has gone to UNWRA, humanitarian aid and food aid. The NFP provided for one project to support civil society activities , to promote peace solutions to the conflict. (Eu partnership for peace programme / by call for proposals).

While there has been significant progress in establishing a Palestinian justice system since 1994, the delayed entry into force of the Palestinian Basic Law and the Judicial Authority Law in 2002 needed to be followed by effective implementation and further improvements. This reflected the priorities of the Palestinian Authority's own reform agenda initiated in 2002, but required technical and financial international support. In response to these needs, the European Union (EU) has supported Palestinian efforts to develop a strong and independent judiciary.

In 2004 (December) the EU renewed its cooperation framework with the PA, stating that the European Neighbourhood policy (ENP) was part of the EU's response to the PA 's political and economic reform agenda launched in 2002 to consolidate democracy, accountability, transparency, and justice in the West Bank and Gaza. The NFP 2004 for the West Bank and Gaza Strip under articles 19/08/02 and 19/08/03 does not mention the "Support to Judicial Reform" project.

Following a period of almost five years of terrorism, violence, destruction of infrastructure and economic decline in the West Bank and Gaza, new efforts were made to advance the Peace process in 2005, with the support of the international community. The EU has been one of the few donors pursuing its assistance to the Palestinian Authority (PA) throughout the Intifada, alongside the provision of emergency aid. It has done so both by targeted institution-building programmes and by attaching reform-related conditions to its financial support to the PA.

In the EC communication of on EU-Palestinian cooperation of 2005 it is stressed that the EU needs to focus its assistance increasingly on the promotion of institution-building by the Palestinian authority. A short –term governance strategy was prepared by the EU commission Office in Jerusalem and transmitted to the PA. It refers to the EU-Pa Action plan (ENP), which pays particular attention to establishing a functioning judiciary, effective enforcement of legislation and strengthening or rule of law as one of the main priorities. The latter is specified as : assisting Palestinian reform efforts in the judiciary; develop short term strategy for consolidating the rule of law including the fight against corruption and organised crime.

(EC communication 2005)

Ongoing programme. No info available

In 2006 it seems that EU is supporting a new programme "The "Empowerment of the Judicial System"

The "Empowerment of the Judicial System" programme addresses the most urgent needs of the judiciary through institutional support, development of a permanent professional training system, refurbishment of courts and the provision of equipment. The institutional support component, known as "Seyada" is the bedrock of the project as it supports the establishment and functioning of the higher judicial institutions. The project will support the establishment of a permanent judicial studies training system, reflected in the establishment of a Palestinian Judicial Training Institute.

Additionally the programme supports the compilation of a comprehensive database of Palestinian court

	<p>judgments, as an integral part of the Legal and Judicial Databank, Al-Muqtafi, developed by the Institute of Law of Bir Zeit University. The project is designed for the benefit of the Palestinian legal community including judges, prosecutors, court staff, legislators, lawyers, academics, legal researchers and students, as well as citizens and other interested parties</p> <p>Finally, at the <u>regional level</u>, the EU established the “Euromed Justice Programme” to enable regional cooperation between Europe and its Mediterranean partners. The programme’s focus is on training judges, lawyers and registrars while reinforcing the independence of the judiciary, and giving the opportunity to Palestinian judges and legal professionals to benefit from sharing their experiences and developing professional networks across Europe and the Mediterranean countries. (Source: website EU delegation at WB & Gaza: http://www.delwbg.ec.europa.eu/en/cooperatio_development/sector4.htm)</p>										
Overall objectives	No info on project available										
Specific objectives	The “ <u>Empowerment of the Judicial System</u> ” programme addresses the most urgent needs of the judiciary through institutional support, development of a permanent professional training system, refurbishment of courts and the provision of equipment. The institutional support component, known as “Seyada” is the bedrock of the project as it supports the establishment and functioning of the higher judicial institutions. The project will support the establishment of a permanent judicial studies training system, reflected in the establishment of a Palestinian Judicial Training Institute.										
Expected results											
Activities											
Main achievements	<p>EU SUPPORT TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM 2004-2008</p> <table border="1"> <caption>EU Support to the Judicial System (2004-2008)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Infrastructure/Equipment</td> <td>€2.4m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> <td>€2m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Database</td> <td>€350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance</td> <td>€3.75m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>http://www.delwbg.ec.europa.eu/en/cooperatio_development/sector4.htm</p>	Category	Amount	Infrastructure/Equipment	€2.4m	Regional	€2m	Database	€350,000	Technical Assistance	€3.75m
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Database	€350,000										
Technical Assistance	€3.75m										
Project's main weak points											
Issues											
Documentary sources	<p><u>WB & Gaza documents</u></p> <p>D1 National financing Plan (NFP) 2004 for the West Bank and Gaza Strip under articles 19/08/02 and 19/08/03</p>										

	<p>D2. European Neighbourhood Policy /EU- Palestinian action plan, 12/2004 Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament , “EU-Palestinian Cooperation beyond disengagement –towards a two state solution, 05/10/2005.</p> <p>D3. EC financial assistance to Palestinian people, table West-bank & Gaza 20/01/06</p> <p>D4. Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part - Final Act - Joint Declarations - Declaration by the European Community , Official Journal L 187 , 16/07/1997 P. 0003 - 0135</p> <p>Source: info on website of the EU delegation in WB &G: http://www.delwbg.ec.europa.eu/en/cooperatio_development/sector4.htm</p> <p><u>Regional MEDA documents</u></p> <p>Réseau euro-méditerranéen des droits de l’Homme : « Incidence des programmes Meda sur les Droits de l’Homme . Iain Byrne & Charles Shamas (2002)</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 4_WB_Relief

Intervention Title	WEST BANK AND GAZA INTERIM EMERGENCY RELIEF CONTRIBUTION (IERC)
Country/Region	PALESTINE –WBGS
Commission Ref.	MED/2006/017-987
Intervention Start date & End date	27 February 2006 (date of signature) to 31 st December 2007 (end date) although the disbursements were expected to be over a six month period.
Budget planned	Euro40 million
Budget committed	€ 40 million
Budget disbursed €	
Beneficiary	Ministry of Finance of the Palestinian Authority
Programme Background & History	<p>Very high and increasing levels of poverty in the West BANK AND Gaza – almost 50%,m with 15% unable to meet subsistence needs.</p> <p>Three electricity companies operate in the West Bank and Gaza. The Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDECO) and the National Electricity Company (NEC) operate in the West Bank and purchase electricity form the Israel Electric Corporation (IEC) whilst Palestine Electricity Company and its subsidiary Gaza Power Generating Private Limited Company (GPGC) operate there.</p>
Overall objectives	To provide uninterrupted power supplies to the Palestinian population.
Specific objectives	Support to be provided through the payment of bills to electricity utilities, including Israeli utilities.
Expected results	Continued provision of essential public services to the Palestinian people.
Activities	Payment of invoices for the delivery of essential public services.
Main achievements	We do not have the documentation to record disbursements.
Project's main weak points	<p>Very difficult to engage and support the Palestinian population, especially since the take-over of Gaza by Hamas.</p> <p>By providing meta-level support, in the form of payment of invoices for power sold to the local electricity companies, the EC is not directly engaging in issues of who pays what for their electricity at a retail/consumer level. Funds generated at that level could be used to subsidise any element of the operations West bank and Gaza, including activities which might further destabilize the area.</p> <p>Since the project the Israelis imposed a temporary fuel blockade on Gaza in order to bring pressure on Hamas and in an attempt to stop rockets being fired into Israel.</p> <p>The CSP had been delayed due to the political situation and therefore this support has been given against a back-drop of uncertainty and considerable political uncertainty and not necessarily as part of an overall strategic vision.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have the real beneficiaries been? • Can it be assumed that charging at a retail level has been based on affordability and ability to pay? • What about the issue of fungibility? To what extent has this funding, which almost represents targeted budget support, allowed the powers to use financial resources for other purposes? • The approach adopted is not sustainable and may reduce incentives for proper billing and cost recovery for electricity provided.
Documentary sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing Agreement – Interim Emergency Relief Contribution (IERC); • Interim Emergency Relief Contribution (IERC) Financing Agreement MEF/2006/017-987 • 2004 Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Cooperation (rather overtaken by events)

	<p>but provides a backdrop to the thinking on cooperation in a useful Annex);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “European Commission Financial assistance to the Palestinian People” 23rd October 2007) outlining recent support following Hamas-led Government EuropeAid – A2• European Neighbourhood Report Commission Staff Working Paper “Palestinian Authority of the West bank and Gaza Strip”. May 2004 (COM 2004 373 Final)
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MEDA intervention analysis: 5_E_TEP

Intervention Title	Egypt : Trade Enhancement Programme TEP A (and TEP B budget support, and TEP C)¹
Country/Region	Egypt
Commission Ref.	MED/2002/003-3396 - Proj A MED/2003/004-150 Project B (Sector budget support) MED /2003/005-714 Project C (support to customs reform)
Intervention Start date & End date	Date Financing Agreement/Contract signed: 19/07/04 Start date – 19/09/04 End date – planned: 31/12/07 End date - likely: 31/12/07
Budget committed	TEP A: € 20 million TEP B: € 40 million, to be released in two tranches upon the completion of the conditions for disbursement. TEP C: € 6 million
Budget contracted	TEP A: € 18 911 867 TEP B: € 39 689 715 TEP C: € 5 691 883
Budget disbursed	TEP A:€ 15 737 174 TEP B: € 39 623 659 TEP C: € 4 728 643
Beneficiary	Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry (MFTI).
Programme Background & History	<p>A preliminary Trade Enhancement Programme (TEP) Identification Report was prepared at the end of 2000, containing two programme components: Technical Assistance and Sector/Budgetary Support. This report was considered too wide-ranging and was not approved by the EC.</p> <p>Subsequently, EuropeAid undertook a review mission to Cairo (May 2001) and concluded after close consultation with the Egyptian authorities, that a Trade Enhancement initiative with Egypt is best served by the preparation of two independent programme proposals built upon a common analysis: TEP A Technical Assistance (€20m) and TEP-B Budgetary support (€40m). Following a change of GoE policy, a request was made to the Commission (end of 2002) to start the identification of an additional programme in favour of Customs Reform (TEP C).</p> <p>In 2000 the situation of trade was extremely difficult, and the ministries in charge had little or limited efficiency in dealing with the trade community and international trade issues.</p> <p>The introduction of TEP-B was a unique opportunity to force these ministries as well as the Ministry of Finance to cooperate, as the release of funds would not take place without the full accomplishment of the different conditions for which they were respectively responsible.</p> <p>The implementation of TEP-B activities also required an active involvement of all</p>

¹ At the outset of the inception phase TEP A was identified with the reference group to be included among the 25 interventions selected to serve as a basis for this evaluation. However, when analysing TEP A, the complementary programmes TEP B and TEP C cannot be ignored and therefore, whereas this fiche is mainly devoted to TEP A, it also includes, where deemed necessary, mentions regarding the other two programmes.

	<p>implementing agencies involved, who had to account in a detailed precise manner on their activities, thus reporting not exclusively to their own ministries, but to the EC as well. All agencies had thus a direct responsibility in making sure that their respective share of Egypt's commitment to TEP-B would be fulfilled. Had one agency failed to accomplish its mission as described in TEP-B, the funds would not have been released.</p> <p>Looking at this process from a distance, in 2007, 7 years after the beginning of the programme conception, it may have appeared to the professional evaluators that changes that occurred thanks to TEP-B were not enormous, that much more lies ahead than was accomplished (the detailed evaluation is presented further below). The content of the matrix may be qualified as being "weak", making the release of funds not difficult to obtain. This is the view today. But one has to remember what the situation of Egypt trade was in 2001 (very bad) and consider the time needed to carry out a comprehensive customs reform. It took decades in Europe to modernize its customs. Egypt undergoes the modernization process at its own speed, and TEP-B was one step in this process. Acceleration is highly desirable in future; however, it will not be easy, taking into account the importance of the human factor: still Egyptian Customs employ 17,000 persons in 2007.</p>
Overall objectives	<p>TEP A aims to contribute to the growth of trading and export activities, thus fostering economic growth and employment creation and will notably support various departments of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry (MFTI). The Programme aims to implement trade related reform that will progressively increase the competitiveness of Egypt's trading sectors and boost exports volumes. In particular, to embed administrative and legislative modalities, procedures, and mechanisms necessary for trade liberalisation including export promotion.</p> <p>The activities to be implemented within the framework of the Programme are designed to reduce and overcome obstacles to private sector collaboration with the public sector. The mutual involvement of the public and private sectors in the TEP-A will ensure more accurate, result-oriented services from the public agencies and will strengthen private sector trade and export capacities.</p> <p>According to the TEP-B Specific Financing Agreement, the overall objective of the MEDA Trade Enhancement Programme B (TEP-B) was the improvement of access for Egyptian companies to international inputs and increased competitiveness of Egypt's export.</p>
Specific objectives	<p>TEP A: The programme aims to reinforce the capacity of MFTI and upgrade the human resources in Divisions/Agencies in charge of the following key areas of foreign trade:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Commercial Diplomacy; 2: EU/Egypt Association Agreement; 3: WTO-related issues; 4: Export Promotion; 5: Trade Facilitation. <p>According to the TEP-B Specific Financing Agreement, the specific objectives of the programme were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reduction of the deadlines and costs associated with customs import and export formalities. 2. The strengthening of exports incentives. 3. The reduction of deadlines and costs associated with checks on quality standards.

Expected results	<p>TEP-A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improved functioning and responsiveness of Egypt's Commercial Representations System. ii) Enhanced capacity of the MoFT to manage, implement, inform and advise on the trade provisions of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement and other regional free trade agreements. iii) Strengthened MoFT capacity to inform, advise, train and support other relevant trade-related ministries and private sector bodies on WTO agreement matters. iv) Reinforced capacity of the main Egyptian Export Promotion entities (CRS, EEPC, GOEIF, EITP); v) A selected number of GOIEC laboratories/testing facilities upgraded to international standard /accreditation level, with a view to improving both the quality and the quantity of traded goods flowing through Egypt. <p>TEP-B Financing Agreement states the expected results were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematic and transparent dissemination of information on customs rules and procedures, and better access to customs services for the public; 2. Full information on customs formalities, wider use of formalities before the arrival of goods, and an increase in on-line declarations; 3. Decisive progress towards a selective approach (creation and use of risk management databases) particularly through a viable MCTC, which will handle at least 300 major taxpayers from October 2002, and subsequently at least 600; 4. Fairer, more neutral and more uniform handling of complaints by traders; 5. A system of simplified customs formalities in operation at the (new) port of Ain Sokhna by the end of 2002 (subsequently to be duplicated in the new port of Port Said East Bank); 6. Faster and less expensive transit from sea ports to free zones and between free zones; 7. Less discriminatory incentives to the promotion of competitive exports and the proliferation of private free zones; 8. Internationally recognised standards, testing and certification methods, which are in accordance with EU or ISO rules, faster and more selective quality inspections.
Activities	<p>The activities to be implemented within the framework of the Programme are designed to reduce and overcome obstacles to private sector collaboration with the public sector. The mutual involvement of the public and private sectors in the TEP-A will ensure more accurate, result-oriented services from the public agencies and will strengthen private sector trade and export capacities.</p> <p>TEP A: A Rider for the extension was approved (Nov 06) and ratified by the PSC (Apr 07) with a completion date of activities of 31/12/07 for all Lots, with no budgetary implications. This has allowed for the cost-effective implementation of activities by 31/10/07.</p> <p>TEP-B was to be disbursed in two instalments of €20 Million each corresponding to two sets of measures (conditionalities) related to trade issues. The beneficiary was the Ministry of Finance. TEP-B was implemented over a 30-month period. The main activities focused on Foreign Trade Facilitation.</p>
Main achievements	<p>The annual reviews and Evaluation are highly positive regarding TEP A.</p> <p>“TEP A: The intervention logic of reinforcing the capacity of the MTI to fully and successfully play its role in trade policy reform and trade facilitation has been highly appropriate.</p>

	<p>MR-10287.01 – 01/12/05 D5. Monitoring Report – EGY – Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP-A). MR-10287.02 – 22/11/06 D6. Monitoring Report EGY – Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP-A). MR-10287.03 – 12/11/07 D7. Project Synopsis: Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP-A) Project Number: MED/2002/3396 (CRIS No 3396) D7. Final Evaluation of Trade Enhancement Programme (TEP A) Contract 2007/144922 Ecorys in association with Altair Asesores D8 Update on TEP B: Disbursement of the Second Tranche (compliance report) – Note Ref: GT/2005/1274P of 8/11/2005 D9 Evaluation of the European Commission Country Strategy for Egypt – ref 951647 D10 Final evaluation of the Trade Enhancement Programme B, Contract No 2007/141070/1 by DFC in Cooperation with Enterprise Plc D11 (hard copy only extracts) “Statement of Preliminary Findings from the Audit on the MEDA programme in Egypt (ref PF 1891) dated 25th November 2005”. [M222] D12 Annual Twinning /TAIEX Conference Gamal Bayoumi Powerpoint Presentation (trade flow data) D13 Doing Business Report and Surveys World Bank “Doing Business Group” http://www.doingbusiness.org D14. 2007 IMF Article IV Consultation Staff Appraisal Report</p>					
Monitoring reports marks	<p>Monitoring reports, projects TEP</p>	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
	MR-10287.01 - 01/12/2005 (TEP A)	c	b	b	b	c
	MR-10287.02 - 22/11/2006 (TEP A)	b	b	b	b	b
	MR-10287.03 - 12/11/2007 (TEP A)	a	a	a	a	b
	MR-ROM 3396 - 29/10/2006 (TEP A)	b	b	b	b	b
	MR ROM 5714 - 29/10/2006 (TEP C)	b	b	b	b	b

MEDA intervention analysis: 6_E_Children

Intervention Title	EGYPT Social Development and Civil Society : children at risk																																											
Country/Region	Egypt																																											
Commission Ref.	MED/2003/5722																																											
Intervention Start date & End date	Date of Decision: 20/08/2003 (Date limite 24/08/2006 (CRIS) Date FA: 30/05/2004 (ROM) (end date in FA 31/12/2010) Actual implementation started on 01/03/05 (ROM + Annual Progress Report May 20007) End date: 31/12/08 & 28/02/09 (likely, ROMs in 2006 & 07) (4 year programme)																																											
Budget planned	20 million €																																											
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Budget disbursed	13. 496.649,03 €																																											
Beneficiary	Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). The National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), established in 1988 by Presidential Decree, is the highest national authority entrusted with the policymaking, planning, coordination and monitoring & evaluation in the areas of child protection and development. Its Technical advisory Committee (TAC) is headed by the First Lady of Egypt , H.E. Suzanne Mubarak. The NCCM is also																																											

	active at national scale, through local antennas and cooperation with local NGOs in the governorates. NCCM enjoys high credibility in Egyptian society.
Programme Background & History	<p>Egypt and the European Community signed an Association Agreement (AA) in June 2001, which was ratified by the Egyptian Peoples' Assembly in April 2003 and entered into force on 01 June 2004. The AA envisages economic and business co-operation and is expected to create a framework conducive to trade and foreign investment, thus enhancing bilateral and regional economic integration. It will also contribute to a strengthened political, social and cultural dialogue between Egypt and the EU, which currently has a new important dimension under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).</p> <p>The framework for the programme is the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) of the commission for 2002-2006, as well as the recent political framework of the New Neighbourhood policy (NNP) Both the NIP 2002-2004 as the NIP 2005-2006 have taken into account the agenda of reforms of the Egyptian authorities, the progress in the association agreements and the experiences gained through the previous cooperation exercises.</p> <p>As the timing of the Mid-term review corresponded with the programming for 2005-2006 it was decided to express the adjustments of the CSP directly through the NIP for 2005-2006. Under ENP an additional framework was formulated in the EU-Egypt Action plan (2005). To enhance the dialogue between Egypt and the EU, subcommittees were created in order to guide the selection of priorities.</p> <p>The EU –Egypt Action Plan identifies a number of political, social and economic reforms with the purpose of adjusting the regulatory, legislative and administrative frameworks. One of the key strategic objectives of the ENP action Plan is “supporting Egypt's reforms in the areas of democracy, human rights, good governance and justice.” Inter alia assistance was made available to for capacity building in civil society. (CSP 2007 p21-22) and for strengthening the culture of respect for human rights. Special attention was promised to the Rights of women and children.</p> <p><u>Social-political context in Egypt</u></p> <p>Thanks to successful economic reforms, Egypt has evolved into the category of lower middle- income countries (US\$ 1400 /per capita) and Human development indicators (HDI) have improved considerably. Egypt ranked 119 th in 2005 and now ranks at 112° out of 177 countries on the HDI list of the UNDP. Nevertheless, poverty is still widespread in urban areas and particularly severe in rural areas. The poverty pattern shows important regional differences, with the poorest people concentrated in Upper Egypt (south).</p> <p>In addressing this issue various donors started a consultation process with the GoE which led to the design of a national Poverty reduction Action Plan (PRAP) in 2004. Poverty is most concentrated in the south, featuring large families, low level of education and a large informal sector. The Fifth Social Plan of the Egyptian Government (FY03-FY08) includes development through literacy and education, as well as through employment. Access to education, especially for children, is a way of breaking the cycle of inter-generational transmission of poverty. (sources: NIP 05 p 18 + CSP 2007)</p> <p>In the past 15 years the EC allocated substantial support through the Social Fund for Development (SFD), set up by the donor community in the '80ies to accompany the structural reforms that the World Bank was imposing on the country and financed through a multi-donor basket funding mechanism. Initially, it was designed as a social safety net associated with the government of Egypt's agreement to undertake its extensive Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERASP). The Social Fund developed activities in three domains: a) public works (infrastructure/water & sanitation), b) Credit & Access to loans, and c) Human & Community development. The Social Fund now has evolved into a fully integrated Egyptian institution (politically and financially), with a different mandate. At present, the SDF is mainly a credit institution targeting Entrepreneurship and investments , not poverty alleviation. (which is why some donors pulled out; e.g. Danida). In this capacity, it creates employment opportunities for start-up entrepreneurs and provides them with credit, technical</p>

assistance, skills, and technological know-how both Egyptian and international. (sources: NIP 05 p 18 + MN 241) + (website www.sdfegypt.org)

The EC support to the **education sector** was channelled through the Education Enhancement programme (EEP 100 M€) , also a multi-donor programme closely coordinated with the World Bank and European and other donors. The EEP contributes to the goals of universal elementary Education, but targets educationally underprivileged governorates. The programme emphasises local responsiveness, and increased access to education, particularly for girls and underprivileged children, as well as improvements in quality and system efficiency. (source CSP 2002-06: p 16)

In the present NIP (2007-2010) the EU has increased its budgetary support to the Education system (up to 120 M€), following the elaboration of a real (and first) National Strategy for the education sector.

The government's attitude toward **NGOs** is complex, but their involvement in social welfare issues is cautiously encouraged. Most NGO's were very badly organised and the Egyptian Social Fund chose to work with a small number of larger NGOs.

In 2003, with the programme on Social Development and Civil Society (20 M€) the EC chose to concentrate on social protection of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in Egyptian society, such as the various categories of children at risk, and on strengthening the capacity of the non-governmental sector to contribute effectively to social development.

The legal environment for NGOs has changed for the better. A new NGO law was adopted in 2004 setting out provisions for the creation, functioning and funding of NGOs and private foundations. Following the new law, NGOs can receive funding from countries and organisations with an established presence in Egypt by notifying the Ministry of Social Affairs. (country report 05/2.2 HR & GG) NGOs provide opportunities for participation at the grassroots level to empower the populations.

The NGOs have to register with the Ministry of social solidarity (MOSS). The NGO departments of that Ministry at central, governorate and district /local level are in charge of the supervision (both programmes and financial auditing) of the NGO sector. By virtue of law, the MOSS-NGO-departments are requested to create an environment for NGOs in which they can effectively contribute to Egypt's development objectives. The shift in concept from control to support was the major challenge.

The National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), established in 1988, is the highest national authority entrusted with the policymaking, planning, coordination and monitoring & evaluation in the areas of child protection and development. Its Technical advisory Committee (TAC) is headed by the First Lady of Egypt , H.E. Suzanne Mubarak. The NCCM has national coverage and is present in the governorates through local focal points and NGOs. It does not have actual NCCM branches in the governorates.

Egypt is one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) following the World Summit for children 1990. An extended national plan called "The decade for the Protection of the Egyptian Child" was launched in 1989 by the President of Egypt, and renewed with " the Second Decade for the Protection and Welfare of the Egyptian Child" (2000-2010). The decades objectives are the re-integration of children under difficult circumstances , to their schools, families and communities.

In 2002 the European Commission undertook a baseline study, identifying children at risk as an area for intervention with a view to reduce poverty. In 2003 an agreement was reached to a) develop a programme focusing on children at risk, b) on strengthening the MOSS NGO departments in charge of NGOs, in order to improve their services to civil society , and c) to build the capacities of civil societies participating in the Children at risk programme. (APR 2006-07 p9)

In May 2004 the Financing Agreement between the EU and the GoE /NCCM was signed. In October 2004 a Presidential Decree was issued authorizing the implementation of the programme which started

	<p>in march 2005.</p> <p>The NIP 2004-2006 included the first EU bilateral Governance & HR programme with Egypt. The EC launched an identification – formulation mission in 2005 , but encountered major difficulties, and in the end experts were hired to associate all stakeholders into the development of the programme in view of reaching an agreement with the GoE. Lengthy discussions of over one year finally resulted into the 5 mln programme. (<i>“Every word and sentence was turned upside down”- Source M219)</i>)</p> <p>The EC initially wanted to support NGOs directly (e.g. children at risk, refugee program but the GoE wanted that state bodies would benefit (as well) . The final programme has state partners for each of the components of the governance sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCCM, National council for childhood & motherhood - NCHR, National council for Human Rights - NCW, national council for women - Central audit authority - General National Federation of NGOs <p>A second programme in the field of Governance and HR was signed in 2005 “Support in the field of democratisation, human rights and civil society” and took off in 2006. As the line ministry for HR did not exist: the coordination took place with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , at the highest (diplomatic) level. A Subcommittee on Human rights and Political questions was established, the members were appointed and approved, but it did not convene as up to date. Presided by an Egyptian diplomat, it consists of Egyptian high ranking persons, and representatives of the EC and of Member countries. The committee has not yet come together because of an incident with the European Parliament, which launched a very critical declaration on Egypt.</p> <p>In this G & HR programme support is given to existing or new institutions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>NCW</u>, National council of Women , where an ombuds-office has been created - <u>HRC</u>, the Council for Human rights, with the creation of HR office, based in Cairo but with the ambition to give it national coverage . HRC will set up an ombuds-service and a HR capacity building programme for Law enforcement agents (police & justice). - The <u>General National Federation of NGOs and foundations</u> , which is to develop into an organisation that will support the governance of the NGO sector (formats, accountancy) <p>The implementation of the programme is partly done by the UNDP (BINA project /training on HR and international conventions for Ministries of Justice and Interior, and the capacity building of Federation NGOs and foundations) and by the National institutions themselves (by direct grants to the ombudsman office of both councils). A project monitoring unit is established at the Ministry of International cooperation to monitor the implementation of the programme.</p>
Overall objectives	<p>The overall objective of the programme “Children at risk” is twofold:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to reduce poverty among children at risk and thus improve their social development b) to enhance the capacity of civil society to contribute effectively to social development
Specific objectives	<p>The programme purpose aims at three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the living conditions and prospects of social integration of four groups of economically vulnerable and socially marginalised children are improved b) girls’ access to education is facilitated c) the NGO sector is strengthened and can operate in a more facilitative environment
Expected results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the gender gap in primary schools is decreased in the participating governorates (7) 2) the practice of FGM is reduced 3) the capacity to rehabilitate street children with a focus on health and providing income generating skills and opportunities is improved 4) the awareness on the occupational health and safety conditions of working children is increased and these conditions are improved 5) the acceptance of disability of children is increased and efforts to integrate disabled child into society and thus improve their quality of life are multiplied

	<p>6) the capacity of the participating civil society organisations to deliver services to the targeted groups of children at risk is improved</p> <p>7) the dialogue between the MISA-NGO departments (at headquarters and in the chosen governorates) and the non-governmental sector is improved</p>
Activities	<p>The programme consist of four complementary areas (components) in order to address the expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support to NCCM's Girls Education Initiative which aims at facilitating the access to girls to education - support to UNDP 's FGM free village Model Project (joint co-financing) - the Programme's Grant facility to support projects managed by NGOs working on social development of four categories of children at risk - capacity building for NGOs receiving funding in the framework of the programme for NCCM and for the NGO departments of MISA (Ministry of Insurance and social affairs) <p><u>Component 1: Support to NCCM's Girls Education Initiative</u> The goal of this component is to reduce the gender gap in education by 2005 and close it by 2010, in seven poor governorates and especially for remote communities where girls' school attendance is very low. The activities are implemented in by ministries and government agencies at central and local level, in collaboration with NGOs. Activities include: capacity building in data collection, school mapping and surveys of schools Awareness raising and advocacy through the media, outreach and school nutrition, training of trainers .</p> <p><u>Component 2: Support to UNDP 's FGM free village Model Project (3 year)</u> The FGM free village model, developed by the UNDP, is executed by the NCCM . It is using a socio-cultural approach it is targeting girls, women, men, teachers, community and religious leaders , the media etc , in 60 villages in Egypt. The EC intervention is financing a range of activities among which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing awareness on the rights of the girl child (focus on FGM) - training of local NGOs (advocacy FGM) at local and regional level - creation of a network of informal community leaders - awareness campaign - promoting best practices - community service initiatives which are incentives for mothers and families to participate - monitoring & evaluation of the methodology (of the pilot project) to roll out nation wide later - create a reliable knowledge and information base at national and local level to support policy communication on FGM and the transfer to other communities across Egypt. <p><u>Component 3: Financing of NGO projects</u> Grants: financial support to projects selected in the framework of the children at risk programme and implemented by NGOs registered with the MISA (MOSS) .</p> <p><u>Component 4: Capacity building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for NGOs selected under component 3 : in project management , PCM, tailor-made - Capacity-building of NCCM - Capacity building for the NGO departments of MISA : application of the new NGO law 84, understanding NGO work . at headquarters and in chosen governorates through upgrading facilities and skills , equipment.
Main achievements	<p>On the whole the project was considered to be very relevant . The ROM 2006 (scores bbbbbb) and ROM 2007 were very positive (scores bbbbbb)</p> <p>Despite the prolonged inception phase the project succeeded to carry out the planned activities during the first year. The whole process of tender preparations and procurement took 8 months. The project could rely on a high quality of partnership, a strong motivation and competencies at the level of the national authorities, as well as strong support from the EC delegation to the Technical Assistance team.</p>

All contractual procedures were completed by September 2006. In May 2007 all project components were on track (Rom) The biggest challenge concerned the school construction due to pre-requests to construct and soil tests.

The main achievements are reported on the website : www.children-atrisk.com

Main achievements of the components:

Component 1: Support to NCCM's Girls Education Initiative

Schools are built and equipped in the selected poorer governorates (159 one-classroom schools by May 2008) and school material & equipment was delivered to 1000 schools . Active Learning Approach has been introduced. "Facilitators" from the communities are trained as multi grade teachers. The schools are allowing a maximum of 25% of boys.

Income generating activities and training are to be provided to the parents of the girls, but so far only one NGO was identified by call for proposals to take up the realisation of this subcomponent.

Component 2: UNDP's FGM free village Model Project

The project is managed by the UNDP. The objective of the project is to eliminate the social pressure around women, targeting all community members, working in 120 villages throughout Upper and Lower Egypt. The EU contribution is financial. The project uses an innovative approach targeting communities as a whole, instead of individual families or specific target groups in order to create an environment conducive to dialogue where influential groups (community leaders, teachers, mothers, midwives, youth and men) can support families to eventually abandon the practice.

The project has a very high media profile and is supported by the first lady. The project developed an integrated communication campaign with unified messages disseminated through media channels: TV, Radio, outdoors, theatre, involving NCCM/UNDP in collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM and Plan International. UN volunteers work with local NGOs and the website "islamonline.com" is influential in getting the message to the communities. The Al-Azhar Supreme Council of Islamic Research – the highest religious authority in Egypt - issued a statement explaining that FGM/C has no basis in core Islamic Sharia or any of its partial provisions and that it is indeed a harmful practice that should be avoided. (UNDP progress reports till 2007) EC contribution is 3M€) The main element of success is the comprehensive approach at all levels, at the same time : target groups at community & local village level, the media, practitioners, the various line ministries, the legal environment (legislation and punitive action) and the government.

Component 3: Financing of NGO projects (Grant facility)

NGOs have come to gain increased significance as mechanisms for dissemination of development assistance. They have to be registered with the Ministry of social solidarity (MOSS). There used to be a general mutual mistrust between the Government & the NGOs. The Grant facility was set up within the NCCM to launch & manage a call for proposals, to develop projects targeting three categories of vulnerable children: disabled children, street-children, working children . Thus NCCM became the counterpart of the NGOs. It allowed for both the NCCM and the NGOs to acquire experience at dealing with each other, during the whole process of a project (from call for proposals, selection, criteria, monitoring and reporting, etc).

A first call for proposals was launched in 2006. 32 NGOs were shortlisted and received training (in 03/2006) in proposal writing. Finally 14 NGO's (involving 72 community associations) were selected and contracts were signed in July 2006 with the total value of grants awarded up to almost 6 Million €. One NGO project aiming at Income Generating Activities was funded under the GEI component. The majority of projects are targeting disabled children (6) , the others work with street children and children at work in hazardous occupations (1). The EC contribution originally was 4 M€ but was increased to 6M€ later on. (APR 2006-2007).

Component 4: Capacity building

Capacity building for key stakeholders took place: NCCM staff, NGOs and MOSS (Ministry of Social security). As this was the first time –for most NGOs – to work with EC financed grants – most NGO proposals required budget and action related adjustments (budget templates & development of baselines and indicators). The Programme Technical assistance Team had to give a lot of training and

	<p>coaching to the participating NGOs.</p> <p>The project website is on line. www.children-atrisk.com</p>
<p>Main weak points</p>	<p>1) <u>NCCM : management set up & organisational problems</u> : The ROM already mentioned the train at operational level and overload of work for staff who have other responsibilities outside the programme. (Source ROM 2007) . In recent years (since 2003) the NCCM has expanded considerably and has taken on large programmes & projects to implement. The context has also changed and the institution needs to adapt and evolve.</p> <p>The NCCM is a semi-governmental structure with 160 employees in the Cairo Headquarters. It has contracted 44 temporary (experienced) programme staff and some permanent staff were also transferred (+ financial incentives) to the “children at risk” components on a temporary basis. The actual Programme management was tendered and contracted to GTZ. There is a difference in degree of proficiency, image, salary etc.. which is leading to tensions and frustrations in the house.</p> <p>It is pointed out that NCCM lacks adequate qualified Human Ressources to implement such large programmes as the GEI component. Building one classroom schools in remote areas is very labour intensive to implement and to monitor. This cannot be maintained by field visits from headquarters. (Source : MN with various stakeholders)</p> <p>2) <u>Future sustainability is also questioned</u>, in the case of the Girl friendly schools (GEI): The NCCM schools (of which 200 built with EU funds) are very well equipped and they are very good schools (even perceived as <i>elite</i> schools) in terms of quality. Questions can be raised about the sustainability of such an approach, once the funding comes to an end. The MoE will continue to pay for the salaries and the buildings and equipment will last for a number of years. The supervision of the quality in these schools will be more difficult to organise: the supervisory bodies of the Ministry are ill equipped to support a qualitative approach. (sources: MN 254,MN168, MN241)</p> <p>3) <u>Communication and reaching out</u> : The EC communications and call for proposals for NGOs are in English. Proposals also have to be written in English. This proved to be a major difficulty not only for grass-roots organisations, but also for established NGOs where the staff does not master the language sufficiently. (Note: The Ec therefore created a translation centre, where all calls for proposals, EU regulations, procedures , are translated in Arabic. Not only the EC documents, but also those of other donors. The main purpose being, to make funds more accessible to grass-roots organisations . Assistance is provided at filling in the applications. (Source: M.112)</p>
<p>Issues</p>	<p>1) <u>Main problem: EC rigidity of rules</u> (deadlines and procurement) A longer time frame should be considered to reach results. A preparatory phase should be allowed in which newly involved institutions and NGOs are familiarised with the EC procedures. Now almost a year is lost before the programme can really start.</p> <p>NGOs felt very unsure about what was allowed or not and therefore delayed the implementation of certain activities. They also had difficulties in working with the Eu financial template. NGOs needed a lot of coaching and assistance from the Technical assistance team (TAT) at the NCCM. (APR p 26) . A lot of time also went into baseline studies and the development of “smart” indicators.</p> <p>2) <u>Management of NGO’s by counterpart</u> : At the same time it was pointed out in the interviews with stakeholders that the Rules of EU were fixed for European NGOs with a lot of experience . For most starting and small local NGOs it was the first time they had to plan and manage projects with a 3-year time span, which is very difficult. A bit more flexibility would have improved the programmes. Another problem mentioned was that of financial management and budgeting by the grant -NGOs. The NGOs receive 80% of the money in the beginning and 20% at the end, and only have to report once a year (financial + annual progress report) . This leaves the counterpart NCCM with little leverage on them. It would be better to have quarterly reports, or at least 2/year, in order to be able to follow up on the activities and results.</p>

	<p>3) <u>Suggestion</u>: it would be wise to introduce a “<u>preparatory phase</u> “, immediately at the beginning of the contract to give training for (pre)-selected NGOs on the PCM, procurement, EC rules etc.. A lot of problems would be avoided. Once this is done the real programme period would start. For many NGOs it was the first time they were sponsored by an international donor. And had to report about activities, results and financial issues.</p> <p>The idea of a “preparatory phase was also mentioned by government stakeholders who thought that a 3 year period for <i>any</i> programme is too short to be implemented completely. A ‘ year –period would be preferable : (D+4) instead of (D+ 3)</p> <p>4) <u>Future Sustainability & and Budget or sectoral support to education by EU</u> The GEI will be integrated into the strategy of the ministry of education. Teachers –facilitators of the Girl friendly schools are paid by the Ministry of Education. The one classroom schools fall under the “poor” department of the Ministry. The NCCM want to make sure that part of the EC budget (sector support of 120 M€ in the next NIP) is set aside for the payment of these schools/teachers.</p>
<p>Documentary sources</p>	<p>D1. Financing agreement between the European Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt : Social Development and Civil Society : children at risk D2: EuroMed Partnership – Egypt: Country strategy paper 2002-2006 & National indicative Programme 2002-2004 D3: Euro-Med Partnership – Egypt – National Indicative Programme 2005-2006 D4: EC Commission, Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the EU-Egypt action plan , COM (2006) 282 final , 07/06/2006 D5: EuroMed Partnership – Egypt: Country strategy paper 2007-2013 & National indicative Programme 2007-2010 D.6 European Commission, Monitoring Reports and synopsis of the project , monitoring in 2006 & 2007 and project synopsis MED/2003/5722 (CRIS 5722) D7. EC Country report Egypt, Commission staff working paper, COM (2005) 72 final – SEC (2005) 287/3 D8. Evaluation of the European Commission country strategy for Egypt- ref 951647, MWH-ECPDM –ODI, February 2004</p> <p><u>General MEDA</u> D9: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004 D10: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date) D11: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date) D12: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership “(MEDA 2)” D13. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European parliament, Reinvigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final D 14. EC Communication “Governance in the European Consensus on Development – towards a harmonised approach within the EU” + Practical approaches, EC working document SEC(2006) 1020. D15 .Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II , Ecorys –NEI 2005 D16: EC : Country strategy Evaluation , 02/2004 (referred to in CSP/: not found)</p> <p><u>Human rights and GG, Civil society : websites /sources/publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - POGAR (Programme on governance in the Arab region: civil society)- UNDP-website , country profiles. - EU annual report on human rights 2007

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Asked & promised when available

Population council : (GEI) Evaluation of the Girls Education Initiative (MTR) , draft sent at UNDP – will be available shortly , 2008.

Annual progress Report 2007-2008 is in the making, 2008

WEBSITES

website www.sdfegypt.org

website : www.children-atrisk.com

MEDA intervention analysis: 7_E_SAA

Intervention Title	Support to the Association Agreement
Country/Region	Egypt
Commission Ref.	MED/2005/017 – 557 (EG)
Intervention Start date & End date	13th December 2005 31st December 2009
Budget planned	Primary EC commitment (project budget): € 25.000.000
Budget committed	Secondary EC Commitment (funds contracted): € 21.401.800
Budget disbursed	Funds Disbursed by the Commission: € 10.661.123 Expenditure Incurred by Project: € 1.422.569 * As at: 27/05/07
Beneficiary	Ministry of International Cooperation (MoIC)
Programme Background & History	<p>Egypt and the European Community signed an Association Agreement (AA) in June 2001, which was ratified by the Egyptian Peoples' Assembly in April 2003 and entered into force on 01 June 2004. The AA envisages economic and business co-operation and is expected to create a framework conducive to trade and foreign investment, thus enhancing bilateral and regional economic integration. It will also contribute to a strengthened political, social and cultural dialogue between Egypt and the EU, which currently has a new important dimension under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).</p> <p>Project started in 2005 with a smaller project, 2 Million Euros allocated to the General Secretariat for the EEA (GSEEA) and it was basically allocated for the promotion of the Association Agreement. Ambassador Gamal Bayoumy was the focal point for this project since its beginning.</p> <p>In many cases the promotional activities that were proposed by the PAO at that time were rejected or challenged by the harsh EU regulations so the project wasn't proceeding properly. However an arrangement was finalized with the head of AIDCO Department A6 and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) a framework contract was let to initiate a promotional conference; ii) allocate the funds for implementation. <p>Three early twinning projects have been initiated for: i) Maritime Safety; ii) Railway Safety and iii) Road Safety. Health has not been active or interested in twinning. [M240]</p>
Overall objectives	<p>The programming exercise (2005-06) envisaged the Support to the implementation of the Association Agreement Programme (SAAP) as a €25 million programme aiming at upgrading the overall institutional capacity of the Egyptian administration to deal with all aspects of the AA.</p> <p>Overall Objectives are to foster the success of EU-Egypt partnership, through the Association Agreement.</p>
Specific objectives	<p>Specific Objectives are to upgrade the institutional capacity of the Egyptian administration to deal with all aspects of the Association Agreement.</p> <p>The support is targeting the implementation of the AA in three core areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free trade, • improvement and subsequent enforcement of legislative and regulatory framework and • institutional strengthening. <p>It makes available to Egypt expertise gained in supporting the EU's neighbouring countries in reforming the legislative framework to improve the economic environment through institutional twinning, as well as more traditional forms of co-operation and training.</p>

Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) “Approximating” (making consistent) Egyptian legislation and its legal framework with that of the EU in order to facilitate implementation of the AA. ii) Adaption by companies to the legal framework of the future free-trade area, with particular attention to the priority areas of the future joint neighbourhood Action Plan; iii) Improving the capacity of the Egyptian Government and national administrations to comply with obligations of the EU-Egypt AA. [D1, D4, D6]
Activities	<p>Main Activities were to establish twinning arrangements between Egyptian institutions and EC partners. There were supposed to be 32 twinning arrangements, but it is improbable that this number will be achieved.</p> <p>A total of 16 twinnings are underway of which 5 are being implemented; 2 are being contracted; 6 further selections have been made and 3 are being prepared.</p>
Main achievements	<p>The 2007 review observes that this is “a strategic and challenging programme, deserving attention from all quarters. The agreed 32 Twinning projects constitute a good mixture of reform priorities” (see D 5)</p> <p>The SAAP is broad and can be adapted, thereby offering flexibility as is argued in the CSP [D1]</p> <p>“The Europeans are very happy because we are two or three times ahead of other Association Agreements” [M79]</p> <p>We have excellent relations with all the other Ministries (explained in the context of SAAP. [M79]</p> <p>Whilst delays have occurred, the difficulties with the understaffing and capacity constraints of the PAO are reported to have been overcome and both the delegation and PAO are much more positive than when the 2007 monitoring report was undertaken [M240, M79, D5, M33., M60]</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>The 2007 Monitoring report notes that the programme purpose, “To upgrade the overall institutional capacity of the Egyptian administration to deal with all aspects of the AA” is rather too broad and ambitious. Given the constraints of resources the programme will address only some parts of Egyptian administration. (see D5)</p> <p>Concern has been expressed that the response by member states to start twinning arrangements has been poor. [D5]</p> <p>“It should also be borne in mind that in the ongoing first part of the programme duration, the role of PAO is instrumental, since it has to trigger the 14 Twinnings. At the time of the 2007 review there was no approved Annual Workplan (AWP) for 2007” [doc D5]</p> <p>The PAO was understaffed (eg as reported in D5), the 2007 monitoring report: 6 of the foreseen in the FA 11 core positions in the PAO were vacant. F</p> <p>Poor relations had occurred between the PAO and the Delegation, although these have largely been addressed and current team-work is much better. [D5, M240]</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme design set unrealistic targets for the number of twinnings? “The programme design implied to reach, through Twinning projects, roughly 14 Egyptian “administrations” (20 M€ / about 1,4 M€ each) in a four-calendar-year period. While this adds to the flexibility of the programme’s design and implementation, it would have helped if an overall work-plan of operations had been included in the FA” [see D5] • Can the preparatory time be reduced? • How suitable is twinning as a capacity building mechanism?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the drivers of the organisations providing the twinning – are they providing suitable resources/people? • Is twinning effective in catalysing policy and institutional changes? • Could the levels of authority, management and staffing problems re the POA have been avoided? What lessons can be learned from the experience?
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Egypt Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004 D2: Egypt National Indicative Programme 2005-2006 D3: Egypt Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 D4: Financing Agreement: Support to the Association Agreement (MED/2005/017-559 (EG)) D5: Monitoring report 14/06/07 Support to the Association Agreement (MR 10410) D6: Association Agreement Project Synopsis (MED/2005/017/557 (CRIS17557) D7: Twinning Status. Association Agreement Update Report 4th May 2008 D8: Twinning Manual D9: UNDP Egypt Human Development Report 2008: Egypt's Social Contract – Role of Civil Society</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 8_E_Water

Intervention Title	Water Sector Reform Programme
Country/Region	Egypt
Commission Ref.	MED/2005/017-543
Intervention Start date & End date	Start date: September 2006 End date: 31 st December 2009 Two phases: phase 1 an operational implementation phase, which shall commence on the entry into force of the financing agreement and end at 31/12/2008. As from this date shall commence the closure phase, which shall end at the end of the period of execution.
Budget planned	80 000 000 € Budget support: 78 M€ (3 tranches: 30+30+18) Complementary support: 2 M€ (TA and audit & evaluation)
Budget committed	78 820 165 € (Budget support)
Budget disbursed	The two first instalments (60,51 M€)
Beneficiary	Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities
Programme Background & History	<p>In the National Indicative Programme 2005-2006 for Egypt, an indicative budget of Euro 80 million has been allocated for supporting reforms in the water sector. Following the institutional breakthrough achieved by the issuance of Presidential Decrees 135/2004 and 136/2004, the EC has decided to intervene in the Water Sector at large, where quite a few Donors have so far been active, sometimes for many years, but on a fragmented and piecemeal manner. The programme provides a comprehensive reform framework which binds together and ties internally a number of policy measures in a consistent manner. As such, it purposely aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting into motion new reform initiatives by the Egyptian Authorities; - Renewing and strengthening already involved Donors motivation to stay in the Sector; - Attract new Donors in the field, as a result of overall streamlining of public priorities. <p>While consolidating what other Donors have so far been pursuing and promoting, the Programme will normally support the following officially- stated policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Policy Development: development of National Water Plan by the MWRI (with Netherlands support); definition of new agricultural and other water policies by the MALR (with USAID support) - Institutional improvement : decentralization of water management; development of Water users associations (with support by KfW, Netherlands, USAID and The World Bank); - Financial Sustainability: introduction of cost-sharing arrangements (study by KfW); - Environment sustainability : development of a Water Quality Unit and an Environmental Quality Unit within MWRI in connection with the Ministry of State for Environment (support by Netherlands, USAID and CIDA); - Physical sustainability: through various projects for infrastructure upgrading (irrigation, drainage, pumping stations etc...) with the support of the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and a large number of other donors including EU Member States. <p>This policy agenda for reform is still under development and will require further refinement and integration of sub-sectors (such as potable water, wastewater, sanitation, industrial water, water reuse, water treatment, etc...) falling under the responsibility of several other Ministries. A high level of political leadership and institutional capacity will be required to support this process of policy integration for the water sector.</p>
Overall objectives	The overall objective of the Programme is to transform the national water resources into significant factors of stepped-up and sustainable growth in the long term. This entails improving general efficiency in water uses and management as well as a strengthened framework for public finance planning and monitoring in the sector. Private participation in, and decentralization of water management will also be fostered as core components in this overall objective.

Specific objectives	The specific objective is to reorganize the Water Sector overall management in such way that (i) needed investments for the delivery of water in all its uses are decided and implemented on economically optimal grounds ; (ii) funding of water capital expenditures and recurrent costs is rationally and equitably distributed and shared and (iii) the environmental sustainability of water management is insured over the long term.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The public finance resources earmarked for providing adequate supply of water to all water-users are managed efficiently and transparently and public services are made fully accountable with respect to quality and performance; - Public expenditure for providing water to Egyptian consumers are reorganized on a sound fiscally decentralized basis and the Budget Cycle for preparing and executing these expenditures is resolutely restructured around the managerial production of measurable results and impacts. - Water flows and water quality are adequately monitored and the information provided by the recording / monitoring systems is fed into operational institutions in charge of delivering, on nation-wide basis; - Costs of access to safe drinking water are equitably shared between consumers and public authorities involved in the WS&S public services general duties: this is operated on a transparent and neutral manner by an autonomous technically competent and well equipped Regulator ; - Private operators' (domestic and foreign) technical capabilities and investment means are attracted into water sector management and investment ventures, through appropriate legal and regulatory texts, increasing thereby the managerial capabilities of the Water sector at large - Environmental and health concerns linked to water pumping from aquifers, from industrial and households effluents into water streams, from solid waste disposal in water ways and from inadequate sanitation facilities in rural areas are tackled on effectively monitored bases ; - Tariffs applied to water supply and to sanitation services are regulated in an equitable manner, balancing the needs (i) to have financially viable services providers and (ii) to charge consumers at prices reflecting the services value and quality; - The HCWW Affiliates are managed on a cost-effective manner, waste and leakages in water flows are reduced to best practice standards and consumption is monitored, metered and invoiced according to fair and reliable procedures; - Drinking water is supplied safely and at equitable costs to a substantially increased proportion of the population by financially viable, well managed and technically able local WS&S operators gradually expanded to all Governorates.
Activities	<p>The Programme's actions are framed in three main components and will be implemented gradually in three phases to which are attached the three disbursement tranches of this policy based financial cooperation grant. The three main components' contents are briefly described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Component A: improving efficiency and transparency in budget preparation and execution through modernizing classification, automating accounting and reporting, unifying financial flows in a Single Treasury Account, achieving the required amount of fiscal decentralization and implementing Performance Based Budgeting in the Water Sector - Component B: strengthening and adjusting the legal framework to the integrated water management policy and to the need to promote and greatly expand public-private partnerships (PPP) in water management and investment; this calls for Actions in raising the public awareness of the value of water, in actively promoting PPPs, in better measuring and monitoring water uses and water quality, and in having in place the integrated water management implementation institutions. - Component C: streamlining the Water Supply and Sanitation (WS&S) public services through updating the WS&S national master plan, restructuring WS&S public investment conception and implementation, effectively regulating this natural monopoly and improving its statistical framework, and gradually transforming all local WS&S operators into financial autonomous commercial enterprises.
Main achievements	<p>(2006) The final disbursement of the first tranche amounting to € 30,000,000 took place in January 2006. In May 2006, a workshop was organized under the programme in order to take stock of progress under the first tranche and to follow up the second tranche. Both of Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW) as the key beneficiary authorities are progressing with good pace for achieving the Conditions of the Second Tranche, especially with regard the following critical activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification and subsequently enforcing the updated law 12 for 1984 and revised law 48 for 1982 bylaws for enhancing the Water Quality of the Egyptian part of the Nile Basin as key measure for

	<p>reforming the legal and institutional framework of the Water Sector in Egypt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan for identifying on strong technical, financial and economical bases the future investment and institutional needs in this sector to the horizon 2037; - Issuance of Performance Based Budgeting (PBB Guidelines) for the Financial Decentralization of the Water Sector Management based upon the recommendations of the WB's supported PER. <p>Water Sector Reform Programme (WSRP) BS € 78 million for institutional, financial and legal reforms in the water sector, supporting the NWRP (particularly for institutional measures/reforms, such as strengthening decentralisation and privatisation, increasing cost-sharing, improving data and information, strengthen participation and ownership of stakeholders). € 2 million for TA, monitoring and evaluation. After the second release (December 2006) almost all the BS conditions were filled. Component A (Macroeconomic and Public Management Framework) all measures completed. Component B (Implementation of IWRM Policy) all measures completed. Component C (Streamlining WS & S Systems) all measures completed except the finalisation and adoption of the updated National Master Plan (2007-2017) which deadline is normally August 2008.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>Absorption capacity of the reforms and techniques by the national stakeholders is not a problem but many "ghosts" are found on the way to fulfil the conditions: some of those appear less relevant due to a change of the context since the conditions were defined. Financial consequence are not well grasped. EU try to support national stakeholders for some raising issues and the € 2 million for TA were / are used under several FWC services contracts to provide support to alleviate their consequence.</p>
Issues	<p>The Master Plan is the core of the WSRP. It is not yet achieved because the challenge was underestimated and the expertise (local and national) quite difficult to gather. It's "nobody fault" if there is a delay in the drafting of the Master Plan. The former one dated from 1994 and they had to restart almost all studies and analysis. The EU BS had a great importance for the MP since there were a clear need at that time for this exercise and the EU allowed to secure the money to draft it and move ahead, injecting money to smooth the process.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and its Member States, of the one part, and the Arab Republic of Egypt, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities - February 2001 (?)</p> <p>D2: EuroMed - Egypt: Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 – January 2007</p> <p>D3: Euro-Med Partnership – Morocco – National Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D4: Financing Agreement between the EC and the Arab Republic of Egypt – Water Sector Reform Programme - (MED/2005/017-543) – ? 2005</p> <p>D5: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D6: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Egypt – Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & National Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D7: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Egypt - Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date)</p> <p>D8: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D9: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership "(MEDA 2)"</p> <p>D10: Council Decision on the position adopted by the EC and its Member States within the Association Council established by the Euro-Med Agreement and the Arab Republic of Egypt, with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the implementation of the EU-Morocco Action Plan – COM(2006)282 final – June 2006</p> <p>D11: Commission staff working paper – European Neighbourhood Policy – Country Report – Egypt {COM(2005)72 final} SEC(2005)287/3 – March 2005</p> <p>D12: Evaluation of the European Commission's Country Strategy for Egypt – Final report final & annex – MWH/ODI/ECDPM – February 2004</p> <p>D13: Background conclusion sheet for SP and SPSP monitoring report – Water Sector Programme</p>

	<p>WSRP (December 2007)</p> <p>D14: Monitoring Report WSRP MR-10424.02 – 14/12/07</p> <p>D15: Financing Agreement – Water Sector Reform Programme (MED/2005/017-543)</p> <p>Note for the attention of Mr. R. Weber Director AIDCO/A2 – WSRP: Assessment of 1st Tranche conditionality (30 M€) – December 2005</p> <p>AIDCO/A2 – WSRP: Assessment of 2nd Tranche conditionality (20 M€) – November 2006</p> <p>D16: WSRP – Identification Report – March 2005 – JE Jacobs</p> <p>D17: WSRP – The Egyptian Context – Overview and Perspectives – Prof. J.A. Allan – March 2005</p> <p>D18: WSRP – The State of the Sector – Dr. Mohamed Sha’aban Negm – March 2005</p> <p>D19: WSRP – Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) Institutions, Policies and Prospects – Dr. Ashraf El-Sayed Ismael – March 2005</p> <p>D20: WSRP – Water Supply and Sanitation (MHUUC) – Problems, constraints and prospects – Dr. Mohamed Sha’aban Negm - March 2005</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 9_E_Health

Intervention Title	EGYPT HEALTH SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME
Country/Region	Egypt
Commission Ref.	MED/2006/018-249
Intervention Start date & End date	Agreement signed 14 th December 2006 End of Financing Agreement 31 st December 2011
Budget planned	Euro 86million (budget support) minimum Euro 2million complementary support (maximum)
Budget committed	€ 88 million
Budget disbursed	€ 30 million
Beneficiary	Arab Republic of Egypt, represented by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Population (the “beneficiary”) and Ministry of International Cooperation.
Programme Background & History	<p>Generally Egypt has rising Human Development Index indicators, but population growth exceeds economic growth. There has been a decline in the Crude Birth Rate, with declining mortality and an increase in life expectancy for females of 19 years and 16.8 years for males since 1991.</p> <p>The FA for the programme [D4] highlights: limited understanding of morbidity patterns, but high levels of cardiovascular disease (19.5%); digestive disorders (10.0%); neuro-psychiatric disorders (9.9%); injuries (8%) chronic respiratory diseases(10.2%); Diarrhoeal diseases (3.7%) cerebrovascular diseases (3.6%) and osteoarthritis (3.4%)</p> <p>The sector faces inefficiencies – for example hospital occupancy rates are very low at 32% to 38.4%. Hospital admission 29 per 1,000. Turnover 65 patients per bed. There is good physical access to care, but clinical services are largely inappropriate. [D4]</p> <p>It is of note that the FA, signed in 2006, uses data from 2001. This may be symptomatic of the weaknesses in the system, or point to a design based on the use of secondary documentation, rather than primary documentary sources.</p> <p>Inequities 52% of population are uninsured. 62.2% of all health expenditures are covered by out of pocket payment. Less than 55 of all private sector employees are covered by health insurance. The system is not pro-poor with the poorest spending 15.2% of income on out of pocket payment for health services. Spending on health is 2.5 times higher in urban areas than in rural areas</p> <p>Financing Health in Egypt Health expenditures – 5.9% of GDP; (data from doc D4) World Bank docs {D10} state it is 5.3%, about typical for lower middle income countries, although the WB notes that many inefficiencies occur in the sector, so its effectiveness can be improved) Social insurance represents 7.7% of this.</p>
Overall objectives	<p>The Egyptian Government started a reform programme in 1997: Health Sector Reform Programme. Main elements are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of “Family Health Model” based on Family Health Centres and including a Basic Benefits Package (BBP) to insured people. • Redefinition of MoHP role on regulatory functions, quality norms and standards, and consolidating vertical programmes; • Expanded BBP;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-qualification of providers; • “Networking” of providers; • Single payer organisation; • Consumer participation and rights, eg exemption policies for the poor. 																
<p>Specific objectives</p>	<p>The EC’s “Health Sector Policy Support Programme” (HSPSP) will support this programme. The EC’s HSPSP programme has four components</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) Fiscal comprehensiveness transparency, sustainability B) Sector wide health insurance system; C) Legal, regulatory and institutional framework; D) Quality based health care services based on Integrated Family Health Model. <p>The EC funded HSPSP (Euro 88 million) is therefore constructed around the following logic of intervention:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Goal:</td> <td><i>Accompany the Health Sector Reform in its strategic short, medium and long term objectives.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purpose:</td> <td><i>Roll-out and develop relevant experiments of HSRP into an Integrated Health System, centered on the Family Health Model</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Results:</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Strengthened Fiscal Comprehensiveness, Transparency, Sustainability, and Effectiveness</i> 2. <i>Financially-Sound Sector-Wide restructured Health Insurance System</i> 3. <i>Streamlined Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework</i> 4. <i>Reorganized Quality-Based Health Care Services centered on Integrated Family Health Model.</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activities:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result 1</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Make budgets more Comprehensive</i> 2. <i>Make budgets more Transparent</i> 3. <i>Strengthen budgets execution Effectiveness</i> 4. <i>Put in place systems guaranteeing Long Term Fiscal Sustainability</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result 2</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Create health sector financial Simulation Model to define a financially-sustainable Health Benefit Package</i> 6. <i>Integrate financially (restructured) Viable Family Health Model into new NHIF drafting Financial Sustainability and Management Efficiency mechanisms for new NHIF</i> 7. <i>Implement new NHIF, Integrating evaluated Family Health Model and assessed PTES in Governorates</i> 8. <i>Bring health sector finances back to Equilibrium</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result 3</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <i>Unify health insurance Legislation</i> 10. <i>Define Legal Status of health service providers turning all or most Government health service providers into Autonomous Economic Authorities</i> 11. <i>Restructure MoHP missions, functioning and responsibilities</i> 12. <i>Restructure HIO missions, functioning and responsibilities, merging HIO, FHF and PTES under new NHIF and EISA Jurisdiction</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result 4</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <i>Review and implement area based Government Masterplans in 10 priority Governorates, including private sector</i> 14. <i>Strengthen system for Quality Safety Accreditation of primary health care providers and expand accreditation to secondary care</i> 15. <i>Fully Implement and Roll-Out Family Health Model in 10 pilot Governorates</i> 16. <i>Organize Best Practice Plan and at least 18 Specialized Units for the delivery of Emergency Health Services</i> </td> </tr> </table> <p>The FA states that the programme is fully compliant with EU Guidelines – “EC Programming Guidelines for Health, AIDS and Population” eg it focuses on strengthening the health system. [D4]</p> <p>Support is described as “untied sector budget support”</p> <p>Plus TA, envisaged (although not provided to date) for two main programme areas – service delivery and insurance reform. 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<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better and efficient health system governance; • Efficient and sustained social health insurance system; 																

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of evidence-based BBP delivered through the FHM; • Sound investment planning on rationalisation of the health care infrastructure; • Long term planning and reorientation of health care infrastructure; • Well-established rolled out quality control system and continuous quality improvement. <p>Early steps are by Government are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) medical coverage package; b) public payor to reduce pooling fragmentation; c) negotiated global budgets as payment mechanism for hospitals and capitation payments to clinics to seek accountability from providers; d) reform hospital and clinic management; e) strengthen regulatory functions within MoHP f) explore cost reduction <p>3 Tranches to be given by the EC (with a single annual tranche with no variable tranche)</p> <p>The intervention logic has been clearly stated – eg ensures there is national policy ownership eg for targeted public subsidies for the poor.</p>
Activities	<p>Ongoing dialogue demonstrated with parts of government eg: Very detailed discussions have been held with the Ministry of Finance regarding the Strengthened Fiscal Comprehensiveness etc eg 4 meetings lasting 4 to 5 hours each. This is only one of four areas of the Matrix of Disbursement Conditions. (M120)</p> <p>NB this is a process indicator – suggesting engagement - rather than an outcome indicator</p>
Main achievements	<p>This is an ongoing programme – only one tranche has been released. Therefore it is premature to talk about achievements.</p>
Project's main weak points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2002 CSP [see D1] noted that under MEDA 1 interventions in the health (and education sectors) had successfully adapted to changing circumstances and this was a strength. Yet the core around which the health budget support is based is a matrix of conditionalities with NO flexibility. 2. Delegation staff noted that some areas of the Matrix included requirements that might not be appropriate. Observed that population projects should never be operated on performance based budget and gave an example of vaccination, if vaccination was operated performance based, the project would focus on vaccination of Cairo population (biggest population in Egypt) and ignore poorer, marginalized and less served areas. [M120] 3. The programme design does not reflect the ECs Macro and Sector Budget Support Guidelines (2003 or 2006 versions). No evidence that PFM assessments (an eligibility criteria) had been undertaken. 4. If TA is not called down by the Government in support of the programme, funds will be transferred as part of the third tranche. This doesn't give the Government much incentive to use the TA – and whilst TA has its limitations it can help to ensure that the EC remains engaged technically and is therefore able to contribute to the policy dialogue at sector level rather than simply being a silent partner. 5. Institutional memory in the Delegation about how the financing proposal had been prepared was weak No formulation reports available; programme manager had been told to “follow the matrix” with no explanation of context etc. [M120]. 6. The MoHP felt that a high number of conditions related to actions by the Ministry of Finance – it is demanding in terms of inter-ministerial coordination. This may be desirable in principle, but the increase in the number of interlocutors creates challenges when problems coordination had been identified as a constraint in programming documents [eg in D1] and cited as one of the main reasons for low absorption of MEDA1 funds.

	7. Poor predictability of funding release: the release of the first tranche had been delayed, and the second tranche is also being delayed.
Issues	<p>The Health reform programme is intended to change the health service from being provider based to user-based, as is the policy of the current government to reduce, and later eliminate, subsidies. Within that context National Health insurance is being studied. The study is supported by WB. Ministry of Finance is sceptical about this regime and undertaking a study to examine its feasibility that should be over by the end of 2008. [M120]</p> <p>Health sector in Egypt doesn't operate with a clear long term strategy and lacks a long-term or medium term budget. Despite this considerable predictability may be demonstrated – for example the a stable share of GDP going to health (at around 5.3%). This means there may be little additionality in the sector from the sector budget support. [M120]</p> <p>Within the project there is a €2 million is earmarked for Technical Assistance that the Ministry of Health should be able to utilise. The only need that MoH identified was IT related (something related to health management software), and the EC turned this down as it is out of the mandate of the “matrix”(M120). As of June 2008, no TA had been provided and none is in the pipeline. This raises questions about the quality of policy dialogue – surely if a real partnership was operating surely TA would have been requested and utilised?</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Egypt Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004 D2: Egypt National Indicative Programme 2005-2006 D3: Egypt Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 D4: Financing Agreement Health Sector Policy Support Programme, No MED/2006/018-249 [Pay particular attention to the Matrix of Disbursement Conditions and Confirmation Modalities from Page 48 to 52]. D5: Egypt Health Profile (WHO) [ref meeting note M8] D6 Health Expenditure Review (2006) D7 National Health Strategic Plan, Ministry of Health and Population, January 2008. D8 Health Sector Policy Support Programme (HSPSP) Compliance Assessment for the First Tranche, 5th December 2006, EC Delegation, Cairo D9. Successes and Challenges of the Egyptian Health Sector Reform Programme (PowerPoint), KcKinsey Management Consultants, MoHP D10. Egypt's Health Sector Reform and Financing Review, World Bank, WB doc 41197, February 2004 D11: UNDP Egypt Human Development Report 2008: Egypt's Social Contract – Role of Civil Society</p> <p>Comment: No programme formulation reports available at the delegation in electronic or hard copy form.</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 10_J_SectRef

Intervention Title	JORDAN : Sector Reform Facility
Country/Region	JORDAN
Commission Ref.	MED/2005/017-323
Intervention Start date & End date	23 RD September 2005 to 31 st December 2010
Budget planned	€40million (of which €39,700,000 is budget support and €300,000 is monitoring & evaluation))
Budget committed	€ 40 million
Budget disbursed	€ 10,094,978
Beneficiary	Government of Jordan
Programme Background & History	<p>Jordan was one of the first countries to sign an Association Agreement (AA) and is among the five countries which have expressed an interest in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and which adopted an ENP Action Plan in 2005 covering the next three years. This Action Plan encompasses a new and ambitious agenda in the political, social and economic fields, designed to move Jordan closer to a set of shared values with the EU.</p> <p>Support to the private sector is essential due to high unemployment (especially youth unemployment at 30%) and a heavy reliance on external grants to finance its fiscal deficit.</p> <p>Progress has been made with liberalising the economy and is well advanced with a privatisation programme. A wide ranging programme of legislation and regulation suited to a private sector economy was launched in an effort to create a supportive environment. However there is still some way to go.... eg i) Lack of finance to the business sector is consistently noted as a major constraint banking sector characterised by conservatism, high liquidity and market fragmentation; ii) Complex system of tax incentives – need to level the playing field; iii) inadequate attention to strategic policy development. The FA also refers to the poor fiscal effort with the Governments large deficit being financed by external grants.</p>
Overall objectives	<p>In response the Sector Reform Facility (SRF) focuses on private sector development, investment promotion and export development and is consistent with the Jordanian Government's reform agenda. Also coherent with the EU-Jordan Neighbourhood Action Plan that notably aims at enhancing trade, investment and growth.</p> <p>The SRF measures have been divided into two main policy areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Government Sector Support to Private Sector Development; which covers institutional strengthening in the delivery of investment and export promotion services; ii) Improvement to the Business environment, is related to direct actions that facilitate private sector development and addresses specific constraints to business. <p>A detailed policy matrix has been agreed which includes general conditions – such as a) maintaining a stable macro-economic framework; b) an effective transition towards the Association and the Free Trade Arrangement with the European Union; c) maintaining a viable public finance system etc..... (see matrix itself). It also includes a large number of mainly process type activities to be undertaken before each tranche is released. This is all spelt out in the matrix. [see D4]</p>
Specific objectives	<p>Under Government Sector Support are two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional strengthening of investment and export services; and 2. Fiscal reform and Financial Management Strategy. <p>Under the Improvement to Business Environment there are three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade facilitation; 2. Investment Friendly Environment 3. Access to Finance.
Expected results	The main measures proposed are policy reform measures set out in the 7 page matrix. Most of the measures identified concern process indicators, to be assessed by the provision of "compliance

	<p>documentation” for the tranche releases. [D4]</p> <p>Government support for the private sector focuses on i) the National Agenda including planning and financing key institutions; ii) the Fiscal reform measures include an Interim Report on the Tax System and finalisation of the Medium Term Fiscal Framework; improving Government procurement policies and procedures; the Trade facilitation component includes both planning elements and reform of road freight pricing etc. It also encompasses design of an appropriate regulatory framework for multi-modal transport (see page 4 of the matrix). The steps to create an investment friendly climate includes developing new legal bases covering the definition of capital, obligations of investors, how businesses are regulated, dispute resolution etc... For the release of a second tranche it includes adoption of investment incentives inc terms of elimination of current discriminatory fiscal incentives and priority given to non-fiscal incentives. There are also a series of steps identified to modernise the credit information system, review and improve expert credit mechanisms etc...</p>
Activities	<p>Activities as per matrix.</p> <p>Disbursement under three tranches: Initial instalment (Euro10m) after signature of agreement; Instalment (Tranche 1) of Euro 15m; Final instalment (Tranche 2) of maximum Euro 14,700,000.</p>
Main achievements	<p>Consistent with AA and Barcelona objectives.</p> <p>Overall support for a reform minded government, which has shown high growth rates, high FDI and an increase in exports, although Jordan is vulnerable in terms of its reliance on imports, absorption of refugees etc (see IMF Article IV (doc 11)</p> <p>Clearly ties into the strategic objectives under the neighbourhood policy, in terms of creating a more open and economically robust business environment in Jordan, thereby assisting in stability, growth and poverty alleviation objectives.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>Capacity constraints in Government side (see D9) and overlapping responsibilities of key institutions. Jordan Agency for Enterprise Development (JAED) unable to take a lead role as envisaged. (see D9)</p> <p>Not all conditions for first tranche release were fully met (see D9)</p> <p>Not having any TA reduced profile of budget support amongst Government agencies (D9)</p> <p>Not clear whether there has been any additionality.</p>
Issues	<p>The approach used – in terms of having a reform matrix – does not reflect EC guidance for Sector Programmes. There is no fixed and variable tranche, and the Financing Agreement does not clarify what will happen if some but not all of the measures are implemented.</p> <p>The focus on process reform measures – for example reviewing particular regulations - is not consistent with the Commission’s stated preference for outcome measures in terms of justifying whether the funding is succeeding. There is no clear inbuilt mechanism (except for looking at GDP growth, company formation etc) for seeing if this programme is succeeding – and there may be issues of attribution.</p> <p>Since the FA does not define the sector very clearly or include budgetary information, it is no possible to tell whether additionality has been achieved.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1 Jordan Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 200</p> <p>D2 Jordan Commission Staff Working Paper European Neighbourhood Policy Country Report: Jordan (COM(2004)373 final);</p> <p>D3 Jordan National Indicative Programme 2005-06 ;</p> <p>D4. European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument; Jordan Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013;</p> <p>D5 Jordan Sector Reform Facility Financing Agreement (MED/2005/017-323)</p>

	<p>D6 JAED Action Plan</p> <p>D7 Jordan Sector reform programme 3rd identification Mission report</p> <p>D8 Jordan Sector reform Facility 4th mission report</p> <p>D9 Monitoring report for the Implementation of the Sector Reform Facility programme 18th January 2007,</p> <p>D10. Correspondence (eg Note 7 November 2007 releasing Tranche 1 (€15m)</p> <p>D11. 2007 IMF Article IV Review</p> <p>D12 World Bank Doing Business project.</p> <p>D13 Evaluation of the European Commission's Support to the Heshemite Kingdom of Jordan, Final report, August 2007 by EGEval II / Eureval in co-operation with To-Excel (Amman)</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 11_J_HRGov

Intervention Title	JORDAN Promotion of Human Rights and Democratisation in Jordan
Country/Region	Jordan
Commission Ref.	MED/2005/017-260
Intervention Start date & End date	Decision EC : 2005-08-11 Start date: 20/10/2005 (FA) End date: 32/12/2010
Budget planned	3000.000 €
Budget committed	Total cost: E 5 million - 3000000 € committed in 2005 - 2000000 € in 2006, subject to the signature of rider -2 699 999 € contracted
Budget disbursed	312199,6 € (cfr grid excel list meda interventions) Rider extending the Financing Agreement by 2 million €, to be financed under commitment No CRIS 2006/018/-179). To be executed between 17/12/2006 and 31/12/2009. (closure phase till end of 2011).
Beneficiary	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, through partner Institutions : The Judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ) , the Higher Media Council (HMC) & Jordan Radio & Television (JRTV) and the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR), the Ministry of Political Development (MPD) and the governments Communications directorate in the Prime Ministry .
Programme Background & History	<p>The EU – Jordan Association agreement was signed in November 1997 and entered into force on 1 May 2002..</p> <p>The programme is set against a background of political and economic instability in the Middle East region. Jordan has been the country most exposed to the war in Irak. Despite these setbacks, which had severe social and economical impact on the country, Jordan has managed to undertake important political, economic and social reforms. The “Jordan First”, the “Social and Economic Transformation Plan (PSET) ” and the “National and Social Economic plan (NSEP)” provided a new impulse to the modernisation, democratisation and liberalisation process in Jordan. Jordan has also undertaken serious steps to modernize its legislative and regulatory framework, in order to provide a better environment for private sector development and free trade requirements.</p> <p>The elections of 2003 and the constitution of a new Parliament were decisive steps in the normalisation of democratic life in the country. Jordan also renewed its commitment to work actively in the promotion and protection of Human Rights and democratic principles.</p> <p>The Jordanians have welcomed the communications with the EU with regard to the New Neighbourhood policy – Wider Europe” and the one on “Reinvigorating Human rights in the Mediterranean area”. The communication of the EC set out working guidelines to achieve more stable democratic environments in the Mediterranean region; it also aimed to address some of the challenges raised by the UNDP Arab human Development Report of 2002, which pointed to serious shortcomings on issues such as governance, Human Rights, democratisation, gender and education in the Arab world.</p> <p>Jordan was the first country in the region to subscribe to the EC Communication, and it has signed and ratified all of the major international human rights instruments, including the establishment of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p><u>The project is fully in line with the EC cooperation policy.</u> Better Governance, promotion of democracy and respect for human rights constitute core objectives of the EU’s external policies. The</p>

	<p>Communication on HR sets out working guidelines to promote HR and fundamental freedoms. It proposes 10 concrete recommendations to improve the political dialogue between the EU and its Mediterranean partners, as well as EU financial cooperation on HR issues. Their implementation will be enhanced by three levels of complementarity : between the political dialogue and financial assistance, between the MEDA programme and assistance under the EIDHR and finally, between the regional and national dimensions. (source: NIP 2005-06)</p> <p><u>The project is also coherent with the National Indicative Programme for Jordan.</u></p> <p>The Government of Jordan set three priorities in its political agenda: (a) the development of an independent media; (b) the promotion of the economic and political role for women; and (c) the development of an independent judiciary system.</p> <p>In Section 4 of the National Indicative plan (NIP) 2005-2006, the chapter on democracy, human rights and good governance identified the areas of support at institutional level, which were to be taken up in order to achieve these goals.</p> <p>The project of Support to Human Rights and Good Governance aims at assisting Jordan in enhancing political reform with the object of establishing a more democratic society.</p> <p>The indicative budget for the HR and GG project was set at 5 million, of which the first tranche of 3 million € to be disbursed in 2005, in the form of non-reimbursable aid from the EC. The budget and activities were calculated on the assumption that there will be a further 2 million € in 2006. The second contribution was subject to the signature of a Rider to the FA. (cfr FA means & budget)</p> <p>The programme brings to life the <u>Jordan –EU Neighbourhood action plan</u> and gives a concrete meaning to the European Neighbourhood Policy as part of the EU’s response to the GOJ’s political reform agenda. It is complementary to the political dialogue engaged with the GOJ and, in particular, the recently established HR sub-committee. (FA p 3)</p> <p>The programme is also complementary to past and ongoing support to civil society. Jordan has been an active recipient of support for the promotion of HR and democracy. Since 1996 the EC has financed 11 bilateral operations (total € 3 million) and several regional operations, to strengthen democratisation, human rights and the rule of law. These have focussed on the rights of women, youth and children, including two operations to promote the participation of women in parliamentary elections. Moreover, Jordanian NGOs participated in several national and regional activities to promote the culture of peace and freedom of the media. (More info in CSP p 18)</p> <p>Prior to the launch of the present project within the CSP 2002-2006, which is focussing on government institutions, the EC support had mainly targeted civil society actors, especially the NGOs which were supported through the first bilateral EU-Jordan Sharaka programme (2 M€ in 2003) and through the European initiative for Democracy and Human rights (EIDHR). These initiatives had focussed mainly on providing technical and financial support to NGOs. One of the main lessons learnt was that support to government bodies and strengthening the consultation between authorities and civil societies is essential to the overall improvement of participatory approaches and democratisation. Targeting the sole needs of NGOs is not sufficient.</p> <p>The programme is said to be complementary to regional initiatives such as the EuroMed Justice programme.</p> <p>The EU established the “Euromed Justice Programme” to enable regional cooperation between Europe and its Mediterranean partners. The programme’s focus is on training judges, lawyers and registrars while reinforcing the independence of the judiciary, and giving the opportunity to judges and legal professionals to benefit from sharing their experiences and developing professional networks across Europe and the Mediterranean countries.</p>
Overall objectives	To assist the Jordanian efforts in the enhancement of political reform towards the establishment of a more democratic society. The programme is divided into four components, which feed into each other when relevant and in particular with regards to legislation and international standards
Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support to the Judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ), Ministry of Justice 2) Support to the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR)

	<p>3) Media component: to assist to GOJ to achieve its plans for the development of independent journalism and media</p> <p>4) Civil society component: to strengthen the voice of Civil society in public policy</p> <p>The purpose of the first two components is to support the development and implementation of national policies, strategies and legislation in line with the relevant Human rights international instruments and standards</p>
Expected results	<p><u>Components 1 & 2</u></p> <p>R1. The professional ability of judges in the area of Human rights is strengthened</p> <p>R2. The capacity of the NCHR to fulfil its mandate is strengthened</p> <p>R3. A penal reform strategy in line with international standards including non-custodial measures and community-based justice systems is developed and implemented to the maximum extent possible</p> <p>R4. Assistance is provided for the incorporation of international human rights treaties and standards , including necessary legal changes and practice, into the domestic framework</p> <p><u>Component 3</u></p> <p>R5. The capacity to train journalists of both the Higher Media Council and Jordan RTV is enhanced</p> <p>R6. Jordan disposes of a sustainable training capacity for journalists</p> <p>R7. The professional skills of journalists are strengthened</p> <p><u>Component 4</u></p> <p>R8. Mechanisms to inform Civil society on government plans and activities are strengthened</p> <p>R9. mechanisms to channel input of civil society in public decision making are developed</p> <p>R10. The capacity of the GOJ and, more particularly, of the ministry of Political Development (MPD) to develop and implement its plans for Civil society is enhanced</p>
Activities	<p>The activities undertaken for <u>Component 1 & 2</u> (R 1-4) consist of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the development of HR curricula and training modules in consultation with relevant institutions and organisations, as well as training of trainers; - supporting the NCHR and building capacities by training; - elaboration of a national plan of action for penal reform, as well as advocacy and awareness activities and micro-project schemes involving NGOs; - advocacy and awareness activities led by the NCHR in close coordination with relevant civil society actors and government bodies. Based on analysis of current legislation and practice. <p>Activities for <u>Component 3</u> (R 5-7) were to be defined at a later stage (Rider in 2006 if financial resources from EC Budget became available)</p> <p>Activities for Component 4 (R8-10) focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the development of government communication mechanisms & trainings in this field . The focal point is the Government communications directorate in the Prime Ministry, where the capacity to communicate with civil society will be enhanced through the set up of a training unit and elaboration of training material. - Identifying a suitable interface between government and civil society , at the MPD, through a pilot project , which would also aim at encouraging the civil society organisations to voice their views in a more coordinated way. - The creation of a Project management Unit within the MPD , to develop the capacity of MPD staff in project management and implementation
Main achievements	<p>In November 2005 Jordan published its National agenda, a long term programme that commits Jordan's governments to reform. High priority is given to political and administrative reform.</p> <p>The ENP progress report 2006 mentions some early achievements in the field of</p>

	<p>Democracy & rule of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National dialogue is reinforced through permanent mechanisms (e.g. Prime M minister's website) and frequent public opinion polls - The government is developing a platform for interaction with civil society - Civil society organisations are involved in the drafting of a new civil society law <p>Good Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ratification of the UN convention against corruption and defining an anti-corruption strategy, decentralisation plan, strengthening its audit bureau & submitting a draft financial disclosure law to Parliament - start of public sector reform within various ministries - design and implementation of a judicial upgrading strategy, including training for judges (inter alia) in Human Rights law. - Reform of the political parties and election laws discussed at the sub-committee, but no progress <p>Human rights & fundamental freedoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sub-committee provided a forum to discuss sensitive issues such as the death penalty & women's rights - offering an a institutional framework for a dialogue on these issues - EC-support to the NCHR has enhanced its credibility - NCHR investigated complaints about harsh punishments & requested the adoption of legislative and procedural measures to combat these <p>Lagging behind are the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of equal treatment for women - Development of women's rights and tackling highly sensitive issues such as domestic violence and honour crimes <p>NB: Source of above: ENP progress report 2006 . (Does not explicitly distinguish between the several projects)</p> <p>No project information available, progress reports etc. to expert</p>
Project's main weak points	No monitoring reports available.
Issues	<p>According to the "Evaluation of the European commission's support to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan", an evaluation covering the period of 1996-2006, in which the present project was not examined, the following issues require attention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of equal treatment for women - Development of women's rights and tackling highly sensitive issues such as domestic violence and honour crimes <p>These shortcomings are also mentioned in the ENP progress report of 2006 .</p> <p>The ENP report does not distinguish between the several projects, but gives general comments on the country's progress.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1. Euro-Med Partnership, Jordan, National indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D 2. Commission Européenne, Note pour les membres de la Commission, 11/08/2005 sur le Plan de financement National –Jordanie</p> <p>D3. Project fiche – Jordan : Support to Human Rights and Good Governance</p> <p>D4. Evaluation of the European Commission's Support to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, EC Country evaluation final report – Volume 1 Overall assessment, august 2007</p> <p>D5. Financing Agreement and annex, Technical and administrative provisions for the project "Support to Human Rights and Good Governance in Jordan", Nr MED/2005/017-260</p> <p>D6. EU Commission: Jordan: Annual Reports 2002 and 2003,</p> <p>D7. EU Commission : European Neighbourhood Policy, country report Jordan, 2004 , SEC (2004) 564 // (Com (2004) 373 final)</p> <p>D8. EU Commission: ENP progress report Jordan , Commission staff working document 04/12/2006 (SEC (2006) 1508/2.</p>

	<p>D9. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European parliament, Reinigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final)</p> <p>D10. US Department of state : Human Rights practices, Report on Jordan 2006</p> <p>D11. EU annual Human rights Reports</p> <p>D12. UNHCR: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49.</p> <p>D13. Evaluation of the MEDA Regulation , final report (1999)</p> <p>D 14. Human Rights Watch, 2007 World Report , and other communications about Jordan</p> <p>D15. EU strategic partnership with the Mediterranean and the middle East , Final Report approved by the European council in June 2004.</p> <p>D16. National Centre for Human Rights of Jordan, Status of Human rights, annual report 2006.</p> <p>D 17. EC : Communication “Governance in the European Consensus on Development – towards a harmonised approach within the EU” , + Practical approaches, EC working document SEC(2006) 1020.</p> <p>D18. UNDP/POGAR and CRTD: Gender , citizenship and Nationality programme, Regional research , executive summary 2003.</p> <p>D19: Addendum nr 1 to the Financing Agreement, project MED/2005/017-260: Support to human rights & Good governance “ (Rider extending the Financing Agreement by 2 million €).</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 12_L_AA

Intervention Title	Lebanon – Support to the implementation of the Association Agreement																				
Country/Region	Lebanon																				
Commission Ref.	MED/2002/004-138																				
Intervention Start date & End date	Decision Date: 11 November 2002, FA signed on 02/07/2003 Start Date: 01 May 2004 End Date: 31 December 2008 (following addendum signed in January 2006) (Period of implementation = 4 years)																				
Budget planned	€12M																				
Budget committed	€12M, as follows: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 75%;">Project Management (PAO account)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">1,400,000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Operational Fund (Project accounts)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000,000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Financial Advisor (*)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">250,000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Audit and evaluation (*)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Contingencies (**)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200,000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000,000 €</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(*) to be managed directly by the EC (**) to be used only with prior written approval of the EC</p>			1	Project Management (PAO account)	1,400,000 €	2	Operational Fund (Project accounts)	10,000,000 €	3	Financial Advisor (*)	250,000 €	4	Audit and evaluation (*)	150,000 €	5	Contingencies (**)	200,000 €		TOTAL	12,000,000 €
1	Project Management (PAO account)	1,400,000 €																			
2	Operational Fund (Project accounts)	10,000,000 €																			
3	Financial Advisor (*)	250,000 €																			
4	Audit and evaluation (*)	150,000 €																			
5	Contingencies (**)	200,000 €																			
	TOTAL	12,000,000 €																			
Budget disbursed	€ 7,665,333.97																				
Beneficiary	Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)																				
Programme Background & History	<p>The GoL has to meet numerous challenges with a priority to rebuild its administrative structures. In that context, the implementation of the EU-Lebanon Association Agreement (AA), signed in June 2002, will contribute to manage these changes. The implementation of the AA with the EU is also important for Lebanon's global economic integration under its multilateral and regional trade agreements.</p> <p>Lebanon needs to deepen its modernization process and requested the European Commission to support a programme targeting the implementation of the AA. The EU programme is assisting Lebanon in its trade liberalization efforts, and also helps enhancing institutional capacities of state administrations and to modernize the legislative and regulatory framework. The programme is therefore a tool designed to prepare Lebanon for the implementation of the AA.</p>																				
Overall objectives	To foster the success of the EU-Lebanon partnership through the Association Agreement																				
Specific objectives	To support the administration and the Lebanese public entities concerned by the implementation of the Association Agreement, by providing them with technical assistance, opportunities for exchanges of experiences, staff training and other working tools necessary for achieving the objectives defined in the agreement.																				
Expected results	<p>(i) in the area of free trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disparities in standards (including sanitary and phyto-sanitary), technical regulations, conformity assessment are reduced and, wherever possible, agreements of mutual recognition are concluded; - information regarding export potential into European markets, whereby the Lebanese private sector will be able to exploit the benefits of the Association Agreement, is disseminated. <p>(ii) regarding the improvement and enforcement of the legislative and regulatory framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - customs procedures are simplified through adoption and efficient enforcement of an adequate customs legislative and regulatory framework; - the legislative and regulatory framework for investment is modernised, laws regarding international trade are up dated and the procedures for issuing licences and validations are streamlined; - the market efficiency is improved through the adoption and enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws, and through the establishment of efficient enforcement entities; - the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights is improved. 																				

	<p>(iii) in the area of institutional strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capacity of the administration and of the Lebanese institutions in charge of standards, certification, testing, metrology and quality assessment (including LIBNOR, IRI and IRAL) to deliver services to the private sector (particularly to the agro-industry and the industry) is improved; - economic analysis capacity is built through the development of an economic research institute that enhances the quality and availability of economic studies particularly as it relates to national income accounts, sectoral analysis and trade oriented research; - policy decision making is enhanced through the establishment and operation of adequate assessment tools; - the capacities of SMEs, particularly in developing their export potential, are improved.
Activities	<p>The detailed activities have not been defined in the FA and were to be defined during the project implementation in Annual Work Plans (AWP) which will include operational, technical and financial details.</p>
Main achievements	<p>The overall objective “to foster the success of the EU-Lebanon partnership through the AA” was advanced to some degree but the rather large number of small projects implemented could only have incremental benefits. These projects have in general been poorly executed by the consultants or aborted because of procedural problems. This left disappointment amongst the Lebanese authorities.</p> <p>With respect to the expected results:</p> <p>(i) in the are of free trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disparities in standards (including sanitary and phyto-sanitary), technical regulations, conformity assessment are reduced and, wherever possible, agreements of mutual recognition are concluded. <p>A large part of this objective has been transferred to another EU-funded programme (QUALEB) and this project has therefore limited its activities in this area to agricultural standards infrastructure. A small FWC developed the legal framework for seeds Registration and is now completed with alternative EU funding following its interruption for 1.5 years due to war and contractual problems. Most of the €1m under this objective has been spent on laboratory supplies. The impact should be visible when the laboratories are integrated in the framework developed by Qualeb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information regarding export potential into European markets, whereby the Lebanese private sector will be able to exploit the benefits of the Association Agreement, is disseminated. <p>6 small projects totalling €0.6m implemented: development of a business plan for an export promotion agency (which will be useful once the law is passed), a study supporting a national cluster initiative or the fashion industry (poorly executed), and awareness training for the food sector (well-received). The three other projects (studies) did not led to a significant follow up.</p> <p>(ii) Regarding the improvement and enforcement of the legislative and regulatory framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customs procedures are simplified through adoption and efficient enforcement of an adequate customs legislative and regulatory framework. <p>4 small projects implemented which were successful in their limited scope: e.g. a light twinning project for the modernisation of petroleum warehousing at customs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the legislative and regulatory framework for investment is modernised, laws regarding international trade are up dated and the procedures for issuing licences and validations are streamlined. <p>Drafting of a modern competition law, trade procedures addressed by supporting the text of a brochure n Rules of Origin (contractualisation deadline prevented its production), a study on the impact of the Agadir Agreement on Lebanese trade (poorly executed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the market efficiency is improved through the adoption and enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws, and through the establishment of efficient enforcement entities. <p>Competition law drafted but not adopted by due to the paralysis of the Parliament. The remainder of the projects targeted consumer protection: e.g. a twinning project transferred know-how on a broad range of enforcement techniques but the beneficiary has not fully used the advantages of the Twinning formula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights is improved. <p>A Plan for an Intellectual Property rights campaign was developed through a FWC but the project has been suspended due to poor performance of the consultant but eventually completed to the</p>

	<p>satisfaction of the beneficiary.</p> <p>(iii) In the area of institutional strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capacity of the administration and of the Lebanese institutions in charge of standards, certification, testing, metrology and quality assessment (including LIBNOR, IRI and IRAL) to deliver services to the private sector (particularly to the agro-industry and the industry) is improved. <p>The Metrology unit at the industrial research institute received equipment (€0.8m) and training. Some of the equipment was too sophisticated. The tasks have now been assigned to Qualeb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic analysis capacity is built through the development of an economic research institute that enhances the quality and availability of economic studies particularly as it relates to national income accounts, sectoral analysis and trade oriented research; - policy decision making is enhanced through the establishment and operation of adequate assessment tools; <p>This has not been pursued under the project as the intended counterpart has not been established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capacities of SMEs, particularly in developing their export potential, are improved. <p>The trade information projects also supported this objective.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>The project was originally designed in cooperation with the intended beneficiary, the Ministry of economy and Trade. Responsibility has been shifted to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, which established a PAO for that purpose, but the original ToRs have been maintained in the FA. This transfer of management entailed a delay in the finalization of the FA while deadlines remained those of the earlier EC budget commitment. The operational period has de facto been shortened and a window of only 1.5 years was left for contractualisation and implementation. This narrow window created a strong bias towards small projects using FWC. Such small and dispersed projects had little chance to make a noticeable contribution to the ambitious overall objectives.</p> <p>With the almost 2-year delay between project design and the start of implementation, the priorities of both the EU and GoL had also begun to shift to larger issues of reform rather than the narrowly technical economic agenda of the project. Where priorities were maintained, substantially larger projects were initiated by the EU with the original beneficiary (MoE&T), covering a substantial part of the project's expected outputs. As a result, the PAO was obliged to explore relatively marginal policy areas, notably customs reform and consumer protection, and as regards its standards/quality objectives, agriculture rather than industry.</p> <p>These problems have been exacerbated by the political crises and multiple changes of government after the assassination of Prime Minister Hariri in 2005 and war and embargo imposed by Israel in 2006.</p>
Issues	
Documentary sources	<p>D1 Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean. Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities. OJ L70/3, 18 April 2002</p> <p>D2 EuroMed. Lebanon. Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004. No date</p> <p>D3 European Commission. Commission staff working paper-European Neighbourhood Policy, Country report, Lebanon, SEC(2005) 289/3, 2/3/2005</p> <p>D4 Euromed. Lebanon - National Indicative Programme 2005-2006. no date</p> <p>D5 ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005</p> <p>D6 Specific financing agreement between the European community and the republic of Lebanon, Support to the implementation of the Association Agreement. No date</p> <p>D7 European Commission, Monitoring Report MR-10275.01, 04/11/2005</p> <p>D8 European Commission, Monitoring Report MR-10275.02, 08/12/2006</p> <p>D9 European Commission, Monitoring Report MR-10275.03, 16/11/2007</p> <p>D10 Republic of Lebanon, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Project for supporting the implementation of the AA, Progress Report November 2006-February 2007, 17/04/2007</p>

	D11	Republic of Lebanon, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Project for supporting the implementation of the AA, Progress Report March 2007-June 2007, 23/07/2007
	D12	Republic of Lebanon, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Project for supporting the implementation of the AA, Progress Report July 2007-November 2007, 18/12/2007
	D13	European Commission. Lebanon - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010
	D 14	Project Administration Office, Support to the implementation of the association agreement, Completion report, Fifth Draft, June 2008
	D15	World Bank, Sébastien Dessus and Joey Ghaleb, Lebanon-Trade and Competition Policies for Growth: A General Equilibrium Analysis, May 2006
	D16	European Commission, DG Trade, EU trade with Lebanon, August 2007

MEDA intervention analysis: 13_M_Water

Intervention Title	Programme d'Ajustement structurel du secteur de l'Eau
Country/Region	Morocco
Commission Ref.	MED/2002/0003318
Intervention Start date & End date	Start date: 21 th December 2001 End date: 31 st December 2006 NB Two riders to the FA (R1): initial end 13/02/05 extended to 12/02/06 (R2): extension to 31/12/06
Budget planned	120 0000 000 €
Budget committed	119 596 337 € (Budget support)
Budget disbursed	119 596 337 € (in two instalments 59,7 M€ and 59,7M€) + monitoring & evaluation
Beneficiary	Morocco, represented by the Ministry of Economy, Finance, Privatisation and Tourism
Programme Background & History	<p>Water resources in Morocco are characterised by their rarity and by strong regional disparities. Water management must take into account the growing concentration of the population in towns, industrial development and use of polluting agricultural inputs. These factors have not been taken into account sufficiently to date, leading to serious pollution of surface water (absence of domestic and industrial wastewater treatment, with discharges into water courses or the sea) and underground water (nitrate infiltration, uncontrolled discharges, uncontrolled individual water treatment).</p> <p>The water problem affects numerous areas of public activity: it affects all aspects of structural reform, notably those involved in the association agreement with the European Union (EUAA). The strategic axes concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Liberalisation of prices and trade; b) Reduction in tariff barriers to international exchanges; and c) Promotion of public-private partnerships. <p>Current dispositions in terms of tariffs and water management represent for certain sectors a form of indirect subsidy which must be made compatible with the provisions of the EUAA.</p> <p>The question of water tariff regulation is at the heart of structural adjustment. The convergence between the price of water and recuperation of the costs necessary for the economic balance of the exploitation and for durability of the resource (in quantity and quality) leads to a rationalisation in the use of water. The 10-95 water law defined the modalities for the implementation of an integrated management of water at the level of hydrographic basins by the basin agencies. The principals established by the law provide good guaranties for more effective water management and are potentially providers of a progressive adjustment in price applied to different uses of water at the cost of its mobility, conservation and the restoration of its quality. Application of the law is suffering considerable delays in implementation linked to blockages over fees that would ensure financial autonomy for the basin agencies and their ability to fulfil their missions. The practical provisions for the establishment of the agencies do not provide all the guarantees for the renewal of the approach required by the 10-95 law and tend to reinforce the blockages. A reform in depth of the water and treatment sector for an effective application of the 1995 water law and on the basis of the challenges that Morocco must face up to in the medium and long term is necessary along six axes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated management of water resources, established at the level of hydrographic basins by the basin agencies; 2. Regulation of tariffs for water use; 3. Re-orientation of investment budgets; 4. Reform of the management of agricultural water; 5. Recourse to public-private and inter-jurisdictional partnerships; and 6. Curbing of the impacts of liquid discharges on the environment, preservation of water quality and water treatment policy.

Overall objectives	The global objective of the programme is to improve water management by giving the priority necessary to a rational economic allocation of the resource and a conservation of installed capacities and water quality. This objective is necessary to ensure an effective application of the Framework Law adopted in 1995, to reduce the costs to the state budget and to increase the effectiveness of the institutions responsible for managing the resource.
Specific objectives	There are three specific objectives: 1. Make effective the application of the 1995 Framework Law on water, both at the institutional and regulatory level and in terms of public investment sectoral strategy; 2. Reduce the costs to the state budget on the basis of commitments in terms of specific timing for: a. Recovery of costs by prices (mobilisation, protection, transfer, distribution and, finally, amortisation); and b. Installation of framework encouraging public-private partnerships; 3. Increase the efficiency of the institutions responsible for water and treatment management.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reorientation of practical provisions for the implementation of the basin agencies: they must have: a. The financial, regulatory and human resources necessary to carry out their missions under the water law; b. The ability to act in their multi-sectoral perspective; – Implementation of a progressive policy to align the price of water on its cost; – Re-orientation of public investment resources to increase the part used to protect installed capacities, to programmes to economise agricultural water, to investments in the treatment of domestic wastewater and the purification of industrial discharges; – Reform in depth of the management of irrigation water by the establishment of price management by demand (rationalisation of water use); – Generalisation in an institutional framework that is equitable and reflects the interests of users of public-private partnerships that must be applicable to all users of water as well as its treatment even in zones that will not have a sufficiently economic demand in the short and medium term to ensure the profitability of private investments; – Curbing the impacts of liquid discharges on the environment, improvement in the practices for conserving water quality and the massive reinforcement of treatment policies.
Activities	The expected results will be achieved by the implementation of the following activities for which the operational modalities for implementation are developed in a detailed matrix of performance criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integrated management of water resources, implemented at the level of hydrographic basins by the basin agencies; – Tariff regulation for water use; – Re-orientation of investment budgets; – Reform of agricultural water management; – Recourse to public-private and inter-jurisdictional partnerships – Curbing of the impact of liquid discharges on the environment, conservation of water quality and treatment policy.
Main achievements	The work realised both at the level of the central administration (particularly in the conception and elaboration of different legal texts) and that of the Hydrographic Basin Agencies (ABH) and the regional offices for agricultural valorisation (ORMVA) has been very important. The first part of the programme (€ 59.7 million) was spent in December 2002. As far as the second part is concerned, the programme has speeded up and, although several documents have not yet all the final signatures necessary for application, their advancement is a clear sign of the effort on the part of the Moroccan authorities responsible. However, there are some important points – such as the financial viability of the ABH and the tariffs for water use – which have not yet been resolved and finalised.
Project's main weak points	Two principal axes caused problems: axes 1 (integrated management of water resources, implementation at the level of hydrographic basin by the basin agencies) and 2 (tariff regulation for water uses). The essential problem concerning axis 1 is that of resources for the basin agencies and, to a lesser degree, the recuperation of the charge for irrigation water. The process of conditions for axis 2 have been blocked by the absence of a study on water and treatment tariffs, which is the essential foundation for the implementation of a tariff policy targeting an eventual convergence with real costs. This study, realisation of which constituted an indispensable preliminary to unblocking the second part of the FAS, had to be restarted. If the delegation registered important advances, delays in decisions twice postponed the finalisation of the programme.

Issues	<p>As with other BS projects in Morocco, whereas the project started well with a quick disbursement of the first tranche, implementation difficulties hampered the soft disbursement of the subsequent tranches. In this case the main hurdles proved to be key sensitive reforms (that conditioned the disbursements) related to the analysis and adaptation of tariffs, the status of the staff of the Agences de Bassin, the adoption of the Plans Directeurs d'Aménagement Intégré des Ressources en Eau et le Plan National de l'eau, and the introduction to the Parliament of law on concessions.</p> <p>In the end, if most of the conditions were achieved, the role and statute of the basin authorities and certain tariff conditions could not be finalised within the programme.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and its Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities L1 70/2 March 2000</p> <p>D2: EuroMed - Maroc: Document de Stratégie 2002-2006 & Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004 – December 2001</p> <p>D3: Euro-Med Partnership – Morocco – National Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D4: Convention de Financement spécifique “Programme d’Ajustement structurel du secteur de l’eau au Maroc (CF n° MAR/AIDCO/B7-410/2002/0359 – December 2001</p> <p>D5: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D6: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date)</p> <p>D7: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D8: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership “(MEDA 2)”</p> <p>D9: Council Decision on the position adopted by the EC and its Member States within the Association Council established by the Euro-Med Agreement and the Kingdom of Morocco, with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the implementation of the EU-Morocco Action Plan – COM(2004)788 final – December 2004</p> <p>D10: Commission staff working paper – European Neighbourhood Policy – Country Report – Morocco {COM(2004)373 final} SEC(2004)269 – May 2004</p> <p>D11: Evaluation de la stratégie pays de la CE pour le Maroc – Rapport final & annexes – MWH/ODI/ECDPM – Juillet 2003</p> <p>D12: Avenants 1 & 2 à la Convention de Financement MED/2002/3318 (MAR/AIDCO/B7-410/2002/0359)</p> <p>D13: Note de Briefing sur les programmes d’Appui aux réformes au Maroc, Aidco, 7/9/2004.</p> <p>D14: Maroc – Eau. Fiche de suivi, 28/10/004</p> <p>D15 Rapport de mission de suivi des programmes d’appui aux réformes au Maroc, 3/2/2005</p> <p>D16: Convention de Financement MAR/AIDCO/B7-410/2002/0359</p> <p>D17: Note sur l’Importance Economique et Sociale de la Subvention de l’Eau Agricole au Maroc. (AT au Programme MEDA de l’Union Européenne), 10 Juillet 2001</p> <p>D18: Note de dossier. Commentaires de la Banque Mondiale sur le programme d’ajustement structurel du secteur de l’eau au Maroc, 28 juin 2001.</p> <p>D19: Facilité d’ajustement structurel Eau: Mission de supervision de la Délégation de Rabat (not dated)</p> <p>D20: Maroc, Convention MAR/AIDCO/B7-410/2002/359: Programme d’Ajustement Structurel du Secteur de l’Eau au Maroc; Déboursement de la première tranche (€59.7 millions)</p> <p>D21: Note à l’attention de M. R. Weber – Programme d’appui à la réforme du secteur de l’eau au Maroc: Rapport d’évaluation de la réalisation des mesures de la deuxième tranche, Juin 2006</p> <p>D22: Matrice des Conditionnalités, 1ère tranche: Conditions partiellement satisfaites et reportées en deuxième tranche (annexe to a note from AidCo to Head of Delegation Rabat, 10/1/2003</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 14_M_PubAd

Intervention Title	Morocco – Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'administration publique au Maroc
Country/Region	Morocco
Commission Ref.	MED/2004/016-763
Intervention Start date & End date	Decision Date: 11 August 2004 End Date: 31 December 2009 - Operational implementation phase: XX-31 December 2007 - Closing phase: 31 December 2007-31 December 2009
Budget planned	€79M
Budget committed	€79M - €78.4M: budget support - €0.6M: complementary assistance
Budget disbursed	€76,302,270
Beneficiary	Ministry of Finance and Privatisation
Programme Background & History	<p>Public administration in Morocco is a burden for the country's economy: the payroll represents 13% of the GDP. Moreover, public management is heavily centralised and presents a number of rigidities. The inefficiency of the public administration in Morocco constrains the development of the country. From 1998, the reform of the public administration became one of the priorities of the GoM. The Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2004) made of this reform the first priority of its institutional reform.</p> <p>The EU intervention is consolidating the implementation of this reform. It encourages the effort of modernisation undertaken by Morocco in supporting both budgetary management reform and human resources management. New statutory and legislative frameworks as well as new budgetary management and human resources instruments will be put in place. The reform will progressively reverse the structural trends threatening the macro equilibrium.</p> <p>This intervention is implemented in coordination with a World Bank loan (Prêt programmatique pour l'appui à la réforme de l'administration publique). The management of the two programmes are based on the same documents: The Prime Minister letter on development policy, the PV of Rabat negotiations held in April 2004 and the matrix of the measures.</p> <p>BS resources are released in 4 tranches: 1st Tranche: €20M 2nd Tranche: €20M 3^d Tranche: €20M 4th Tranche: €18.4M</p> <p>The first tranche is released at the signature of the FA. The Commission decides to release the remaining tranches after having assessed the progress in the reform.</p> <p>An addendum has been signed the 10th of May 2007. It postpones the duration of the operational implementation phase until 31 December 2008. The conditions related to the disbursement of the 4th Tranche are amended: it will depend on the appreciation by the Commission of the implementation of the programme by the GoM. Several factors are also mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The preparation of MTEF projects by 4 pilot Ministries - Generalisation of the globalisation of credits to at least 20 Ministries - Implementation of decentralisation schemes in 4 pilot Ministries - Achievement of the study on the public expenditure audit - Achievement of the jobs-skills referential - Launching of this referential in 4 other pilot ministries - Launching of the jobs classification in a project of joint nomenclature

	<p>- Launching of the study related to system of remuneration</p> <p>The matrix has also been slightly amended, especially the B axis.</p>
Overall objectives	<p>3 Global objectives:</p> <p>A Increase the efficiency of the administration in the management of its budgetary resources</p> <p>B Increase the efficiency of the administration in the management of its human resources</p> <p>C Control the payroll of the public administration</p>
Specific objectives	<p>A 1 : Better policy visibility and medium-term budgetary translation of the policies</p> <p>A2 : Empower decentralized services in the programming exercise and the budgetary execution</p> <p>A3 : Increase the performance of the ministries via the introduction of the internal audit, evaluation and performance control</p> <p>B1: Better adequacy between human resources and workforce needs</p> <p>B2: Increase the transparency and the equity of the promotion, evaluation and compensation system in a context of a controlled payroll</p> <p>B3: Introduce a coherent continuous training policy</p> <p>According to the revised matrix:</p> <p>B1 Preparation of a new management system (job classification, remuneration)</p> <p>B2 Reform of the actual management system (recruitment modalities, evaluation and promotion, continuous training)</p> <p>C1 : Forecast the payroll evolution in the public sector</p> <p>C2 : Qualitative reprofiling of the Public administration</p>
Expected results	<p>1. As regards budgetary management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elaboration of a multi-annual forecasting tool to assess the consequences of the budgetary choices (MTEF) - The development of a decentralised management centred on the follow-up of results - The introduction of evaluation and of the control of performances within the administration - The development of an IT integrated system to manage budgetary credits <p>2. As regards human resources management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of a jobs-skills referential - The reform of the hiring and mobility modalities through the definition of a new regulatory framework - The reform of the promotion and evaluation system –promotion based on performance- - A new system of remuneration - A coherent human resources policy –continuous training- - Control the payroll through the reform of the remuneration system and the statutory framework <p>3 As regards the payroll of the public administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the weight of the payroll continues to decrease over the period 2006-08 to 12.1% of GDP in 2006 to 11.5% of GDP in 2008 (according to the revised matrix) - the number of jobs created is set at 7,000 in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008 and to 12,000 in 2006 (according to the revised matrix)
Activities	<p>Related to Specific Objective A:</p> <p>(A1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of a public finance rolling pluriannual forecasting framework <p>(A2) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the decentralised framework - Implement the results-oriented management which ensures the fungibility of the credits - Contractualise the relations between central and decentralised services. <p>(A3):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make more flexible the commitment audit - Accounting audit <p>Related to Specific Objective B:</p> <p>(B1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting-up of a jobs-skills referential - Reform of the hiring and mobility modalities <p>(B2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform of the promotion modalities - Reform of the modalities of the evaluation of civil servants - Harmonisation of the status - Reform of the remuneration system <p>(B3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globalisation of a continuous training system <p>Related to Specific Objective C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (C1): Elaboration of payroll forecasting tools - (C2): Reprofiting of the public administration - (C3): Limitation of the number of recruitments
Main achievements	<p>The first tranche has been disbursed at the signature of the FA (Note from Mr Weber dated 30 November 2004). The implementation of the reform has however started before the entry into force of the FA following the constant dialogue between the Commission-WB and the authorities during the preparatory phase on the reforms to be pursued (e.g. between 2002 and 2004, 7 joint missions (EC WB) have been conducted for the identification phase). Several reforms have been undertaken by the Moroccan authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a MTEF for the period 2004-2006 - application of the credits globalisation system in 5 ministries - The Ministry of Finance and Privatisation presented a project that encourages early retiring for civil servants. A study on early retiring has been presented to the Commission (objectives of the reform, principles, estimation of the costs, etc.) - Circular of the Prime Minister which sets up the ToR and the mission of the steering committee in charge of the elaboration of the jobs-skills referential <p>The second and third tranches have been disbursed together following a positive appreciation by Commission services (Note from Mr Weber dated 7 December 2005).</p> <p><u>Appreciation of the second tranche:</u></p> <p>On the budgetary component, the setting-up of a MTEF is late but has obtained the adhesion of the national authorities. Technical supports from the WB are also foreseen to ensure a smooth implementation of this component. Moreover the measures related to the “globalisation” and “contrôle des engagements” are progressing well. The performance audit and deconcentration are however delayed. On the human resources component, important progresses have been realised (e.g adoption of the legal and regulatory framework). On the payroll component, the measures related to the control of the recruitments have progressed as foreseen.</p> <p><u>Appreciation of the third tranche:</u></p> <p>The Commission services recommended disbursing the third tranche together with the second one due to the positive achievement of the payroll component. Indeed, the voluntary retirement programme went beyond the targets. Moreover, the condition related to the macroeconomic framework has been considered has acceptable.</p> <p>According to the evaluation report on the realisation of measures for 2004:</p> <p>Axis A1: all the indicators are not realised (progress on the MTEF is being realised)</p> <p>Axis A2: all the indicators are realised</p> <p>Axis A3: all the indicators are realised</p> <p>Axis B1: all the indicators are realised</p> <p>Axis B2: all the indicators are realised or ongoing</p> <p>Axis B3: all the indicators are realised or ongoing</p> <p>Axis C1: all the indicators are realised</p>

	<p>Axis C2: all the indicators are realised Axis C3: all the indicators are realised</p> <p>The decision related to the release of the fourth tranche is dated 11/09/2007. The release of the tranche will be realised in two steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - release of a tranche of €16.1m immediately (6 out of 8 disbursing conditions are satisfied) - release of a tranche of €2.3m after the start of the launch of a study on the conception of a new system of remuneration (one of the conditions which is not satisfied) <p>NB, the second condition which is not satisfied is judged as justified by Commission services: the implementation of deconcentration schemes could not have taken place due to a change of strategy of the Moroccan authorities.</p> <p>According to the detailed report on the 8 disbursing conditions of the programme (these conditions only refer to two axes of the programme: A and B and to measures to be realised in 2006), the following results are achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condition 1: 4 sectoral MTEF (health, education, equipment and habitat) realised (Axis A1) - Condition 2: the implementation of the credits globalisation system is ongoing (Axis A2) - Condition 3: the elaboration of deconcentration schemes is delayed until the GoM presents a new strategy in the field of deconcentration (Axis A2) - Condition 4: the study on the control of public expenditure has been achieved. (Axis A3) - Conditions 5&6: the objectives related to the job-skills referential are qualitatively and quantitatively exceeding the targets. (Axis B1) - Condition 7: The job classification has been realised. (Axis B1) - Condition 8: the study related to the system of remuneration has not been launched (Axis B1)
Project's main weak points	
Issues	<p>The budgetary and human resources reforms are well engaged but must be reinforced and followed-up to ensure an effective implementation beyond the official declarations. The budgetary reform has well evolved but there is a need to gather all the elements in a comprehensive new law to put in place a budgetary architecture which will allow a more important credit globalisation and a more effective programming. The programme indeed introduced new techniques and tools which help to modernise the public finance system but they are not an end in themselves. The reform of the 1998 organic law would constitute a signal of transition towards a new public finance governance.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1 Council of the EUEuro-Mediterranean. Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Morocco, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities. OJ L70/3, 18 March 2000</p> <p>D2 European Commission. Strengthening the ENP, Progress Report Morocco, Commission Staff Working Document , SEC(2006)1511/2, 4/12/2006</p> <p>D3 EuroMed. Maroc. Document de stratégie 2002-2006 et Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004. No date</p> <p>D4 European Commission. Morocco- Country Report. Commission Staff Working Paper. European Neighbourhood Policy. SEC(2004)570 12/05/2004</p> <p>D5 European Commission. Morocco- Council Decision with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the EU-Tunisia Action Plan, COM(2004) 788 Final. 9/12/2004</p> <p>D6 Euromed. Morocco - National Indicative Programme 2005-2006. no date</p> <p>D7 ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005</p> <p>D8 Convention de financement entre la Communauté européenne et le Royaume du Maroc n°MED/2004/016-763 - Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'administration publique au Maroc. No date</p> <p>D9 Procès verbal des négociations du 2 Avril 2004</p> <p>D10 Avenant n°1 à la convention de financement n°MED/2004/016-763, 10 May 2007</p> <p>D11 European Commission. Morocco - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010</p> <p>D12 MWH, ODI, ECDPM. Evaluation de la stratégie pays de la Commission Européenne pour le</p>

	Maroc, Rapport Final, Juillet 2003
D13	Royaume du Maroc, Ministère de la Fonction publique et de la réforme administrative, Etude de définition sur la fonction publique et les structures administratives, Janvier 2002
D14	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Richard Weber, 11 Avril 2002, PAS en Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc
D15	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Richard Weber, 20 Avril 2004, Maroc – Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique
D16	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Richard Weber, 26 Novembre 2004, Maroc – Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Déboursement de la première tranche de €20m
D17	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Sean Doyle, 30 Novembre 2004, Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Déboursement de la première tranche
D18	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Richard Weber, 05 Décembre 2005, Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Déboursement des tranches 2004 et 2005
D19	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Bruno Dethomas, 7 Décembre 2005, Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Décaissement des tranches 2004 (€20m) et 2005 (€20m)
D20	Royaume du Maroc, Programme de réforme de l'Administration Publique, Banque Mondiale : Appui analytique et méthodologique, Rabat, du 23 Mars au 1er Avril 2005, Projet d'aide mémoire, 2005
D21	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Marcus Cornaro, 13 Juillet 2007, Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Dossier de déboursement de la dernière tranche de 18.4m€.
D22	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Marcus Cornaro, 30 Août 2007, Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Dossier de déboursement de la dernière tranche de 18.4m€.
D23	Commission européenne, Note à l'attention de Mr Bruno Dethomas, 11 Septembre 2007, Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc – Déboursement de la dernière tranche
D24	Groupement ENA Altair Aseores, Mission de suivi de la réforme de l'administration publique au Maroc, Rapport n°4, 2007
D25	Royaume du Maroc, Ministère de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme Administrative, Etude de définition sur la fonction publique et les structures administratives, Note de synthèse et plan d'action de la réforme de la fonction publique, Janvier 2002
D26	Royaume du Maroc, Ministère de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme Administrative, Rémunération et Promotion dans la Fonction Publique, Diagnostic et recommandations, Travaux du groupe d'études sur la rémunération et la promotion, Juillet 2000

MEDA intervention analysis: 15_M_Fisc

Intervention Title	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc
Country/Region	Morocco
Commission Ref.	MED /2006/1819
Intervention Start date & End date	October 2006 – 31/12/2010 Operational implementation phase: from October 2006 till 31/12/2008 Closing phase: from 1/1/2009 till 31/12/2010
Budget planned	
Budget committed	€ 80 000 000 Budgetary support € 79 500 000 Complementary support € 500 000
Budget disbursed	€ 26 118 422 (CRIS)
Beneficiary	Main stakeholders: Ministère des Finances et de la Privatisation., in particular Direction Générale des Impôts (DGI). Final beneficiaries: economic operators and consumers.
Programme Background & History	<p>The reform of the fiscal system is viewed by the beneficiary, the Commission and the Bretton Woods institutions as an essential step to consolidate the macro economic stabilisation of Morocco and to respond to the requirements of the Association Agreements. The reform of the fiscal system needs to be comprehensive. Public expenditures management is the object of a large reform programme. The current programme is meant to address the revenue side negatively affected by two factors: i° the tariff dismantlement resulting from the FTA signed between Morocco with the EU in 1996 and entered into force in 2000, and from other agreements (Turkey, US). There is therefore a fundamental need to restructure the revenue side in order to compensate for the loss of customs revenue that still represented 15% of government income at the time of the preparation of this programme but are bound to disappear quasi completely. ii° Rising tax (and non transparent) expenditures resulting from numerous distorting tax exemptions (mainly in the field of VAT) granted to sectors, regions and products. First estimations assess the fiscal expenditures to be as large as 15% of total fiscal revenues. So far the revenue side of the budget was largely depending on direct taxes. The diagnosis underlying the present programme is that there is a need to rely more extensively on VAT in view of its economic neutrality and its buoyancy as a revenue basis. A double reform is required: the fiscal policy, on the one hand, to shift from external trade and direct taxation towards VAT, and the tax administration, on the other hand, to implement the VAT in a non distorting way.</p> <p>The programme is implemented in a context where the macro financial framework of Morocco is perceived as sustainable in the short term but in need of consolidation to ensure medium term stability. The Moroccan authorities have engaged in a reform programme to this end with support of the Commission, the World Bank and the African Development Bank and with the benefit of technical cooperation from the IMF. The Commission has conducted in 2004 a joint mission with the IMF to prepare its own intervention.</p> <p>The overall tax reform strategy is based on four main axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i° suppress immediately the tax exemption systems ii° engage into a gradual but in depth reform of the VAT iii° prepare a mid term strategy for reforming the income tax iv° pursue the modernisation of the fiscal administration.
Overall objectives	To contribute to the improvement of public finance governance through a more efficient and more equitable mobilisation of public (tax) resources.
Specific objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Axis i° the follow up of the tax expenditures and the improvement and clarification, of the tax exemption systems; Axis ii° the restructuring of the VAT system; Axis iii° the elaboration of a reform strategy of the income tax; Axis iv° the pursuit of the modernisation of the fiscal administration.

Expected results and main activities	<p>Axis i° (tax exemption regimes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no new tax exemption; - elaboration of methodological notes to assess the revenue loss resulting from tax expenditures; - broaden the scope of assessment of tax expenditures (notably to include those related to income tax) - develop a system of monitoring and follow up of tax expenditures; - produce a report on direct aid public expenditures, to be complementary to the report of tax expenditures in view of a better understanding of all incentive actions by the Government. <p>Axis ii° (VAT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduce exemptions (broaden tax base) - conduct a study on the eventual registration of the agricultural sector in the VAT. The study should cover: distortions resulting from the non-registration of agriculture in the VAT; examination of the possible reductions of the current exemptions of VAT related to agricultural activities. - adoption of a single registration threshold (Income Tax ad VAT) applicable to all activities in view of easing the tax obligations of small enterprises under the threshold, and of simplifying tax administration. - bring the number of VAT rates from 4 to 2 (to simplify tax administration and move towards single rate); - conduct a study to suppress the “règle du butoir” (NB this rule specifies that the VAT is deductible only if the goods and services that have been taxed are used in operations effectively submitted to the VAT. As a consequence the operators registered with the VAT can never recover, even partially, the VAT if they may not attribute it to goods or services that will themselves support the tax; the only exceptions are exports and goods imported under the regime of tax exemption.) <p>Axis iii° (Income tax)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare a strategic plan of reform; - assess budgetary, economic and social impact of price and subsidies regulations - promote tax policy reform through communication campaign. <p>Axis iv° (tax administration reform)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopt single identification number of taxpayers; - reduce delays of payment of VAT refunds; - introduce electronic tax forms and tax payments; - modernise control procedures.
Activities	
Main achievements	<p>All reforms involved in the payment of the first tranche have been duly realised.</p> <p>In the second tranche 6 out of 23 conditions have not or only partially been realised and the Commission decided to release only partially (in the proportion of 17/23) this second tranche.</p> <p>Overall, at the present stage the programme has permitted remarkable progress in the fiscal reform.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>The implementation of key structuring and strategic aspects of the reform are facing delays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the single identification number (Identifiant Fiscal Unique IFU) a crucial factor for the connection of the different reforms and the effectiveness of the fiscal administration. - The study relative to the registration of the agricultural sector to the VAT - The study related to the main consumption products (to assess the socio economic impact of the taxation)
Issues	
Documentary sources	<p>D1 Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities. OJ L70/0018 March 2000</p> <p>D2 European Commission Strengthening the ENP, Progress Report Morocco, Commission staff Working Document , SEC(2006)1511/2. 4/12/2006.</p> <p>D3 EuroMed Maroc. Document de stratégie 2002-2006 et Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004.</p> <p>D4 European Commission Morocco- Country Report. Commission Staff Working Paper. European Neighbourhood Policy. SEC(2004)569. 12/05/2004.</p> <p>D5 European Commission Morocco- Council Decision with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the EU-Morocco Action Plan, COM(2004) 788 Final. 9/12/2004</p>

D6	European Commission. Morocco - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010.
D7	ODI-ECDPM-MWH. 'Evaluation de la strategy pays de la Commission Européenne pour le Maroc, 2 vol. July 2003..
D8	ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005.
D9	Convention de financement entre la Commission et le Royaume du Maroc: Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Fiscalité au Maroc, N° MED/2006/18119. October 2006.
D10	Réforme fiscale du Royaume du Maroc. Programme d'appui de la Commission Européenne, Procès verbal des négociations, Rabat 26,27 et 28 avril 2006.
D11	Fiche de projet FR 15 420. Programme d'appuç la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc.
D12	Checklist for 2 nd step quality assessment, Formulation phase.
D13	IMF, Maroc: modernisation du système fiscal et de son administration. Les prochaines étapes, July 2004
D14	Note de briefing sur les programmes d'appui aux réformes au Maroc, Aidco, 7/9/2004
D15	Rapport de mission de suivi des programmes d'appui aux réformes au Maroc, 3/3/2005
D16	Maroc. Appui à la réforme de la fiscalité. Déboursement de la première tranche de 26 M€, 4/12/2006
D17	Evaluation des conditions de déboursement de la première tranche de la convention de financement
D18	Maroc. Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité. Déboursement des deuxièmes tranches.
D19	EuropAid, Secrétariat du Groupe de soutien à la qualité de l'Office: Fiche d'Identification. Programme d'appui budgétaire macro-économique: Maroc. Programme d'appui à la réforme fiscale.

MEDA intervention analysis: 16_S_VET

Intervention Title	Syria – Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training			
Country/Region	Syria			
Commission Ref.	MED/2004/006-252			
Intervention Start date & End date	FA signed on 08/12/2004 Start Date: 29/07/2005 (Planned: 30/06/2005) End Date: 31/12/2010 Operational implementation phase: 08/12/2004 – 31/12/2008 Closure phase: 31/12/2008 – 31/12/2010			
Budget planned	€21M			
Budget committed	€21M. Total programme cost = €25m, as follows:			
		Contribution EC (Euro)	Contribution Syria (Euro)	Totals (Euro)
	Services¹	11,869,000	89,000	11,958,000
1.1	Syrian PMU Staff	0	89,000	89,000
1.2	Technical Assistance (including training and visibility)	11,869,000	0	11,869,000
2.	Equipment	8,490,000	3,876,000	12,366,000
2.1	Furniture and Equipment for Programme	8,490,000	3,876,000	12,366,000
3.	Civil Works	0	0	0
3.1	Civil Works	0	0	0
4.	Non-Salary Running Costs	200,000	35,000	235,000
4.1	Non-Salary Running Costs	200,000	35,000	235,000
5.	Audit/Evaluation/Monitoring	350,000	0	350,000
5.1	Monitoring *	150,000	0	150,000
5.2	Evaluation *	100,000	0	100,000
5.3	Audit *	100,000	0	100,000
6.	Contingencies **	91,000	0	91,000
	TOTAL	21,000,000	4,000,000	25,000,000
Budget disbursed	€ 9,012,553.2			
Beneficiary	State Planning Commission			
Programme Background & History	Syria is in the early stage of moving from a centrally planned to a market economy. In recent years, economic and institutional reforms have been undertaken but there is still need for further action.			

¹ Services include: long term technical assistance (2.444.000 mio €), studies, communication and all training activities (9.425.000 mio €) including those provided by the short term technical assistance.

	<p>Syria has a multitude of ministries that deal with the provision of vocational education and training at various levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 ministries are involved in secondary VET provision - 5 ministries are involved in post-secondary VET provision <p>Private VET provision also exists. Private vocational institutions mainly teach secretarial, commercial, language and computer skills but do not lead to a recognised diploma or certification. Private VET provision still lacks a clear regulatory framework.</p> <p>The main characteristic and problems of the Syrian VET reviewed in the identification mission showed that a modernisation programme has to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low responsiveness of the VET system to labour market needs leading to insufficient competitiveness of Syrian enterprises. This is the result of the absence of a clear VET strategy and a low level of effectiveness and efficiency of the VET system. • Unfavourable conditions for promoting skills and employment. This is due to deficient functioning of the labour market characterised by a lack of information system and its weak institutional settings.
Overall objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the improvement of competitiveness of Syrian enterprises. • To contribute to better opportunities of employment for VET graduates and unemployed.
Specific objectives	To improve the responsiveness of VET and labour market systems to both enterprises and individual skills needs in the selected branches.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R1: Effectiveness and efficiency of VET system increased in the pilot VET (RMG and Engineering/Maintenance). • R2: VET strategy is designed and validated by Syrian stakeholders. • R3: Conditions for improved functioning of labour market are promoted.
Activities	<p>Implementation of two lots: Lot 1 addressing the overall organization and planning of the project's work and activities, as well as the design and preparation of the curricula, Lot 2 addressing the delivery of training.</p> <p>R1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enterprises in expressing and satisfying their skill needs • Support Chambers in human resource management and training • Upgrade selected VET institutions <p>R2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Syrian government in an overall approach to VET development in Syria culminating in the creation of a national institution to house this development. • Build on the outcomes from the VET and labour market results to help create the conditions for VET provision to be more responsive to local labour market needs. <p>R3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the diagnostic and decision-making capacity of the Syrian labour market authorities. • Upgrade the capacity of the public employment services
Main achievements	CF Hereunder in the main weak points
Project's main weak points	<p><u>Design:</u></p> <p>The programme was over-ambitiously designed to tackle in an integrated manner all the elements entering into the system linking the demand and supply side of the labour market - encompassing vocational/technical education and training as well as employment- without considering thoroughly enough the number of conditions and assumptions which needed to be validated. The fragmentation of the VET system between a large number of government institutions has been well underlined but the</p>

	<p>difficulty to make these institutions cooperate was underestimated. The very early stage of development of cooperation between the business community and the educational community was also not sufficiently taken into account as well as the fact that state services responsible for the fight against unemployment were only starting to emerge. This design laid uneasy foundations for the implementation and put the implementers in a difficult situation, which was reinforced when the political impulse expected from the highest political level proved impossible to secure in the way initially anticipated.</p> <p>The overall objective is so wide that the contribution of the programme to it is likely to be indiscernible. The programme purpose is also extremely broad and put on the same footing the work to be done concerning the VET and the labour market systems whereas this is not coherent with the design of the programme which gives priority to the improvement of the VET. The project concerns only a limited number of institutions and two sectors and is mainly intended to create new approaches and methodologies.</p> <p><u>Results:</u> The results are considered as rather insufficient by most of the stakeholders and all the involved partners are aware that the programme is unlikely to have a significant impact on the VET system in Syria.</p> <p>The whole programme is late on the agenda. The fragmentation of the TVET system is one of the main issues that the project strategy has to overcome. The creation of a new inter-ministerial VET Authority was first envisaged but after discussion the idea of a VET board was adopted. The objectives of this board are now quite modest and a consensus was not yet been reached among the involved ministries on this board at the time of the mid-term evaluation. The larger autonomy of VET institutions towards their respective ministries is another area where the programme needs to be persuasive.</p> <p>According to the last MR, the results to date are thin and little appreciated by the Syrian partners. The project mostly concentrated on the private sector to the detriment of the VET system. The delivered training is considered as a whole as being insufficient and not adapted to the Syrian situation and to the needs of the private companies. The project has not managed to produce or make approved the new curricula.</p>
Issues	The MR states that the major risk is that of a final negative impact. The image of the project is much degraded both among the Syrian authorities and the private sector.
Documentary sources	<p>D1 EuroMed. Syria. Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and National Indicative Programme 2002-2004. No date</p> <p>D2 Euromed. Lebanon - National Indicative Programme 2005-2006. no date</p> <p>D3 ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005</p> <p>D4 Financing agreement between the European community and the Syrian Arab Republic, Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training, 8/12/2004</p> <p>D5 European Commission, Monitoring Report MR-10360.01, 28/07/2006</p> <p>D6 European Commission, Monitoring Report MR-10360.02, 23/08/2007</p> <p>D7 European Commission. Syria - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010</p> <p>D8 ICCS-NTUA, Monitoring and evaluation of the project "Modernisation of vocational Education and Training" in Syria, Mid-term evaluation report, September 2007</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 17_T_EDUC

Intervention Title	Tunisia – Programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur en Tunisie
Country/Region	Tunisia
Commission Ref.	MED/2003/005-858
Intervention Start date & End date	Start Date: 23 October 2003 End Date: 10 May 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational implementation phase: 23 October 2003-10 November 2006 (extended to 31/07/2007 following Addendum 1) - Closing phase: 10 November 2006-10 May 2008 (extended to 28/02/2009 following Addendum 1)
Budget planned	€48M
Budget committed	€48M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - €47M: sector budget support - €1M: complementary assistance (TA for €0.75M and Monitoring and evaluation for €0.25M)
Budget disbursed	€ 25,235,829.48 (€47,905,368 at the time of the monitoring mission in December 2007)
Beneficiary	Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
Programme Background & History	<p>The AA foresees the gradual liberalisation of the Tunisian economy. In order to cope with an increasing competition, human resources will be highly mobilised. The Xth Plan (2002-2006) presents 3 main axes as regards the development of national human resources: employment, knowledge economy and increased competitiveness. Moreover, the MESRST (Ministry of Higher education, Scientific Research and of Technology) has developed a sectoral strategy (until 2010). Tunisia has also developed a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for higher education. Higher education in Tunisia faces two main challenges: the quality of the courses and the recurrent costs.</p> <p>The programme is meant to support the Government of Tunisia (GoT) sectoral policy described in the Xth Plan and in the strategic note on higher education.</p> <p>Budget support resources are released in three tranches: 1st Tranche: €11M 2nd Tranche: €14M (Fixed part = €5M) 3^d Tranche: €22M (Fixed part = €7M)</p> <p>The first tranche is released at the signature of the FA. The 2nd and 3^d tranches are composed of a fixed and a variable part. The fixed parts are released after the Commission examined the realisation of several conditions: stability of the macro-economic framework, update of the MTEF and coordination among donors. The variable tranches are released if the targets defined for each indicator are reached.</p> <p>The authorisation of the disbursement of the second tranche has been given in December 2005 following the positive appreciation made by Commission services on the disbursement conditions.</p> <p>Fixed tranche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - macroeconomic framework: Tunisia knows a strong growth (5.8% in 2004) despite the difficult international environment, inflation (3.6% in 2004) and external deficit are under control. The rhythm of the implementation of the AA is judged as satisfactory. - Sectoral strategy/MTEF: the GoT demonstrated efforts to implement the higher education sectoral strategy, a simplified central MTEF (20004-06) has been updated and a MTEF for the period 2006-08 has been made - Donors' coordination: a meeting among donors took place but focused on the presentation of the realisations under the Xth plan instead of focusing of the presentation of the updated MTEF as it was not yet ready at the time of the meeting. The mechanism is still experimental and due to improve. The condition has been judged as satisfied. <p>Variable part:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the indicators have been reached -or have even exceeded their targets-. Indicator n°2 (ratio admis/inscribed) has not been reached but has been considered as satisfied. <p>The authorisation of the disbursement of the third tranche has been given in October 2007 (€21.25m instead of €22m) following the positive appreciation made by Commission services on the disbursement conditions.</p> <p>Fixed tranche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stability of the macroeconomic framework (growth rate: 5.5% in 2006 and rigorous budgetary policy: current account deficit:-2.8%GDP) despite an increase of inflation (2% in 2005 to 4.6% in 2006). - the reform of higher education is ongoing and confirmed as a priority of the XIth Plan. The MTEF is being progressively integrated to the budgetary programming exercise and in the preparation of the results-oriented expenditure management where the MESRST is a pilot Ministry. - The donors' coordination mechanism has improved: quality o the policy dialogue and strong involvement of the Presidents of Universities. <p>Variable part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the indicators are satisfied except for the indicator n°2, which confirms the existence of quality problems in higher education.
Overall objectives	The intervention is inscribed in the global framework of the national human resources development which aims at realising general objectives expressed in the Xth Plan: growth of the employment and of the revenues and realisation of a knowledge-based society.
Specific objectives	Contribute to the strengthening of the relevance of the higher level qualification offer. Special emphasis is put on economic relevance –answer to the needs of the labour market- and on socio-cultural relevance –answer to a demand related to the knowledge-based society (promotion of democracy)-.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of the employability of the graduates through an orientation towards short and professionalising studies - Reinforcement of the employability of the graduates through an adaptation of the programmes and methodologies, vocational training and complementary training, etc. - Increasing of the number of teachers and students - Consolidation of the decentralisation and the management autonomy of the universities - Universities have their own development plans - Evaluation mechanisms are put in place to conciliate autonomy and redevability of the Universities with their tutelage Ministry - Development and institutionalisation of the partnership enterprise-university
Activities	NA
Main achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the intervention reinforced the capacities of the higher education system (TA component delivered adequate training and advice (methodology, organisation, evaluation)) - the indicators show an improvement of the global performances of the sector (number of students and teachers, diversification of sectors, development of the universities, etc) - Introduction and ongoing generalisation of management & evaluation tools (MTEF, observatories, methodological guide) <p>Impact prospects are encouraging mainly due to the fact that the authorities have well appropriated the tools developed during the programme. Employability is however not measurable at the end of the programme.</p>
Project's main weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the improvement of the Universities institutional & pedagogical capacities is less obvious and contrasted : lack of human and material resources, lack of autonomy, most teachers are under-qualified, etc. - the quality of the services rendered suffers from the massification policy : the access for all high-school graduated to higher education provokes a decrease in quality and therefore of the employability of the graduated. - Lack of involvement of the private sector and of the regional employment catchment areas.
Issues	

Documentary sources	D1	Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean. Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Tunisia, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities. OJ L97/98, 30 March 1998
	D2	European Commission. Strengthening the ENP, Progress Report Tunisia, Commission Staffg Working Document , SEC(2006)1510, 4/12/2006
	D3	EuroMed. Tunisie. Document de stratégie 2002-2006 et Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004. No date
	D4	European Commission. Tunisia- Country Report. Commission Staff Working Paper. European Neighbourhood Policy. SEC(2004)570 12/05/2004
	D5	European Commission. Tunisia- Council Decision with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the EU-Tunisia Action Plan, COM(2004) 792 Final. 9/12/2004
	D6	Euromed. Tunisia - National Indicative Programme 2005-2006. no date
	D7	ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005
	D8	Convention de financement spécifique n°TUN/AIDCO/2003/5858 – Programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur en Tunisie. No date
	D9	Fiche de Projet. No date
	D10	Avenant n°1 à la convention de financement spécifique n°TUN/AIDCO/2003/005-858, 7/11/2006
	D11	European Commission Tunisia - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010
	D12	European Commission, MR & Background Conclusion Sheet – Programme de Modernisation de l'Enseignement Supérieur, 12/12/2007
	D13	European Commission, Programme d'appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur, décaissement de la deuxième tranche, 13 décembre 2005
	D14	European Commission, Rapport d'évaluation, Tunisie, programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur, analyse du respect des conditionnalités de la deuxième tranche, no date
	D15	European Commission, Note à l'attention de Mr Marcus Cornaro, Programme d'appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur, décaissement de la troisième tranche, 23 Octobre 2007
	D16	European Commission, Rapport d'évaluation, Tunisie, programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur, analyse du respect des conditionnalités de la troisième tranche, no date
	D17	Arrêté du ministre (MESRST) du 3 avril 2008 portant création des observatoires au sein des universités et fixant leur composition et leurs attributions ainsi que les modes de leur fonctionnement.

MEDA intervention analysis: 18_T_FAS4

Intervention Title	Tunisia. Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV
Country/Region	Tunisia
Commission Ref.	MED/2005/017-322
Intervention Start date & End date	Start date: 17 th July 2005 End date: 30 th June 2009 NB Project divided in two phases July 2005-June 2007: Operational implementation phase July 2007-June 2009: Closing phase
Budget planned	
Budget committed	Total budget: 78 000 000 € Budget support 77 750 000 € Complementary assistance: 250 000 € (monitoring, evaluation, audit)
Budget disbursed	77 750 000 €
Beneficiary	Tunisian Republic, represented by the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation
Programme Background & History	<p>The programme is meant to support the Government of Tunisia (GoT) implemented under the Xth Economic Plan (2002-2006) and aiming at a growth rate of 5.6% per year. External and internal unfavourable evolutions have not permitted a sufficient growth of the Tunisian economy. After the election a presidential programme 2004-2009 has been set up with ambitious quantified objectives while respecting strict macro financial constraints to preserve economic stability: inflation limited to 3% and current account deficit limited to 2.5%.</p> <p>The current BS is meant to help the GoT to conduct the main economic reforms agreed together in three areas (cf specific objectives). The Commission BS is conducted in parallel and in coordination with the Programme d'Appui à la Compétitivité Economique (PACE) of the World Bank and the programme of the African Development Bank (the latter two supports being loans, whereas the Commission BS is a grant). The management of the three supports is based on the same reference documents: the letter of development policy of the GoT, the proceedings of the negotiations, and the matrix of measures.</p> <p>This FAS IV is the successor of FAS III also conducted with the WB and the ADB. Two of the specific objectives of FAS IV are similar to those of FAS III (enabling environment, financial sector). The third specific objective of FAS III was ICT.</p> <p>The BS resources are released in two tranches: 39 000 000 € 38 750 000 €</p> <p>The payment of the tranches follows a request of the GoT supported by a report evidencing the realisation of the agreed conditions for their release. The Commission disburses the funds after having verified the realisation of the conditions. It is expected that measures included in tranche 1 will be realised before end 2005, those of the second tranche before end 2006 (D9 p.13)</p> <p>The payment of the first tranche has been requested by GoT on 23/9/2005 and the Commission has considered that conditions were met. Second demand of disbursement must be issued (if conditions are met) within the 24 months of the operational period of the FA, thus before June 2007.</p> <p>The status of conditions regarding the disbursement of the first tranche is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions related to the macroeconomic framework: Satisfied (growth has been satisfactory, inflation and current account deficit under control, GoT maintains good command of public deficit and debt) - Private investment climate: adaptation of regulatory framework. Satisfied. Not satisfied (publication of GoT website of action plan for administrative simplification). Satisfied (reduction by 20% of minimum capital). Satisfied (clarification of operations do create and operate companies), etc. Except 1 all specific conditions satisfied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of markets open to competition: Satisfied (draft law prepared relatively conform to conditions) - Financing sector: clean up banks balance sheet. Satisfied (provision made for bad loans) - Restructuring insurance sector. Satisfied (tariff of civil responsibility insurance increased, major companies restructured) <p>The status of conditions regarding the disbursement of the second tranche is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions (2) related to the private investment climate. Satisfied. - Conditions (2) related to the banking system: 1 condition satisfied, 1 partially satisfied. - Conditions (2) related to the insurance sector: Satisfied - Conditions (1) related to the financial markets. Satisfied - Conditions (2) related to the macroeconomic framework. 1 condition satisfied, 1 condition partially satisfied.
Overall objectives	<p>Contribute to strengthening the level of competitiveness of the Tunisian economy in view of facilitating its integration into the Free Trade Area with the EU and into the world economy.</p> <p>This objective is linked to the goals of the Xth Plan (2002-2006) of the GoT that aims at increase of the participation of the private sector in the economic growth and the national investment.</p>
Specific objectives	<p>A To contribute strengthening an enabling business environment</p> <p>B To accelerate the restructuring of the financial sector</p> <p>C To preserve the stability of the macro-financial framework.</p>
Expected results	<p>The expected results of the activities described hereunder are (in correspondence with the specific objectives)</p> <p>A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liberalisation of investment (foreign and domestic) and convergence with EU economy where the right of free establishment and free provision of services is the rule. - easier creation and operations of private enterprises; - strengthening the implementation of the competition policy - fiscal framework more favourable to investments <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction and/or financial provision for non performing bank loans - strengthened insurance control body - improved quality and transparency of financial markets
Activities	<p>Activities to be undertaken by the government are identified, corresponding to the specific objectives. The implementation of these activities is a condition for the release of the budget support tranches. The FA includes a matrix of measures to implement and an identification of those that are condition for the disbursements of the tranches.</p> <p>Specific Objective A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop new opportunities for private investment - create markets open to competition - improve the fiscal environment of investment <p>Specific objective B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clean up bank balance sheets by reducing and provisioning non performing claims - pursue reform of the insurance sector, and strengthen control in this sector - improve the quality and transparency of enterprises (listed or non listed) above a certain size and strengthen governance rules applicable to these enterprises <p>Specific objective C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain macroeconomic stability - develop a MTEF to improve the transparency of budgetary management - implement a structure in charge of the integrated management of the public debt
Main achievements	<p>A number of reforms agreed upon when negotiating the FA have been initiated as evidenced by the report on the first tranche.</p> <p>Implementation of AA takes place at a satisfactory pace.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>Difficulty to move from indicators of process towards real indicators of results.</p> <p>Risk of formal assessment of the indicators that are condition of disbursement.</p>

Issues	<p>Notwithstanding the good results the documents highlight the persistence of major issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy deficit - evolution of textile sector - stability in the control of the public deficit and indebtedness - progress towards liberalisation of the exchange rate policy - improvement of the business climate effective but remains limited. <p>Regarding the budget support the main issue relates to the difficulty of monitoring the achievement of results instead of the process of reform.</p> <p>Difficulty to engage a policy dialogue on certain aspects of the reform, such as financial sector, privatisation.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1 Council of the EU Euro-Mediterranean. Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Tunisia, of the other part. Official Journal of the Communities. OJ L97/98 30 March 1998</p> <p>D2 European Commission. Strengthening the ENP, Progress Report Tunisia, Commission Staff Working Document , SEC(2006)1510 4/12/2006</p> <p>D3 EuroMed. Tunisie. Document de stratégie 2002-2006 et Programme Indicatif National 2002-2004.</p> <p>D4 European Commission. Tunisia- Country Report. Commission Staff Working Paper. European Neighbourhood Policy. SEC(2004)570 12/05/2004</p> <p>D5 European Commission. Tunisia- Council Decision with regard to the adoption of a Recommendation on the EU-Tunisia Action Plan, COM(2004) 792 Final. 9/12/2004</p> <p>D6 Euromed.Tunisia - National Indicative Programme 2005-2006.</p> <p>D7 ECORYS-NEI. Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam. 18/07/2005</p> <p>D8 Convention de Financement entre la Communauté Européenne et la République Tunisienne. Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV. (17/7/2005)</p> <p>D9 Fiche Projet. (Not dated)</p> <p>D10 Note au Director de AidCo A. FAS IV Tunisie, Déboursement de la première tranche. (21/11/2005)</p> <p>D11 Vellutini, C., Balcerac, S., de Jacquilot, C. (IDC, Ecopa) République de Tunisie. Evaluation Finale de la Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel III, version finale. Nov. 2005</p> <p>D12 Beaughon, T., Pincemin, P., Njim A. (IBM Belgium & associates) Rapport final évaluation à mi-parcours du "Programme de Modernisation Industrielle" en Tunisie 2006.</p> <p>D13 European Commission Tunisia - Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and National Indicative Programme 2007-2010.</p> <p>D14 Banque Mondiale. Tunisie : Quatrième Prêt à l'appui des politiques de développement et de compétitivité économique (PACE IV)/Facilité d'ajustement structurel (FAS IV)/ Programme d'appui à la compétitivité (PAC III). Mission de suivi du 7 au 11 mai 2007. 5/6/2007.</p> <p>D15 EC PFM Monitoring in Budget Support Countries : Revue Pays Tunisie. Mars 2008.vue Pays Tunisie. Mars 2008.</p> <p>D16 Commission Européenne : Assistance Technique pour le Suivi de la Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV en Tunisie. DFC, Mai 2006</p> <p>D17 Commission Européenne : Assistance Technique pour le Suivi de la Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV en Tunisie. DFC, Décembre 2006.</p> <p>D18 Commission Européenne : FAS IV Tunisie – Déboursement de la deuxième et dernière tranche de 38.75 millions d'euros. 26/10/2007</p> <p>D19 Commission Européenne. Délégation en Tunisie. Rapport d'Evaluation. Tunisie FAS IV. Analyse du respect des conditionalités de la deuxième tranche. Non dated.</p> <p>D20 DCE en Tunisie. Tunisie Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV (demande d'augmentation du budget). 5/10/2004</p> <p>D21 Assistance technique à l'identification et à l'instruction du programme FASIV. Rapport de mission de pré-identification. Tunis 22 au 27 mars 2004.</p> <p>D22 DG Relex. Tunisie. Note sur le Plan de Financement National . 7 juillet 2004.</p> <p>D23 World Bank. Republic of Tunisia. Economic Competitiveness. Adjustment Loan IV. Project</p>

	<p>Concept Note. June 2004.</p> <p>D24 Banque Mondiale. Programme d'Appui pour la Compétitivité Economique (PACE IV/FAS IV), 3 mars 2005.</p> <p>D25 IMF. Tunisia Staff Report for the 2007 Art. IV. Consultation, July 12, 2007.</p> <p>D26 Programme de l'Union Européenne en Tunisie : Assistance technique pour la mise en place d'un Cadre de Dépenses à Moyen Terme (CDMT) et l'élaboration d'indicateurs de performance pour la Gestion Budgétaire par Objectifs (GBO). Contrat Cadre EuropeAid 1198660/C/SV/multi Lot11.</p> <p>D26 Tunisia. Country Financial Accountability Assessment. Projet de Rapport. (Banque Mondiale) Juin 2004</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 19_R_HERIT

Intervention Title	EUROMED HERITAGE II - Programme régional de soutien au développement du patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen
Country/Region	27 partenaires euro-méditerranéens
Commission Ref.	ME8/RELEX/2000/2095
Intervention Start date & End date	Nov 2000 (Decision date CRIS) Project duration: 36 months
Budget planned	€ 30 000 000
Budget committed	€ 26 085 669.75
Budget disbursed	From D2 (p.17): For 5 activities (projects) evaluated by the final evaluation and representing together € 15.5 million, the average disbursement rate is 88.2%
Beneficiary	The national institutions in charge of the cultural heritage, training institutions, private and public research centres, musea and NGO involved in the promotion of the socio-cultural euro-mediterranean heritage, and the wider public benefiting from the services of these institutions.
Programme Background & History	<p>From the Barcelona conference of 1995 the cultural heritage has been repeatedly regarded by the 27 Euromed partners as a concrete field of action for the valorisation of the social, cultural and human dimensions of the Euromed partnership.</p> <p>As a result of several international conferences (Bologna 1996, Rhodes 1998, Bologna) the Euromed Heritage programme was set up with a first phase starting in September 1998. It included the implementation of 16 projects, of which 7 were completed at the time of the preparation of the present second phase. Heritage II was decided on the basis of a favourable evaluation of the first phase of Heritage I. The numerous international conferences have confirmed the willingness of the Mediterranean partners to privilege the regional action in this domain.</p> <p>Heritage II was launched at end 2000 and includes two windows:</p> <p>Component 1: TA to support the Regional Management Support Unit (RMSU) to implement the horizontal activities (component 2)</p> <p>Component 2: consisting in activities supporting three priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote knowledge. Development of research, communication and inventories of material and immaterial heritage. - Human resources. Development of innovative training systems and exchange of know how. - Development (in the field of cultural heritage). Integrated management of heritage, awareness of heritage in related economic sectors, and public and private investment. <p>The programme followed from Heritage 1 with some adaptations to the eligibility criteria for the horizontal activities (projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimum € 0.5 million, maximum € 3 million per project; - 80% costs covered by the Commission; - at least two EU countries and the largest possible of MPC.
Overall objectives	To develop the awareness about the common Euro-Mediterranean heritage and the links between the cultures and traditions in order as a factor of political opening, tolerance, peace and stability in the region.
Specific objectives	To increase the capacity of the Mediterranean partners in managing and developing their cultural heritage.
Expected results	<p>Strengthened tools and methodologies aimed at a better understanding between the cultures.</p> <p>The promotion of the Euro-Mediterranean heritage, its knowledge and diversity.</p> <p>Improved awareness of the public about the heritage as a mean of cultural identity.</p> <p>Network of training regional institutions are created to circulate know how.</p> <p>The cultural heritage is promoted in the economic sectors that are related to it (tourism, conservation and renovation, ..)</p>
Activities	Activities aiming at:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote knowledge. Development of research, communication and inventories of material and immaterial heritage. - Human resources. Development of innovative training systems and exchange of know how. - Development (in the field of cultural heritage). Integrated management of heritage, awareness of heritage in related economic sectors, and public and private investment.
Main achievements	<p>The RMSU has demonstrated a highly satisfactory overall performance and responded to a real need. According to the final evaluation of the programme, the five projects analyse evidence a strong relevance with the objectives of the Barcelona third pillar and have contributed to deepening the understanding of the common heritage. Projects were knowledge based.</p> <p>Websites, publications, concerts, documentaries, Heritage Days, were organised and improved awareness of the heritage. Some projects have developed heritage in a broader economic and developmental context.</p> <p>Under component 2 the following projects have been conducted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DEFENCE System in the Mediterranean Coast: ME8/Aidco/2000-2095. Date of agreement: 26/12/2002, period: 1/4/2003-31/2/2005, amount: € 2 928 866. To give example actions promoting common Mediterranean culture emerging from coastal defence systems (fortresses, port entrances, castles, walls...). Activities: Information collection; study of defence related common culture; linking defence systems heritage with local development; pilot interventions: dissemination Coordinator: Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo, SPAIN Participating countries: Spain, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, Morocco. 2. DELTA “Développement de systèmes culturels territoriaux”ME8/Aidco/2000/2095)01. Date of agreement: 17/12/01 Period: 15/1/2002- 14/1/2005, amount € 2 915 896. To contribute to the development of the processes of territorial development of the cultural heritage in the euro-Mediterranean area, characterized by integrated approaches, namely the integration, at the territorial level, of the development of the cultural heritage (material land immaterial) in the economic and social development. Activities: at regional level (Med Regio) organisation of networks, dialogues and the elaboration of common strategic visions to develop the cultural heritage. At local level: planning and programming activities in the MPC. Coordinator: 'Istituto per il Mediterraneo, ITALY. Participating countries: all MPC. 3. Filières Innovantes, savoir faire locaux et partenariat euroméditerranéen. ME8/Aidco/2000/2095-03. Date 17/12/2001. Period 1/2/2002-31/1/2005. Budget: 3 000 000 €.Project objective is the exploitation of knowledge shared within the Mediterranean region with respect to traditional arts (olive oil, ceramics, wine, textile, arboriculture, stones natural, et...) and the implementation of pilot projects in all respective fields of traditional activity. Activities:: in the identification phase (12 months): local know-how inventory will be drawn to identify the most significant actiities suitable for valorisation. In the second phase (24 m.) pilot schemes will be developed mainly in two types of “filières”: craftsmanship, very often coming from old traditions (textile, jewels, ceramics) and agro/agro food activities where technical innovations are possible while keeping the qualities of traditional products. Coordinator: 'Politecnico di Milano - ICALab, DiAP, ITALY. Participants: all MED. 4. IKONOS “Creating new Cultural Heritage Horizons through distance learning nodes in the Mediterranean”. ME8/Aidco/2000/2095-09. Date 7/1/2001, period 07/12/2001 – 6/12/2004. Budget: 2 535 092 €. To create a network of institutions, which can pool resources to provide practical solutions to critical issues related to heritage: lack of expertise in the field of conservation, absence of training in conservation, lack of information, absence of common vision on conservation. The activities include: cataloguing, setting up distance learning modes, training of trainers, long term capacity building, risk assessments of artefacts. Coordinator: Malta Centre for Restoration, MALTA. Participating countries: all MED. 5. MEDIMUSES ME8/Aidco/2000-2095/06. Date 1/2/2002, period 1/2/2002-31/1/2005. Amount 2.998.192. To research and recompose the elements of a common Mediterranean musical heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Activities: composition and operation of workgroups, organising master classes for musicians, production of disks, creation/operation of an internet site. Coordinator: En Chordais, GREECE. Participant countries: Jordan, Lebanon, Cyprus and EU partners. 6. MEDVOICES: Ethnographic investigation into the cosmopolitan of oral and social histories of 13 historic cities across the Mediterranean region, and particular urban quarters within them. Dates:

	<p>15/5/02 -31/03/06. Budget: € 2 829 771. Coordinator: International Institute for Culture, Tourism & Development, LONDON.</p> <p>7. Navigation du savoir ME8/Aidco/2000/2095-04. Dates: 02/04/02- 31/01/06. Budget: € 3 000 000. Objectives to bring together the culture of the Mediterranean: promote awareness and knowledge of common heritage, support policies for the protection and promotion of natural, cultural, substantial, virtual and subaqueous inheritance. The main activities are centred on the old arsenals of the Mediterranean coastline: their restoration, conservation and their transformation in places of cultural exchange, learning of past techniques. Coordinator: University of Malta, MALTA. Participating countries: Tunisia, Malta, Cyprus.</p> <p>8. Patrimoines partagés “Savoirs et savoir-faire appliqués au patrimoine architectural et urbain des XIX et XXe siècles en Méditerranée. ME8/Aidco/2000/2095-08. Period 2/1/2002-31/12/2004. Amount € 2 603 423. To contribute to the upgrading and strengthening of a regional cooperation concerning the Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage with a view to improving its management and preservation for future generations. Activities involved: knowledge and acknowledgement of the values of 19th and 20th century architecture; dissemination of effective tools and practices for the protection and re-valuation of this heritage. Coordinator: CNRS, France. Participating countries: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, France, Greece, Italy.</p> <p>9. PRODECOM “Produits ,Development Communication”. ME8/Aidco/2000-2095/12. Date of agreement: 3/12/01, period: 1/2/2002-31/1/2006. Amount € 643 637. Participating countries: MED. To maintain and rendering economically viable the cultural heritage in arts and crafts of the Mediterranean region and to strengthen its traditional links with Europe. Activities: elaboration of a Guide on Euro-Mediterranean Arts and Crafts; elaboration of a website, training of artists and craftsmen, exhibition on Euro-Med arts and craft; creation of a label “cultural and development produce”. Coordinator: Chambre des Beaux-Arts de la Méditerranée, FRANCE.</p> <p>10. TEMPER “Training, Education Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean”. ME8/Aidco/2000-2095/10. Date of agreement: 03/12/2001, period: 2/2/2002-2/7/2004, amount: € 1 113 902. The project focused on prehistoric archaeological sites, their management and educational programmes for schools and visitors to raise awareness about the nature of prehistoric remains. Activities: development of 5 integrated management plans for pilot sites, educational programmes, training programmes, research. Coordinator: University of Cambridge, UK. Participating countries: MED.</p> <p>11. UNIMED, Cultural Heritage II: ME8/Aidco/2000-2095/10. Date of agreement: 10/12/2002, period: 2/1/2002-2/1/2005, amount: € 1 516 890. To improve cooperation in the field of cultural heritage preservation, restoration and management. Coordinator: UNIMED-Mediterranean Universities Union, ITALY 21 partners from Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey participated directly. Activities: databases, portal implementation, simulation of real cases, best practices, training activities.</p>
Project's main weak points	<p>Training activities were mainly organised in EU countries whereas more training and workshop in the MPC would have been appreciated.</p> <p>All lead partners were based in EU countries and 90% of activities took place in EU countries.</p> <p>Substantial share of resources and activities were devoted to research with little applied results.</p> <p>Insufficient emphasis on the use of Arabic language for projects outputs.</p>
Issues	<p>In the absence of a special effort by the EC, the evaluation report points to a risk of losing the data, guidelines, manuals and other documents that were collected or developed by the RMSU. Moreover “<i>Special arrangements also need to be made in order to ensure continuation and updating of the Euromed Heritage website in order not to lose a very important reference point for stakeholders involved in cultural heritage in the region.</i>”</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Proposition de financement. Euromed Heritage II – Programme régional de soutien au patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen (deuxième phase). Not dated.</p> <p>D2: Dr. J. Taboroff and P. van de Bunt: The European Union’s Evaluation of Euromed Heritage II Programme, EC Lot 7 framework Contract n° 2006/126302, Final Report, London January 2007.</p> <p>D3: European Commission. Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004.</p> <p>D4: European Commission. MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2004-2006.</p>

	<p>D5: EUROMED European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.</p> <p>D6: European Commission. European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Funding 2007-2013)</p> <p>D7: ECORYS-NEI, Evaluation à mi-parcours du programme MEDA II, Rapport Final, Rotterdam, 18/07/2005.</p> <p>D8: Monitoring reports DEFENCE</p> <p>D9: Monitoring reports DELTA</p> <p>D10: Monitoring reports Filières Innovantes</p> <p>D11: Monitoring reports IKONOS</p> <p>D12: Monitoring reports MEDIMUSES</p> <p>D13: Monitoring reports Navigation du savoir</p> <p>D14: Monitoring reports Patrimoines partagés</p> <p>D15: Monitoring reports PRODECOM</p> <p>D16: Monitoring reports TEMPER</p> <p>D17: Euromed Heritage: Compendium.</p> <p>D18: Contrat de subvention – Aides Extérieures. Euromed Heritage II. Filières innovantes, 17/12/2001</p> <p>D19: Grant contract – External Aid. Euromed Heritage II. Ikonos, 27/11/2001</p> <p>D20: Contrat de subvention – Aides Extérieures. Euromed Heritage II. DELTA, 13/12/2001</p> <p>D21: Contrat de subvention – Aides Extérieures. Euromed Heritage II. PRODECOM, 26/11/2001</p> <p>D22: Grant contract – External Aid. Euromed Heritage II. TEMPER, 3/12/2001</p> <p>D23: Monitoring reports UNIMED</p> <p>D24: Website http://www.euromedheritage.net</p>																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>Synthesis of monitoring reports of Heritage II projects</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Monitoring reports projects Heritage II</th> <th>Relevance</th> <th>Efficiency</th> <th>Effectiveness</th> <th>Impact</th> <th>Sustainability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7">Defence Systems</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10149.01</td> <td>11/7/03</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10149.02</td> <td>09/7/04</td> <td>d</td> <td>d</td> <td>d</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10149.03</td> <td>21/6/05</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10149.04</td> <td>19/6/07</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">DELTA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.01</td> <td>– 11/05/02 (Algeria)</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.02</td> <td>– 28/11/02 (Malta)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.03</td> <td>– 28/11/02 (Israel)</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.04</td> <td>– 12/11/02 (Morocco)</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.09</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (All MED)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.10</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (Malta)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.11</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (Morocco)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.12</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (Algeria)</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>a</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.13</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (Palestine)</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10079.14</td> <td>– 15/11/06 (Israel)</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">Filières innovantes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10080.02</td> <td>– 18/11/02 (Turkey)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10080.03</td> <td>– 12/11/02 (Egypt)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10080.04</td> <td>– 07/04/03 (MED)</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10080.05</td> <td>– 12/03/04 (MED)</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10080.06</td> <td>– 21/06/05 (MED)</td> <td>d</td> <td>d</td> <td>c</td> <td>d</td> <td>c</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitoring reports projects Heritage II		Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Defence Systems							MR-10149.01	11/7/03	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10149.02	09/7/04	d	d	d	c	c	MR-10149.03	21/6/05	b	a	b	b	b	MR-10149.04	19/6/07	b	c	b	b	b	DELTA							MR-10079.01	– 11/05/02 (Algeria)	c	c	c	c	b	MR-10079.02	– 28/11/02 (Malta)	b	b	b	a	b	MR-10079.03	– 28/11/02 (Israel)	b	a	b	b	b	MR-10079.04	– 12/11/02 (Morocco)	b	c	c	c	b	MR-10079.09	– 15/11/06 (All MED)	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10079.10	– 15/11/06 (Malta)	b	b	b	a	a	MR-10079.11	– 15/11/06 (Morocco)	b	b	b	c	b	MR-10079.12	– 15/11/06 (Algeria)	b	a	a	a	b	MR-10079.13	– 15/11/06 (Palestine)	b	a	a	b	b	MR-10079.14	– 15/11/06 (Israel)	b	a	b	b	b	Filières innovantes							MR-10080.02	– 18/11/02 (Turkey)	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10080.03	– 12/11/02 (Egypt)	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10080.04	– 07/04/03 (MED)	a	b	a	b	a	MR-10080.05	– 12/03/04 (MED)	b	b	c	b	b	MR-10080.06	– 21/06/05 (MED)	d	d	c	d	c
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MR-10078.03 – 12/11/02 (Morocco)	b	c	b	a	a
MR-10078.04 – 10/10/03 (Malta)	b	c	c	b	b
MR-10078.05 – 22/10/03 (Algeria)	b	c	c	c	b
MR-10078.06 – 08/10/04 (MED)	b	c	c	c	b
MediMuses					
MR-10046.01 – 22/07/02 (Cyprus)	c	c	b	b	b
MR-10046.02 – 07/04/03 (Med)	b	b	a	b	a
MR-10046.03 – 12/03/04 (MED)	b	b	a	a	a
MR-10046.04 – 21/06/05 (MED)	b	b	a	a	b
MR-10046.05 – 19/06/07 (MED)	b	b	a	b	c
Navigation du savoir					
MR-10047.01 – 22/07/02 (Cyprus)	c	c	b	b	b
MR-10047.02 – 15/11/02 (Tunisia)	c	d	d	c	b
MR-10047.08 – 28/07/05 (MED)	c	c	d	d	d
MR-10047.09 – 15/11/06 (MED)	d	d	d	c	d
MR-10047.10 – 15/11/06 (France)	d	d	d	c	c
MR-10047.11 – 15/11/06 (Tunisia)	d	d	d	d	d
MR-10047.12 – 15/11/06 (Algeria)	d	d	d	c	d
MR-10047.13 – 15/11/06 (Cyprus)	d	c	c	c	d
Patrimoines partagés					
MR-10091.01 – 15/11/02 (Tunisia)	b	b	b	b	a
MR-10091.02 – 12/11/02 (France)	b	a	b	b	b
MR-10091.03 – 12/11/02 (Morocco)	b	b	b	b	a
MR-10091.04 – 07/04/03 (MED)	b	b	a	b	a
MR-10091.05 – 12/03/04 (MED)	b	b	a	a	b
MR-10091.06 – 21/06/05 (MED)	b	a	a	a	b
PRODECOM					
MR-10092.01 – 18/11/02 (Turkey)	b	b	b	c	a
MR-10092.02 – 12/11/02 (Morocco)	b	b	a	b	a
MR-10092.03 – 07/04/03 (MED)	b	b	b	a	b
MR-10092.04 – 12/03/04 (MED)	b	b	b	b	b
MR-10092.05 – 21/06/05 (MED)	b	a	a	b	b
TEMPER					
MR-10094.01 – 18/11/02 (Turkey)	b	a	b	b	b
MR-10094.02 – 28/11/02 (Malta)	a	a	a	b	a
MR-10094.03 – 28/11/02 (Israel)	a	b	b	b	b
MR-10094.04 – 07/04/03 (MED)	a	a	a	b	b
MR-10094.05 – 12/03/04 (MED)	a	a	a	b	a
MR-10094.06 – 19/06/07 (MED)	a	a	a	a	b
UNIMED					
MR-10051.01 – 22/07/02 (MED)	b	c	b	b	b
MR-10051.02 – 18/11/02 (Turkey)	b	c	b	b	b
MR-10051.03 – 12/11/02 (Morocco)	b	b	b	b	b
MR-10051.04 – 07/04/03 (MED)	a	b	b	b	a
MR-10051.05 – 12/03/04 (MED)	b	c	c	b	b
MR-10051.06 – 21/06/05 (MED)	c	c	c	c	b

	Management & horizontal activities ROM:ME8/AIDCO/2000/2095-16 b b a a b
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MEDA intervention analysis: 20_R_MEPP

Intervention Title	'MEPP 2000/2092: Middle East Peace Process - 2000
Country/Region	Regional
Commission Ref.	'MED/2000/004-782
Intervention Start date & End date	
Budget planned	
Budget committed	€ 13.8 mln
Budget disbursed	€ 11.37 mln
Beneficiary	
Programme Background & History	<p>No info available on project identification and preparation. The programme seems to consist in an envelope that funded specific activities via grant agreement. Documentation on two such grant contract is available:</p> <p>“Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Media Co-operation (Sesame Street for Israel, West Bank/Gaza Strip and Jordan)” 1/10/2001-30/9/2003. Total cost: € 7 147 222 of which € 2 500 000 financed by the Commission. The grant contract is concluded with Sesame Workshop a US-based educational non-profit organisation that produces children’s television programmes. The objective is to inspire a new generation of children in Israel, Palestine and Jordan, with messages of mutual respect and understanding. Main activities are the production of 78 programmes 25 minutes long and capacity building of Israeli, Palestinian and Jordan TV Teams.</p> <p>Water data bank IV is a regional project addressing three Core Parties in the frame of the Middle East Peace Process: Israel, Jordan and Palestine. Since 1998, the reuse of treated wastewater was identified by the Multilateral Working Group on Water Resources (WWG) as a priority for the Core Parties (Jordan, Israel, Palestinian Authority). As a result, regional water data banks project focused in its Phase 3 on reuse of wastewater for agriculture. The Phase 4, financed under the MEPP, is as continuation of Phase 3, aiming to enhance the ability of Core Parties to quantify problems related to waste water reuse and identify measures to be taken to improve the situation. Its design provides for a coordinating / advising Team, the EXACT Team Executive Action Team) .</p>
Overall objectives	<p>No log frame nor description of the main project, or the Sesame operation.</p> <p>Water Data Bank: log frame not available but referred to in the monitoring reports as adequate with project purpose and overall objective know, understood and shared by all partners.</p>
Specific objectives	<p>Sesame street:</p> <p>Production and broadcast of 78 programmes (26x3) of Sesame Street, each lasting approximately 25 minutes long. To ensure appropriate content, the production companies networked with academics, educationalists and researchers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian production teams on different TV formats, including script writing, puppeteering, animation and live action, to promote and enable effective and entertaining educational programming in the future. • Provision of outreach material, using for example the internet, teacher kits, children’s activity books, posters and video, in order to maximise the impact of the TV broadcasts and enable a longer shelf-life of the series. <p>Water</p>
Expected results	Sesame Street: Cf specific objectives
Activities	Sesame Street: Cf specific objectives
Main achievements	<p>Sesame Street</p> <p>Seventy eight (78) episodes of Sesame stories were produced as foreseen, comprising 26 Israeli, 26 Palestinian and 26 Jordanian. Outreach materials were produced, such as videotapes and teachers’ guide, bags, postcards and posters. Technical assistance has been perceived as being of a high quality</p>

	<p>and the material produced is of a very high standard. The TV programmes involved collaboration between Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian production teams, a feature that was sought by the project. The programmes were broadcast at prime time for 1-7 year old children (primary target group) in a region where access to TV is possible in almost every household. The monitoring of inputs and activities has been good; follow-up of results has been excellent and systematic, a very positive and rare feature in development interventions.</p> <p>Water data banks</p> <p>The project is viewed by the different partners as a major tool for improving their standards in treated water quality and increasing its reuse. In countries, like Israel, where water treatment was quite developed, the project brought a combination of new methods, enhanced tools, equipment and know-how in order to help further advance the capabilities in the field. In Palestine the project as is a major tool to improve the standards of the PWA in treated water quality and increasing its reuse.</p> <p>A Decision Support System (DSS) has been developed and completed, training provided; workspace is available to all parties and people can work and communicate.</p> <p>The Executive Action Team (EXACT) involving the core parties has played a key role in the design and acted as project' steering committee. It was an important factor of ownership.</p>																																																																																										
Project's main weak points	<p>Sesame Street: The difficult external factors stemming from the outbreak of the second intifada have not significantly affected the production schedule of the series, but have limited the level of collaboration between the Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian counterparts.</p> <p>Water data banks: There have been some significant delays in certain project activities and mainly in the delivery of the training so far, due to the political situation in the area.</p>																																																																																										
Issues	<p>Sesame street: This kind of approach can be exploited to its full potential and should be favoured in times of reconciliation, but not in periods of open conflict.</p>																																																																																										
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Grant contract for the implementation of the operation entitled "Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Media Co-operation (Sesame Street for Israel, West Bank/Gaza Strip and Jordan)" (without the TAPs), October 2001.</p> <p>D2-2: Monitoring Report 10181.01 – 05/12/03 and 10181.02 – 26/09/07 for Sesame Street component.</p> <p>D4-D12: Monitoring reports 10259-01 to 08 and 10328-01 for the Water Data Bank Component</p>																																																																																										
Synthesis of monitoring reports	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Monitoring reports projects MEPP</th> <th>Relevance</th> <th>Efficiency</th> <th>Effectiveness</th> <th>Impact</th> <th>Sustainability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Israeli-Palestinian-Jordan, Cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Sesame Street</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10181.01 – 05/12/03</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10181.02 – 26/09/07</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Water Data Banks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.01 – 28/07/05</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.02 – 05/08/05</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.03 – 02/12/05</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.04 – 02/12/05</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.05 – 09/06/06</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.06 – 12/12/06</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.07 – 12/12/06</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10259.08 – 12/12/06</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10328.01 – 09/06/06</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitoring reports projects MEPP	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Israeli-Palestinian-Jordan, Cooperation						Sesame Street						MR-10181.01 – 05/12/03	c	b	b	b	b	MR-10181.02 – 26/09/07	b	b	b	b	b	Water Data Banks						MR-10259.01 – 28/07/05	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.02 – 05/08/05	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.03 – 02/12/05	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.04 – 02/12/05	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.05 – 09/06/06	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.06 – 12/12/06	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10259.07 – 12/12/06	b	b	b	b	c	MR-10259.08 – 12/12/06	b	b	b	b	b	MR-10328.01 – 09/06/06	b	b	b	b	b
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MR-10328.01 – 09/06/06	b	b	b	b	b																																																																																						

MEDA intervention analysis: 21_R_FEMIP

Intervention Title	'BEI : Risk Capital Facility -
Country/Region	Regional Meda with focus on countries having signed an Association Agreement
Commission Ref.	ME8/AIDCO/2001/0128
Intervention Start date & End date	Start date (Financing Agreement) planned: 27/11/2000 Start Date - actual: 26/05/2002 End Date - planned: 26/05/2005
Budget planned	€ 100 000 000 (according to FA and Monitoring Report and D1)
Budget committed	€ 100 000 000 (Monitoring Reports)
Budget disbursed	€ 100 000 000 (Monitoring Reports)
Beneficiary	Mediterranean Countries having signed an Association Agreement
Programme Background & History	<p>The "Economic and Financial Partnership" chapter of the Barcelona process identifies three key elements: 1° the creation of a Free Trade Area between the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries by 2010, 2° support for economic transition towards this Free Trade Area and 3° encouraging investment, These have been translated into the following priority areas for regional co-operation in the economic and financial areas: (1) training, networking and transfer of know-how in the area of technology; (2) improvement of the administrative and regulatory environment; (3) elimination of barriers to trade and investment; (4) enhancement of the competitiveness of business; (5) support for a business environment attractive for local and foreign investors.</p> <p>The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP), operational since 2002, regroups various financial facilities operated by the EIB in view of supporting the above objectives. The following table (FEMIP Annual Report 2006) provides a summary overview. Most FEMIP resources are EIB own resources that the Bank is authorised to use for operations in the MEDA countries as a result of the mandate conferred to the MS. In addition five facilities allow the Bank to use funds from the Commission budget in combination or complement with its own operations. Four facilities are part of MEDA 2, the fifth is the risk capital and technical assistance envelope set for the period 2007-2013.</p> <p>The categories of Commission funds made available to the EIB are:</p> <p>The TA Support Fund. It allows the Bank to improve the quality of its lending operations by assisting promoters during all stages of the project cycle. TA operations take the following forms: prefeasibility of feasibility studies for investment projects; Project Management Units during the implementation stage, to avoid common problems such as delays and cost overruns; evaluation missions to assess ongoing or completed projects.</p> <p>The FEMIP Trust Fund (FTF) was established in 2004 to enable donors to complement on a voluntary basis the resources available for the Mediterranean partners under FEMIP. The contribution of the Commission is marginal, 1 million €. The FTF permits to finance TA not directly linked to loans (such as sector or thematic studies). It also finances risk capital operations but distinct from the Risk Capital Facility, for instance seed money and experimental operations.</p> <p>Interest subsidies are grants meant to support environmental projects by offering a reduction of the interest charged on the loan. The interest subsidy can be up to 3% and may not exceed 50% of the rate charged to the borrower.</p> <p>Risk Capital Facility (RCF), the main object of this fiche, covers three types of financial instruments: direct investments (acquisition of equity or quasi-equity instruments in unlisted companies, private equity funds and co-investments with pre-selected local intermediaries). FEMIP also provides local currency loans to microfinance institutions. These investments can be made either in accordance with the normal EIB cycle for the approval and signature of an operation or under global authorisation.</p>

Summary of FEMIP's financing facilities				
Name	Nature	Amount in €	Period	Objective
Euromed II mandate	Mandate conferred by the MS, from EIB's own resources	6.52 billion	11/02/2000 31/1/2007	Contributing to the development of the private sector and infrastructure of the Mediterranean partner countries
ENP MED mandate		8.7 billion	1/2/2007 31/12/2013	
Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Facility	From EIB's own resources	1 billion	2001 31/1/2007	Supporting projects of regional interest and common interest between the EU and the partner countries, notably in the energy and communication sectors.
Mediterranean Partnership Facility II		2 billion	2007 2013	Supporting well-defined priority projects of particular relevance to both the EU and the partner countries (regional development, sector policies, environment, support of EU enterprises, etc.)
Risk capital and technical assistance envelope	EU Budget	Approx 268 million	2007 2010	Fostering the creation or strengthening of equity and quasi-equity resources for SMEs in the Mediterranean partner countries
Risk capital envelope	EU Budget (MEDA II)	200 million	2001 2006	
Technical assistance support fund		105 million	2003 2006	Helping the partner countries and private promoters to improve the preparation, management and supervision of their investments projects.
Interest rate subsidies		200 million	Sine 1995	Supporting environment projects
FEMIP Trust Fund	Contribution from the MS and European Commission (1 million)	33.5 million	Since 2004	Strengthening technical assistance by financing sector studies and supporting the private sector by providing equity and quasi-equity finance.
<p>To this end the MEDA Regulation provides that projects shall take the form of a risk capital facility , consisting in an allocation for financing risk capital operations over a multi annual period (Art 5, § 5). The EIB bylaws did not authorise the Bank to take equity stakes in the capital of Mediterranean countries; the risk capital facility of the FEMIP was therefore introduced to help circumvent that constraint.</p> <p>The RCF being a regional co-operation activity, it is required that either more than one MED partner country is directly party to the risk capital operation, or that a risk capital operation with only one partner country clearly aims at setting the stage for deeper regional and sub-regional co-operation and integration. Implementation may take place either through reliable and solid local national or sub-</p>				

	regional financial intermediaries including local banks and investment funds or through non-financial companies.
Overall objectives	To establish an area of peace, stability and prosperity To create a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area by 2010; To accelerate the socio-economic development of the area and to improve life conditions of Its population; To promote regional co-operation and To intensify the dialogue and the co-operation with the Euro-Med partner countries
Specific objectives	Upgrading the financial sector of the partner countries Raising the competitiveness of their enterprises sector Place emphasis on privatisation
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased economic and technological capability of Mediterranean countries to open up their economies towards one another ("south-south co-operation") as well as towards the European Union Single Market; ▪ improved economic conditions in order to enable each involved country in the Southern Mediterranean to draw net-gains in terms of accelerated growth; ▪ additional and durable job creation and balance of payments sustainability.
Activities	<p>The operations under the Risk Capital Facility are either directly undertaken by the EIB on behalf of the European Union or implemented by intermediary financial institutions. In addition, some operations be managed by investment funds and fund management companies. Similar conditions apply for both the financial intermediaries and the direct beneficiaries. In general, the activities are focussing on the strengthening and development of financial markets in the partner countries. As far as operations with enterprises are concerned, the activities include the provision of less available financial products, and the development and/or transfer of know-how and competence. The risk capital activities have to include remuneration of services and fees following usual business operations on financial markets. The operations offer a wide range of financial instruments and are designed to have a limited duration and to take into account the relevant framework of the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>Risk capital operations in the Mediterranean region cover four main types of operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ direct investments, i.e. acquisition of equity or quasi-equity instruments (e.g. subordinated participating loans) in private companies; ▪ co-investments with pre-selected local intermediaries; this modality consists in equity or quasi equity contracts under which the EIB provides up to 50% financing, with a local institution as a shareholder, gets a 10% share of the dividends and on exit keeps 10% of the profits. For such operations a clear exit strategy has to be defined beforehand. This type of activity was important under MEDA I but has been gradually replaced in the first years of MEDA II by participation in investment funds; ▪ Private equity or quasi-equity funds (investment funds), i.e. investments in dedicated financial vehicles, themselves taking equity stakes in private companies. As the financial markets developed these operations, which themselves contributed to this development, were preferred to co-investments. Participations in investment funds are for up to 10-12 years and have a clear exit strategy the duration of the funds being limited; ▪ local currency loans to microfinance institutions. <p>The involvement with micro capital represents a positive extension of EIB practice of supporting Investment funds for smaller projects such as Seed Capital funds or Investment Capital for early stage companies. The EIB prefers investment funds even for larger projects as they give a sure exit, better monitoring by a local team, assistance in good practice in financial reporting and links to networks. The RCF has been a response to the continuing shortage of equity resources in the South Mediterranean region, particularly directed at SMEs. The risk capital funds managed by the EIB have</p>
Main achievements	

	<p>allowed private investors to engage into projects that would in many cases not have materialised otherwise.</p> <p>The RCF allows the EIB to intervene in a segment of the financial market that is essential for the development of the private sector but that is yet insufficiently developed in the Mediterranean countries and that the EIB itself would not have been able to cover without the Commission funding because engaging in this category of risk would have jeopardised its status of triple A borrower on the international markets.</p> <p>In terms of cost efficiency the RCF is particularly well performing since it has a high leverage effect of the order of 12 to 1 in the best cases (meaning 1 € invested by the EIB is likely to generate 12 € capital and debt money from other investors and borrowers). Moreover, it generates reflows of funds when invested in venture capital funds. In the case, gradually disappearing, of co-investment in equity of quasi equity contracts, it generated payments of dividends and a share in profits at exit.</p> <p>RCF operations performed under MEDA II have benefited from the long experience gained by the EIB in the region and from the development of the local private equity industry, to which the EIB contributed. The valuation of the RC portfolio at end 2006 was 112% of the invested funds. Under MEDA I this ratio was only 90%.</p>
Project's main weak points	According to the monitoring reports the main weak points would be the absence of clear logframe for the facility including assumptions and indicators allowing to monitor it against the general objectives of the EU cooperation with the partner countries.
Issues	The main issue is the limitation of this instrument the demand for which will grow as the economic cooperation aspects of the partnership with the Mediterranean countries will gradually increase in importance as compared to the development cooperation aspects.
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Project Document, Risk Capital Facility, ME8/AidCo/2001/0128 (not dated)</p> <p>D2: Monitoring Report MR-10097.01 – 03/12/02</p> <p>D3: Monitoring Report MR-10097.03 – 09/07/04</p> <p>D4: FEMIP - Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment & Partnership, Progress Report on Implementation of FEMIP, October 2003.</p> <p>D5: European Commission: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004.</p> <p>D6: European Commission. MEDA Regional Indicative Programme 2004-2006.</p> <p>D7: FEMIP Annual Report 2006</p> <p>D8: FEMIP Trust Funds, Evaluation of activities at 30/9/2006</p> <p>D9: EIB. FEMIP Risk Capital Operations, Annual Report 2007. 2 March 2008.</p> <p>D10: Summary Sheets for MEDA RC Operations (complement to D9)</p> <p>D11: Evaluation of Financial Assistance for the Mediterranean Countries managed by the EIB on behalf of the EC. Final Report, May 2001. Eva-EU Association.</p> <p>D12: Facilité de capital à risqué 2005-2006. Fiche de Projet. EuropeAid (non date)</p> <p>D13: Convention entre la Commission des Communautés Européennes et la Banque Européenne d'Investissement concernant la gestion d'aides financiers accordées dans le cadre des protocoles financiers avec les pays tiers et de la coopération horizontale intéressant l'ensemble de ces pays. 17/12/1992</p> <p>D14: Framework Agreement concerning the management of the FEMIP Support Fund between the European Commission and the European Investment Bank, 28/5/2003</p> <p>D15: Council Decision of 22 December 1999 granting a Community guarantee to the European Bank against losses under loans for projects outside the Community (Central and Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Countries, Latin America and Asia and the Republic of South Africa). OJ L 9, 13.1.2000 p. 24</p> <p>D16: Communication from the Commission to the Council. Assessment of the Facility for the Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) and Future Options. Brussels, 17/10/2006, COM(2006) 592 Final.</p> <p>D17: Commission Staff Working Document. Accompanying document to the Communication from the Commission to the Council. Assessment of the Facility for the Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) and Future Options. COM(2006) 592 Final.</p> <p>D18: Risk Capital Facility. Project Synopsis.</p> <p>D19: Situation des capitaux à risques sur les lignes budgétaires méditerranée au 31/12/2006.</p> <p>D20: EIB. Femip Support Fund. Annual Report 2007, April 2008</p>

	<p>D21: Monitoring report MR-10446.01, 9/10/07 of RCEM (Reconversion Compétitive des Entreprises Marocaines) – Capitaux à risques.</p> <p>D22: Icon Institut. Mid-term Evaluation of the FEMIP Support Fund Reg/2005/04 Submitted to the EIB Luxemburg. January 2007</p> <p>D23: Portfolio valuation of FEMIP RC portfolio as at end 2006 (Summary and conclusions)</p>																														
<p>Summary of monitoring reports results</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Monitoring reports projects FEMIP</th> <th>Relevance</th> <th>Efficiency</th> <th>Effectiveness</th> <th>Impact</th> <th>Sustainability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MED – Risk Capital Facility.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10097.01 – 03/12/02</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>c</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-10097.03 – 09/07/04</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MR-104446.02 – 09/10/07</td> <td>b</td> <td>a</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> <td>b</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitoring reports projects FEMIP	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	MED – Risk Capital Facility.						MR-10097.01 – 03/12/02	c	b	b	c	b	MR-10097.03 – 09/07/04	b	b	b	b	b	MR-104446.02 – 09/10/07	b	a	b	b	b
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MEDA intervention analysis: 22_R_SMAP

Intervention Title	Short and Medium Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) (8 Actions Plans)
Country/Region	MEDA countries
Commission Ref.	ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-“X” 2 = Regional Project for the Development of the marine and coastal protected areas in in the Mediterranean Region 3 = The Fara’s and Jerash Integrated Watershed Management Project (Jordan) 4 = Implementation of a Photovoltaic Water pumping Programme in Mediterranean Countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) 5 = Demonstration Project on Strategies in Combat Desertification in Arid Lands with Direct Involvement of local agropastoral communities in North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia) 6 = Mise en place de systèmes de suivi-évaluation des programmes d’action de lutte contre la desertification dans les pays maghrebins de la Méditerranée (Tunisia, Morocco) 7 = Urban air quality improvement through Air quality and mobility plans and the institutional strengthens of local administration on air quality (Lebanon, Morocco, Cyprus) 9 = Regional solid waste management project in METAP Mashreq and Maghreb countries” (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, WB & Gaza) 10 = Management of horizontal activities and support to the regional Euro Mediterranean Programme for the Environment (RMS)
Intervention Start date & End date	Start date: the various FA were signed between 2001 - 2002 End date: Projects lengths from 30 to 36 Months (but all projects suffer from delays) SMAP is co-ordinated from the Egyptian DEC. SMAP I is closed, SMAP II has some projects still on-going and SMAP III is on-going (until 09/2008). Service contract SMAP III TA signed with Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) on 09.2005.
Budget planned	Total costs of the Operations eligible for Community financing are estimated at: 2 = 2.191.169 € 3 = 4.950.430 € 4 = 2.935.769 € 5 = 4.308.348 € 6 = ? 7 = 2.549.345 € 9 = 6.250.000 € 10 = ?
Budget committed	Of the Operations, Community undertakes to finance a maximum of: 2 = 1.748.374 € (79,79%) 3 = 3.881.730 € (78,41%) 4 = 2.291.013 € (78,04%) 5 = 3.446.678 € (80%) 6 = 1.438.945 € 7 = 2.020.745 € (79,26%) 9 = 5.000.000 € (80%) 10 = 3.124.000 €
Budget disbursed	<i>Available information not up to date but if we refer to the Monitoring Reports available, all the funds (or nearly) should be disbursed.</i>
Beneficiary	The beneficiaries (partners of the Contracts) are mainly Scientific Research Centres, Agencies, Institutes and Universities, one National Authority (Gaza) and the IBRD (Washington for SMAP 9). Apart from SMAP 4 which has a quite clear objective related to a beneficiary’s “population”, the other programmes develop only soft activities (pilot or “management”) with local scientific or administrative partners. They do not really embrace a particular national or regional beneficiary (in terms of population). Countries of Operations are:

	<p>2 = "The Mediterranean Region" 3 = Jordan 4 = Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia 5 = Morocco, Tunisia 6 = Tunisia, Morocco 7 = Lebanon, Morocco, Cyprus 9 = Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, WB & Gaza 10 = "Mediterranean countries"</p> <p><i>NB: The SMAP description by the EU (DG Environment- June 2006) does even not mention particularly target beneficiaries:</i></p> <p>"The selection of the priority fields of action for the SMAP are based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issues having a regional or transboundary dimension; - issues responding to national needs for the protection and rational /sustainable management of the environment in the region; - issues having an impact on human health and quality of life; - issues linked to serious deterioration of natural resources, in particular damage to eco-systems, soil, water and forests, as well as to the impact of oil spills on the marine and coastal environment ; - issues with tangible contribution to the achievement of sustainable development in the region. <p>2. The SMAP, being a framework Programme, does not include specific criteria for individual programmes and projects. The latter should, however, in a general way, when related to priority issues, meet the following supplementary requirements as appropriate :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be designed to give visible results within relative short time periods, thus contributing to the credibility of the overall exercise and encouraging Ministers/governments to commit themselves further; - be established on the basis of an integrated planning and management approach; - give due account to the results of Environmental Impact Assessment, which should be used wherever appropriate - be based on environmentally sound techniques and practices appropriate for the region ; - present a positive cost-effectiveness ratio; <p>provide as much leverage as possible to attract supplementary funding by additional donors/investors.</p> <p>3. To ensure its satisfactory implementation, the SMAP needs to be based on transparent procedures and to provide for close co-operation at all stages of all interested partners, especially local communities acting through their local authorities and representative organisations of civil society".</p>
<p>Programme Background & History</p>	<p>The sustainable development objective and its environmental dimension have been fully integrated in the Barcelona and the new Euro-Mediterranean Partnership texts. Participants emphasized their interdependence with regard to environment, the need for a regional approach, increased co-operation, better co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes. They recognised the importance of reconciling economic development with environmental protection, of integrating environmental concerns into the relevant aspects of economic policy and of mitigating the negative environmental consequences which might result.</p> <p>The Commission was entrusted in the Barcelona Declaration with the co-ordination of the preparation of a Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP). A participatory approach was foreseen with the involvement of all Partners in this preparation from the start, through meetings of Euro-Med environmental Correspondents, designated for this purpose within the relevant Environment Ministries. Consultations have also taken place, with the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Co-ordination Unit, with METAP, major NGOs with activity in the region, and other relevant civil society organisations.</p> <p>As foreseen by the Barcelona Declaration, the Euro-Mediterranean Partners undertake to establish a short and medium-term priority action programme, including in connection with combating desertification, and to concentrate appropriate technical and financial support on those actions. According to the Barcelona Work Programme, the main areas for action should include integrated management of water, soil and coastal areas, management of waste, prevention and combating of air pollution and pollution of the sea, natural heritage, landscape and site conservation and management; Mediterranean forest protection, in particular through the prevention and control of erosion, soil degradation, forest fires and combating desertification; the SMAP should also promote the transfer of Community experience in the field of financing techniques, legislation and environmental monitoring</p>

	<p>and integration of environmental concerns in all policies.</p> <p>All interested Parties involved in the procedure, accepted unanimously the concept of a prioritisation approach for the Short and Medium-term Action Programme. The SMAP will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on a limited number of significant priority issues on which major efforts should be concentrated during the coming years ; - create political incentives for all Mediterranean Partners and ensure that these issues are taken into account in the national programmes for MEDA funding or in other financial instruments existing within the Euro-Mediterranean framework; - promote cross-sectoral support actions, including integration of environmental considerations into other policy areas.
Overall objectives	<p>The Environment Programme within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is intended :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to help to change the current trend of environmental degradation in the region, which continues despite major efforts by all Partners at national and regional levels; - to contribute to the sustainable development of the region, to the protection of Mediterranean environment and to the improvement of the health and the living conditions of the population; - to contribute to the further integration of environmental concerns in all other policies; - to strengthen the coherence and secure synergies with existing multilateral programmes and legal instruments, in particular with the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and with METAP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - while respecting the specificity of each forum; - to encourage North / South, South / South and North / South / South co-operation ; - to contribute to creating new employment opportunities ; - to ensure that, with the building-up of a Free Trade area, steps are taken from the start to highlight trade and environment issues, and that the respective policies are mutually supportive, paying due respect to the environmental commitments.
Specific objectives	<p>The SMAP has as particular objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to become the common basis for environmental purposes (policy orientation and funding) in the Mediterranean region, responding to national / regional needs and ensuring public support through wider consultation processes including civil society; at the same time, to appear attractive to other donors, investors and international financial institutions; - to ensure a greater visibility of activities as well as transparency within this framework; - to ensure a real positive impact, at least in some areas, mainly through prevention policies but also through remedial and rehabilitation programmes as necessary; - to offer a better chance of financing programmes as well as individual projects; - to give an additional support to the concerns of Environment Ministries or other competent authorities of the region in the context of national programming for MEDA; - to increase the chances of getting more credits for the environment in the region than is currently the case, including from International Financial Institutions. <p>SMAP pursues the general objectives of reversing the trend of environmental degradation, and contributing to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean region, essentially through the integration of the environment into other policies, and the development of synergies between relevant actors. SMAP III TA has two main objectives in the field of sustainable development and integrated coastal zone management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental policy and institutional strengthening activities assisting governments in developing and adopting sustainable development policies and strategies; - Promotion, development and follow up of integrated coastal zone management plans taking account of different stakeholders at all levels, including local populations, and balancing their different interests.
Expected results	<p>On the basis of the objectives and taking into account the existing data and knowledge of the problems and work in other fora (notably in the context of MAP and MCSD), the following five fields of action are suggested, with the understanding that duplication with other relevant international instruments should be avoided and that coherence should always be sought.</p> <p>Two of these fields cover major sectoral issues (water, wastes), one covers specific issues of an urgent nature (hot spots) while the fourth and fifth ones offer the opportunity of addressing intersectoral problems in an integrated way in specific - often sensitive or even vulnerable - geographical areas (coastal management, desertification). The important objective of protecting the biodiversity, having an</p>

<p>Activities</p>	<p>intersectoral character, is dealt with under at least three of the selected fields of action.</p> <p>The fields of actions cover :</p> <p>1. Integrated Water management In line with the approach established by the Marseilles Euro-Mediterranean Water Conference, action to promote sustainable water management must be based on a global and integrated approach capable of anticipating future problems and aiming at the increase and diversification of supply and the sustainable management of water demand. The Euro-Mediterranean information system on know-how in the water management sector, the establishment of which was decided by the Marseilles Water Conference, could be used to spread information on available water management techniques and new technologies.</p> <p>2. Waste management The waste problem is becoming a major concern. Regardless its nature (domestic, industrial, hazardous etc , liquid or solid), it is generating health problems and unpleasant living conditions and is hampering sustainable development. Actions - often of a preventive character - with tangible results could be completed within reasonable timespans, with the aim of contributing efficiently to a sustainable management of wastes, including reduction of their volume, recycling or reuse, safe transfer and appropriate treatment.</p> <p>3. Hot Spots In many areas, pollution and environmental degradation is such that immediate action should be undertaken: "Hot Spots" (urgent problems in urban areas, industrial sites, or sensitive natural areas...). Programmes and projects should reflect an integrated approach for remediation of the situation.</p> <p>4. Integrated coastal zone management More than 50 % of the Mediterranean countries' population is concentrated on the coastline. Existing pressures due to human activities cause enormous damage to coastal eco-systems and landscapes. Irrational practices also cause pollution problems in marine waters.</p> <p>5. Combatting Desertification Desertification aspects related to climate changes should be dealt within long-term perspective frameworks. The complexity of the issue implies appropriate planning, concrete actions and an integrated management approach. Combatting desertification will be a long-term process, but there is need for urgent action. The present SMAP will contribute to this end through pilot projects and demonstration actions, through the development and implementation of appropriate local, regional and national action plans, as well as through actions under the other selected priority areas.</p> <p>Based on the above, "Grant contracts" have been signed in this various fields: 2 = Marine and coastal protected areas 3 = Integrated Watershed Management 4 = Photovoltaic Water pumping 5 = Combat Desertification 6 = Monitoring & Evaluation of desertification 7 = Air quality improvement 9 = Waste management</p> <p>Each of them has particular activities with regards to the completion of their objectives.</p> <p><i>NB: The Actions are mainly soft ones: identification, review, diagnosis, planning, training, pilot projects, elaboration of documents, support, dissemination etc... No works, no infrastructure (except for SMAP 4)</i></p> <p>SMAP organise regular workshops between the various partners on progress and exchange of information and outputs. Reason for TA since SMAP III is that at the beginning of SMAP III, the partner countries asked the project to clarify its strategy on how to disseminate the results and outputs as well as the distribution of other project relevant information. Many activities are being implemented and there is a need to coordinate (and mainly to raise) actions with and between regional stakeholders and even on national levels (effective communication strategy).</p>
<p>Main achievements</p>	<p>Data available from ROM: 2 = 2003 (out dated) 3= (ROM 12/2007) Impact would be lesser than expected as, apart from difficulties in execution, the contribution of pilot projects to poverty alleviation and job creation is not fully assessed. In Jordan, the factory could have an economic impact but no sound study on its financial feasibility has been carried out. For the environmental centre, its viability and impact is also uncertain (the staff needed for its</p>

management is unknown). The waste water treatment plant in Palestine would have a big impact in pollution reduction and public health improvement but its completion is unlikely. However, water harvesting would have a positive economic impact in water saving. The solid waste management system for some small villages using and rationalising the existing equipment can have an impact, but again its completion is not ensured.

4= (ROM 10/2005) Results and Services are accessible by all planned beneficiaries in the 3 partner countries. The case in Morocco is the only one until now that the beneficiaries have to pay affordable fees for the water provided, however all local communities involved have actually embraced the system proposed. Around 20% of the budget is provided from the AECI (Spanish Agency for International Co-operation) and co-ordination is considered very good. Moreover, the national partners have attracted the interest of other local institutions and organizations who contribute in the finalization of the installations and setting up the maintenance responsible bodies and plans. Moreover, the fact that an innovative and state-of-the-art technology was used in such remote areas, although including some risks, was proven to be a very robust and productive solution, easily accepted and integrated by the local benefiting communities.

5= (ROM 10/2005) The project has a very high profile in the two countries and especially amongst the communities of

the pilot areas. It will achieve its purpose, even if, by the end, is behind quantitative targets. The project contains all the necessary “ingredients” for a successful demonstration, along the lines of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Despite the difficulties that hinder plantation progress (with respect to quantitative targets) the project is otherwise well established, has engaged practically all the parties it had planned to engage and, above all, has gained the respect and commitment of the local agro-pastoral communities. Positive social impact is expected indirectly, in the long run, for the engaged communities. It will associate with the improvement of the ecology of immediate environment (even of fauna for hunting), improvement of soil fertility (productivity), and promotion of entrepreneurship. The services of the project are not cost-effective, by themselves. It is very likely that the beneficiaries will continue to maintain the created plantations, or even switch to other species, simply because they see a value in the whole concept. The private sector (farmers / breeders either independent or in coops) is also supporting the project.

6: (ROM 10/2005): One of the most important results so far is the development and validation of a series of the “Impact Indicators” for the 2 countries. In Tunisia the SME has been tested in 2004-2005 in one Governorate (Tataouine); it has been decided to continue the application for one more year and extend it in other southern Directorates. In Morocco Result 1 has been fully achieved; Results 2 and 3 have been partially achieved with activities continuing until end 2005; Results 4 and 5: nothing achieved; activities on going; Result 6: activities have not even started. Achievement of the expected results, especially those of a “higher level”, until the end of 2005 is impossible; and so are embedding and decentralisation of the developed expertise to the target organisations.

Prospects of impact are good if an adequate extension is approved. The fact that the two Governments are determined to make use of the Project results guarantees that other external factors will not jeopardise Project impact; they may incidentally only affect the full application of the system. Given that the Governments of the 2 countries are determined to use the project results for monitoring the impact of their plans for combating desertification, the financial and economic viability should not be a problem. The Project contributes substantially to capacity building through frequent consultations at all levels, training seminars and workshops.

7: (ROM 10/2005) The project succeeded in developing synergies among its partners. These synergies as well upgrade of the equipment of the air laboratories in the Municipalities give a fertile ground achievement of the PP. However, this can be done only after the end of project's lifecycle, given studies for the proposed policies have to be first approved by the local communities. The MPLs show the need to increase the percentage of pedestrians, cyclists and public transportation reduce the car use in Larnaca and Limassol. This cannot be achieved without proper support local authorities, which will have to assume the resulting political cost. The local authorities approved proposed scenarios; therefore they currently seem ready to endorse their implementation. The laboratory in Larnaca has been already integrated in the structure of the Municipality. The 4 scientists have been included in the Municipality's payroll. Tetouan, however, has some difficulties to sustain the results without additional funding and without the support of the local authorities. Even the financing consumables required for the operation of the equipment is not guaranteed. As in all projects where national authorities are involved, the political changes are always predominant regarding the sustainability of the PRs. This PA is appropriate

for a sustainable handover of the project. In this handover, significant factors will be the contribution of the high skills of the staff in the laboratories, as well as the developed synergies among the partners.

9: (ROM 10/2005): Le projet « Regional Solid Waste Management in Mashreq and Maghreb countries (RSWMM) » est financé par l'UE (SMAP), mis en œuvre et exécuté par la Banque Mondiale (METAP) et logé auprès de l'ANGed (Agence Nationale de Gestion des déchets). Budget 6,25 ME sur 54 mois (2003-2007). Il s'agit d'une initiative régionale (en 2003) de 8 pays (Algérie, Egypte, Tunisie, Jordanie, Liban, Maroc, Palestine, Syrie). Son centre de gestion a été basé à Tunis au sein de l'ANGed, créée en 2005 comme organisme indépendant issu de l'Agence Nationale pour la Protection de l'Environnement (ANPE). Le Ministère de l'Environnement est le ministère de tutelle. C'est la BM qui pilote le projet au sein de METAP (Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program) avec l'appui d'une AT internationale (GTZ/ERM/GKW), un coordinateur régional et 8 coordinateurs nationaux (un pour chacun des pays). C'est le METAP qui a rédigé et introduit le dossier de projet. L'UE est uniquement bailleur de fonds et n'intervient pratiquement pas dans la processus de mise en œuvre (ce qui explique l'absence d'informations à son sujet au niveau de la DCE qualifiée de « discrète »). Si le programme a été mis en œuvre avec satisfaction, il a connu par contre plusieurs extensions.

La contribution nationale couvre une partie du fonctionnement, des équipements et du personnel de base (pas le personnel clef). L'ANGed met en œuvre la stratégie nationale de gestion des déchets solides et cherche les fonds pour assurer son opérationnalité. Elle a acquis un savoir faire en la matière et, bien que n'ayant pas de rôle particulier à jouer dans ce domaine au niveau international, a pu en exporter quelques bonnes pratiques (échanges avec le Liban et le Maroc p.ex.)

Les fonds européens ont été essentiels à la création et à l'activité de l'ANGed comme agence d'exécution des politiques et études sectorielles dans le domaine des déchets solides (pas d'infrastructures = ONAS). Au début programme piloté N -> S puis progressivement prise d'indépendance. Actuellement coordination nationale et S-S essentiellement.

L'ANGed tente de créer un « pôle d'excellence » dans le domaine (centre régional) et établir des liens plus réguliers avec les autres pays MEDA avec l'appui de certains organismes européens. La BEI a joué un rôle important de facilitateur et investisseur renforçant le rôle de l'ANGed au niveau national.

De manière générale l'UE n'a tenu qu'un rôle de financement, n'a pas participé au processus de mise en œuvre du projet (c'est la Banque qui a été l'acteur principal) et les principes généraux du MEDA ne sont qu'en arrière plan. According to the (external) Mid-term Review (December 2004), in the 5 "monitored countries" (Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco) efficiency ranges from good to problematic while scoring for the 4 other parameters (Relevance/quality of design, Effectiveness to date, Impact to date and Potential sustainability) varies between good and very good.

10: (ROM 12/2007) Beneficiaries can access all project results, as they are available on the website. Because, though, use of internet in partner countries is relatively low, the project produced and is distributing a CD ROM version of the information. Planned beneficiaries are using the project services. Visits to CH are around 4,000 per month. Traffic to website is similar. Exchange of links, amongst sites of similar content, helps. Besides, the project frequently resorts to communication of alerts for bulletins, or extra information on website, etc. The project is certainly in the process of achieving its purpose, although it is difficult to quantify its achievement in integrating environmental concerns into sectoral policies. It is hard to see how a project like this can cause unplanned negative effects to its target group. One of the SMAP programme components, namely ICZM, has been in the political dialogue between EU and MEDA partners, through the Barcelona Convention, for many years now. A new Protocol on ICZM has been under negotiations and despite still pending differences, is expected to be signed by the Ministers of the parties to the Convention, when they meet in Spain next January. Through CH, the project contributes positively to the Orhus Convention, which promotes the right of people to access environmental data and information. It is very likely that beneficiaries will continue making use of CH, which has the potential to evolve, as the Mediterranean equivalent of European Information and Observation NETWORK (EIONET). In this way, it may help the H2020 (capacity building component, support and monitoring of the initiative, etc.). The monitor is shocked with the identification in Lebanon of a specific chemical plant on the coast, which operates with banned-in-EU technology, exports all its production to EU and discharges sulphuric acid directly into Mediterranean Sea. It is very likely that there are similar cases elsewhere and we do not know of them. It is also likely that several cases of current Med Sea pollution from industrial or urban effluents may well be a result not necessarily of use of outmoded technology but of application of "poor" (as opposed to "good") manufacturing practices. If such cases indeed exist, they can be easily eliminated, with low cost

	measures.
Project's main weak points	<p>SMAP projects reached various levels of success but overall results seem quite positive (e.g. Tunisia has decided to move a cement factory from the coast to inside the country to cease its coastal pollution impact, in Jordan new techniques for olive oil meals pollution reduction were developed and are now promoted). No particular “tangible” results are expected from the SMAP projects but a move in practice and knowledge of the environment problems. There is a lack of means to follow-up the regional process from the DEC. No means were forecast in the budget for the monitoring of the different projects from a regional point of view. Actual TA try to fill this gap. Pilot projects need now a kind of “general summary of experience” and exchange promotion. This is what the TA is normally in charge but TA started quite late in the implementation process. TA should now promote and develop interregional exchange and could be extended but no direct budget available for this at this stage The end of the project is scheduled in September 2008.</p> <p>Need to foreseen the necessary budget for the regional follow-up and to help or improve the regional co-operation. The trend between the stakeholders is mainly to deal with their project purpose and not so much to collaborate with others countries. Efforts and action are promoted to tackle this issue.</p>
Issues	<p>Depend on Actions (see above results)</p> <p>As in all projects where the national authorities are involved, the political changes are always predominant regarding the sustainability of the Project Results</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership – Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/smap/program.htm</p> <p>D2: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-2 + Description of the Operation</p> <p>D3: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-3 + Description of the Operation</p> <p>D4: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-4 + Description of the Operation</p> <p>D5: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-5+ Description of the Operation</p> <p>D6: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-7+ Description of the Operation</p> <p>D7: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-9+ Description of the Operation</p> <p>D8: Grant Contract - External Aid ME8/AIDCO/2001/0132/SMAP-10+ Description of the Operation</p> <p>D9: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004</p> <p>D10: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D11: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D12: Short and Medium – Term Priority Environmental Action Programme - SMAP III TA</p> <p>D13: SMAP III Mid-Term review Progress Report March 2007 – ERM</p> <p>D14: Activity Report SMAP III TA : March – April 2008 – ERM</p> <p>D15: SMAP III TA Progress report March 2008 – ERM</p> <p>D16: SMAP Project portfolio (Project fiches)</p> <p>D17: Programme evaluation mission SMAP – First, second and third implementation phases, SMAP I, II, III - Final Report -August 2006 – MWH</p> <p>D18: Synthesis Report for the SMAP III Programme - January 2008- EPU Consortium</p> <p>D19: ICZM Monitoring reports SMAP (12) and Response sheets</p> <p>D20: ROM SMAP III Integrated Coastal Area management (ICAM) strategies for the « Khoumlorie & Mogods region and Grand Sfax municipality in Tunisia (MR-10483.01-19/12/07)</p> <p>D21: ROM SMAP III Management of horizontal activities and support to the regional Euro Mediterranean Programme for the Environment (RMS) (MR-10179.03-19/12/07)</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 23_R_WATER

Intervention Title	Euro-Mediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management (MEDA Water)																															
Country/Region	MEDA (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus) & European countries																															
Commission Ref.	<p>“MEDA Water” MED/2004/098-474 with 9 projects selected for implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADIRA (CRIS No 59610) • EMWater Efficient management of wastewater, its treatment & use in the Med countries (CRIS No 59641) • EMPOWERS (CRIS No 59627) • MEDWA Sustainable water management at farm level (CRIS No 75262) • Institutional and social innovations in irrigation Mediterranean Management ISIIMM (CRIS No 59763) • IRWA Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Lebanon and Jordan (CRIS No 59776) • MEDAWARE (CRIS No 59341) • Mediterranean Drought, preparedness and mitigation planning MEDROPLAN (CRIS No 59770) • Sustainable Concepts towards a zero outflow municipality ZerO-M (CRIS No 59768) 																															
Intervention Start date & End date	<p>The programme started in 2002 with a call for proposals. Out of more than 40 applications, 9 projects were selected for implementation. Implementation of the first projects started in May 2003 and activities will last until the end of 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADIRA 56 months 01/08/2003-31/03/2008 • EMWater 56 months 01/05/2003-30/06/2008 • EMPOWERS 52 months 01/05/2003-31/08/2007 • MEDWA 36 months 18/03/2004-18/03/2008 • ISIIMM 48 months 01/05/2003-01/05/2007 • IRWA 48 months 01/06/2003-01/06/2008 • MEDAWARE 48 months 01/05/2003-31/10/2007 • MEDROPLAN, 48 months 15/05/2003-15/06/2008 • ZerO-M 48 months 01/09/2003-01/09/2008 																															
Budget planned	The available budget for MEDA Water is € 40 million. Nine different consortia of non-profit organisations (NGOs, Universities and Government Agencies) receive grants up to € 5 million for the implementation of measures related to local water management.																															
Budget committed	<p>31.94 M€</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">EC Contribution</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total budget</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ADIRA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 729 259 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 410 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMPOWERS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 842 520 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 800 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMWATER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 185 502 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 980 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IRWA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 861 944 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 290 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIIMM</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 186 410 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 700 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEDAWARE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 876 455 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 350 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEDROPLAN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 445 815 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 060 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEDWA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 395 060 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 490 000 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ZERO-M</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 413 255 €</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 520 000 €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			EC Contribution	Total budget	ADIRA	2 729 259 €	3 410 000 €	EMPOWERS	3 842 520 €	4 800 000 €	EMWATER	3 185 502 €	3 980 000 €	IRWA	4 861 944 €	6 290 000 €	ISIIMM	4 186 410 €	5 700 000 €	MEDAWARE	1 876 455 €	2 350 000 €	MEDROPLAN	2 445 815 €	3 060 000 €	MEDWA	4 395 060 €	5 490 000 €	ZERO-M	4 413 255 €	5 520 000 €
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Budget disbursed	<i>Information not available.</i>																															
Beneficiary	<p>Participation were open to all natural and legal persons of the 25 EU Member States and of the 10 Mediterranean Partners (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey). Beneficiaries are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Coordinator</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Target Countries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ADIRA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Agriculture University of Athens (AUA), Greece</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Turkey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMPOWERS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CARE International, UK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Egypt, Jordan and Palestinian</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Coordinator	Target Countries	ADIRA	Agriculture University of Athens (AUA), Greece	Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Turkey	EMPOWERS	CARE International, UK	Egypt, Jordan and Palestinian																					
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			Authority
	EMWATER	InWent, Germany	Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Turkey
	IRWA	ICU, Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria, Italy	Lebanon and Jordan
	ISIIMM	Agropolis, France	Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco
	MEDAWARE	National technical University of Athens (NTUA), Greece	Cyprus ¹ , Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority and Turkey
	MEDROPLAN	CIHEAM-IAMZ (Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza, Spain)	Cyprus, Morocco and Tunisia
	MEDWA	HWA Hilfswerk (Austria)	Jordan and Palestinian Authority
	ZERO-M	AEE INTEC Institute for Sustainable Technologies, Austria	Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey
Programme Background & History	<p>While launching the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, through the Barcelona Declaration in November 1995, the sustainable management of water resources was established as one of the priority areas under the Economic and Financial Partnership Chapter. The work programme annexed to the Barcelona Declaration points out the scope of co-operation in this area as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to take stock of the water situation, - to identify ways of reinforcing regional co-operation, - to make proposals for rationalising the planning and management of water resources, and - to contribute towards the creation of new sources of water. <p>Participants in the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Local Water Management in Turin, agreed to reassert and complete the principles and areas for action of the Rome Mediterranean Charter for Water of 1992 and the Marseille Declaration of November 1996 by the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The importance of water resources in social, economic and environmental terms needs to be acknowledged at all levels and integrated into sustainable development policies; 2. Decision makers, institutions, water managers and users should be aware of the interaction and complementarity of their roles and encourage the development of a "culture system" directed to water that aims to change behaviour in order to achieve sustainable water management; 3. Good co-ordination, complementarity and synergy among existing organisations and activities in this field are indispensable; 4. A participatory approach should be encouraged, that involves the civil society, including water users and organisations at local, regional, sub-national and national level; 5. Greater priority should be given to sustainable water demand management within the framework of integrated water policy; 6. Water scarcity could be alleviated through mobilisation of non conventional water resources, such as reuse of wastewater or desalination, and sustainable methods of rain stimulation, whenever justified; 7. Improved water management in urban and rural areas, especially disadvantaged ones, needs special attention in order to provide access to clean water and to avoid inefficient use. 		
Overall objectives	<p>The MEDA WATER aims at the enhancement of regional co-operation in the areas of sustainable and integrated management of water resources. The related Action Plan, approved in the 1999 Turin Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting, promotes six areas of action and considers four horizontal themes when implementing the areas of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Integrated management of local drinking water supply, sanitation and sewage services; II. Local water resources and water demand management (quantity and quality) within catchment areas and islands; III. Prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of drought and equitable management of water scarcity; IV. Irrigation water management; V. Use of non-conventional water resources; VI. Preparation of national and local scenarios for the period until 2025 that enable precise objectives to be set and actions to be taken for sustainable water management. <p>In the above areas of actions, four horizontal themes were defined:</p>		

¹ Cyprus was one of the MEDA beneficiary countries in 2002

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening institutional capacities and training; - Exchange of information and know-how in a coherent manner; - Transfer of know-how and technology; - Awareness raising, mobilisation and promotion of commitment by all beneficiaries.
<p>Specific objectives</p>	<p>(1) (ref 59610) ADIRA (Germany, Egypt, Spain, Greece, Jordan, Morocco, Turkey) The project aims at investigating optimum concept for fresh water supply in rural areas derived from salty water (sea water and brackish water). Units powered by autonomous, renewable energy supply systems with fresh water output in the range of 100 l/day to 10 m3/day are in the focus of this project. The project also aims at evaluating the potential and the optimum solution for the countries involved taking into account the technical, economical, environmental, and organisational as well as the socio-technical and the socio-economic aspects.</p> <p>(2) (ref 59641) Efficient management of wastewater, its treatment and use in the Mediterranean countries (Germany, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Turkey) The project objectives and purposes are to develop and implement technical guidelines for efficient waste water management, its treatment and reuse in the MED region; to strengthen the exchange of experience and co-operation in the European and Mediterranean partner countries; to enhance public awareness of the insufficient wrong wastewater treatment; to provide decision-makers with up-to-date, relevant information in order to help them choosing the most suitable technology.</p> <p>(3) (ref 59627) EMPOWERS (United Kingdom, Egypt, Jordan, The Netherlands, Palestine) The aim is to improve long-term access and rights to water by vulnerable populations, through participatory water planning & management process with key stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, end-users and the private sector. Stakeholder dialogue and concerted action will help to enhance vertical and horizontal linkages, information flows, empowerment and decision making at all levels, including local communities.</p> <p>(4) (ref 75262) Stakeholder Participatory Sustainable Water Management at Farm-Level (Austria, Spain, Jordan, Palestine) With the combination of technical "hardware" and socio-economic "software", the project will provide access to complementary competencies across international borders in the field of water local management. (Technical and non technical training, demonstration and pilot activities, and equipment (irrigation networks, collective wastewater treatment, construction of common and individual reservoirs and cisterns). Software component of associations, cooperatives, and forums).</p> <p>(5) (ref 59763) Institutional and social innovations in irrigation Mediterranean Management ISIIMM (France, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco) The overall objective is to understand current contradictions associated with local water management in Mediterranean watersheds and finding institutional innovations according to the area of social compromise in each locality. To achieve this objective, partners from six Euro-Med countries will undertake 11 case studies and will exchange experience and knowledge about institutions, organisations and the rules for water use that are applied at three levels: national frameworks, regional basin situations, and specific river basins.</p> <p>(6) (ref 59341) MEDAWARE (Greece, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Turkey) The project aims at addressing the issue of sustainable urban wastewater treatment and reuse in the agricultural production through promotion of effective technologies and safe practices. It will mainly focus on the development of technical specifications for urban wastewater treatment technologies and systems (including innovative ones) and for urban wastewater utilization. The project aims at increasing the safe reuse of wastewater in agriculture and the protection of environment and public health, as well as at supporting the competent authorities by providing them tools and methods in respect to wastewater treatment and reuse.</p> <p>(7) (ref 59770) Mediterranean Drought, preparedness and mitigation planning MEDROPLAN (Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia) The objectives are to develop Guidelines for drought preparedness plans and to set up a Network for drought preparedness in Mediterranean countries. The Guidelines will provide with an integrated approach to minimize the impacts of drought in their people and resources, and to change the way of facing droughts from the present crisis management to a proactive risk management. The project will also focus on understanding of drought, its causes, its impacts on the economy, the environment, and society; transfer of know-how, technology, and expertise; strengthening institutional and public capabilities and raising awareness.</p>

	<p>(8) (ref 59768) Sustainable Concepts towards a zero outflow municipality ZerO-M (Austria, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey) ZerO-M aims at concepts and technologies to achieve optimised close-loop usage of all water flows in small municipalities or settlements (e.g. tourism facilities) not connected to a central wastewater treatment - the Zero Outflow Municipality. (The project will focus on sanitation systems with low water consumption, separation of grey and black water, biological treatment of grey water and re-use for non-drinking purposes (e.g. irrigation), bio-membrane reactors for intense treatment, constructed wetlands for extensive treatment, sludge cleaning for reuse as fertiliser).</p> <p>(9) (ref 59776) IRWA Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Lebanon and Jordan (Italy, Spain, Jordan, Lebanon) The project aims at rehabilitating part of the Litani River; increasing the availability of cultivable lands through protection from inundations and their control; increasing irrigation efficiency in the central and southern parts of the Jordan River Valley; increasing water stocking facilities at farm level; increasing awareness on water management; improving farmers' technical know-how; strengthening regional cooperation on water issues in agriculture.</p>
Expected results	<p>Expected results of the Programme is the improving of local water management conditions through co-operation of non-profit organisations from EU countries and non-profit organisations in the MEDA countries, capacity building, construction of demonstration plants, technology transfer and creation of awareness. Programme aims mainly at three technical components, (i) water supply and wastewater reuse (in agriculture and in an urban set-up), (ii) irrigation water management and (iii) improvement of decision-making structures in irrigation, rural water supply and sanitation, and drought management.</p>
Activities	<p>(1)ADIRA:□ The project assess water supply conditions in the rural areas of the target countries and selected suitable sites and operators for pilot installations.</p> <p>(2) EMPOWERS developed a dual approach that consists of a participatory water planning cycle for integrated water resources management and a stakeholder dialogue for concerted action implemented at the level of the three involved Governorates and in nine selected communities in the three target countries.□ The stakeholder dialogue uses capacity building and awareness raising as a foundation to strengthen the negotiation powers of the involved communities.</p> <p>(3) EMWater. Policy guidelines for wastewater treatment and reuse have been elaborated. □ A number of training and capacity building programs have been developed. Five pilot plants for training and demonstration purposes are under construction. EMWater strengthens networking activities between stakeholders in the MEDA/EU region and supports decision makers in the MEDA countries in revising their water policies and strategies.</p> <p>(4) IRWA. In Lebanon, IRWA has been working on the rehabilitation of the Litani river to control inundations and soil erosion. At the same time, the project has built an Agricultural Service Centre in the Bekaa Valley and supports the Litani River Authority in its daily operation. In Jordan, an upstream filtering system is being installed in one of the pumping stations along the King Abdullah Canal, which will improve the quality of irrigation water. IRWA also upgraded the Laboratory for Soil and Water Analysis in the Deir Alla Research Station. □ Field trials on on-farm filtration techniques are being conducted to guide farmers in acquiring appropriate technology. Pilot farms for proper operation and maintenance of the irrigation networks, on-farm filtration and fertigation have been established.</p> <p>(5) ISIIMM works on eleven specific case studies inside the river basins of six Mediterranean countries. The project discusses institutional arrangements for the sustainable management of water resources within a wide range of training workshops and seminars. In Mostafa Agha, a village in Egypt where solid waste has a heavy impact on water and sanitation, ISIIMM also implements a micro-project to introduce community based solid waste management. ISIIMM makes considerable efforts to dissemination of its results through books, films, newsletters, guides and other media.</p> <p>(6) MEDAWARE has developed specifications for innovative urban wastewater treatment technologies and systems. It also developed methodology and a database for the control and monitoring of urban wastewater treatment plants. The project organized a number of local training workshops, study tours and an international conference in Nicosia-Cyprus. In June 2006, an international conference on wastewater reuse was organised in Marrakech together with the ZER0-M project.</p> <p>(7) MEDROPLAN studies the impacts of drought on the economy, the environment and on society. It works on the transfer of know-how, technology and expertise, institutional strengthening and public awareness. MEDROPLAN develops participative and educational activities, involving stakeholder groups, regional policymakers, resource management planners and regional scientists. The guidelines</p>

	<p>will provide partner countries with an integrated approach to minimise the impacts of drought on their people and resources. These will change the present way of facing drought from "Crisis Management" to a proactive "Risk Management".</p> <p>(8) MEDWA tackles the problem of irrigation water delivery of an acceptable quality and combines it with intervention in the relationship between water suppliers and farmers. Water storage facilities are built and small scale wastewater treatment is introduced at the village level in order to increase the availability of water resources. The project stimulates the farmers to form water user organisations and cooperatives, in which structures they can exchange views, experiences and good-practice. □ MEDWA gives training in institutional capacity building and organises activities in the fields of information exchange and the transfer of know-how and technology.</p> <p>(9) Zer0-M developed systems that minimise freshwater consumption. The best-quality freshwater will be reserved for high-grade use (i.e. for drinking), while wastewater will be treated specifically for the planned purpose of reuse. All resources that are found in the wastewater (water and nutrients) will be reused. The intention is to introduce "low tech - high concept" solutions that are specially developed for small communities.</p>
<p>Main achievements</p>	<p>(Ref: Regional Monitoring and Support Unit (RMSU) -First Conference of the MEDA Water Programme partners in Amman, Jordan, 15-16 April 2007).</p> <p>The different MEDAWater projects have had a real positive impact on MEDA countries populations. The main benefits are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 villages are now supplied with drinking water, sanitation and new techniques and technologies for wastewater reuse; - - more than 70 user associations have been created, structured or encouraged and 10 water utilities have reactivated their activities; - more than 3,500 guidelines have been elaborated and disseminated among 900 communities to set up more than 20 policy and practices recommendation kits for a better local water management. <p>(1) ADIRA: Technical information for the design and construction of each unit, training and awareness raising, 10 autonomous systems installed in the target countries.</p> <p>(2) EMPOWERS: Each of the nine communities has developed its own village level vision and water development plans. Some of the communities implemented their planning by carrying out a first round of water related community projects and are developing follow-up proposals.</p> <p>(3) EMWater provided stakeholders from the water sector with capacity building programs. The whole set of activities of EMWater contributed significantly to the improvement of the water and wastewater situation in the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>(4) IRWA strengthened the capacity of the local partners in terms of facilities and human resources. Through coordination between the local partners, provision of reciprocal support and networking with other local organisations that deal with water management, IRWA contributed to the enhancement of regional cooperation on irrigation water issues.</p> <p>(5) ISIIMM extended knowledge on the social and institutional aspects of irrigation management in the Mediterranean with adapted institutional tools and new perspectives for irrigation development policies and innovation at the local level. This has been done through the development of guidelines and documentation of the eleven ISIIMM case study river basins.</p> <p>(6) MEDAWARE Information is transferred and exchange of know-how and technology is promoted. A regional network between national administrations, international funding agencies, and research/training institutions has been built to promote capacity building. MEDAWARE raised awareness and mobilised the population for opportunities to reuse wastewater in agriculture.</p> <p>(7) MEDROPLAN. Transfer of know-how and technology, exchange of information and expertise, and institutional capabilities improved. Awareness raising mobilised the commitment of the population.</p> <p>(8) MEDWA increased the opportunities for water supply and demand management for farmers. It provided solutions for urgent problems like water storage and wastewater treatment. In addition, it improved the framework for a participatory approach to water resources management.</p> <p>(9) Zer0-M: In each of the target countries, one centre implemented and demonstrates SWM solutions. Exchange of know-how and transfer of technology. Through the production and distribution of a DVD, containing a video and information about SWM, the technologies and the approach will be promoted among authorities and consumers. Awareness raising measures are also targeting schools and interested public.</p>

Project's main weak points	<p>(Ref D1) The overall performance of the projects is considered as good. Most of the projects have implemented a fair share of foreseen activities but still have some difficulties in demonstrating tangible results, e.g. works for implementing pilot plants. Hence, although the prospects for impact are good, any significant impact is still to come. As regards sustainability prospects, perspectives for all projects are quite optimistic, but the extent of the actual embrace of the local communities as well as of the relevant stakeholders will be visible in most cases only after pilot plants are operating or, in other cases, near project completion.</p> <p>In December 2005, the average performance of the Euromed Water monitored projects has been calculated as average of the five monitoring criteria (Quality of project design, Efficiency of implementation to date, Effectiveness to date, Impact prospects, and Potential sustainability).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From the 5 monitoring criteria, "Quality of project design" was the weaker criterion. Out of 9 projects, only 3 had an overall concise, structured and well presented conceptual design together with an adequately developed Logical Framework Matrix (LFM). Most of the projects revealed design weaknesses during the fourth phase of the Project Cycle Management (Implementation). - At the level of Efficiency and Effectiveness, specific projects such as ISIIMM and Zer0-M faced some delays with respect to the implementation of their Pilot Plants. Other interventions experienced problems related to administrative procedures, non-compliance of reports and tender documents with the EC regulations. - Sustainability is the strongest area of performance for the Euromed Water projects. Nevertheless, a common issue is the unequal willingness of the state actors to actively support project results. Indeed, project results could be promoted by allocating funds and further adapting relevant policies and legislation, resulting in fostering the application and use of project benefits in a more sustainable framework.
Issues	<p>Depend on Actions (see above results)</p> <p>As in all projects where the national authorities are involved, the political changes are always predominant regarding the sustainability of the Project Results.</p> <p>As with other BS projects in Morocco, whereas the project started well with a quick disbursement of the first tranche, implementation difficulties hampered the soft disbursement of the subsequent tranches. In this case the main hurdles proved to be key sensitive reforms (that conditioned the disbursements) related to the analysis and adaptation of tariffs, the status of the staff of the Agences de Bassin, the adoption of the Plans Directeurs d'Aménagement Intégré des Ressources ne Eau et le Plan National de l'eau, and the introduction to the Parliament of law on concessions.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: Synthesis report for the EUROMED Water Programme – FWC EPU-NTUA Consortium - December 2005</p> <p>D2: Declaration of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Local Water Management on 18-19 October 1999, Turin</p> <p>D3: MEDA Water – The programme and its projects http://www.medawater-rmsu.org/</p> <p>D4: Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Local Water Management – Turin 18-19 October 1999 – Action Plan</p> <p>D5: MEDA Water Programme Newsletter N° 2 - December 2007</p> <p>D6: SEMIDE Système Euro-méditerranéen d'information sur les savoir-faire dans le domaine de l'eau – Portail international http://www.emwis.net/overview/fol460593</p> <p>D7: EuropeAid/119860/C/SV/multi – Lot 6 – ToR for the Evaluation of the Euro-Mediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management MEDA Water 2007</p> <p>D8: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date)</p> <p>D9: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006</p> <p>D10: Note de Briefing sur les programmes d'Appui aux réformes au Maroc, Aidco, 7/9/2004.</p> <p>D11: Maroc – Eau. Fiche de suivi, 28/10/004</p>

MEDA intervention analysis: 24_R_Just

Intervention Title	Good Governance and improvement of Rule of Law (EUROMED JUSTICE 1)
Country/Region	MEDA REGION
Commission Ref.	MED/2002-004/142
Intervention Start date & End date	13/11/ 2002 date decision 17/12/04 Date service contract 18/12/04: start date in ROM (other sources: January 2005) 18/06/07: end date 17/12/07 : Closing conference The Euromed Justice I programme lasted for 36 months
Budget planned	6.000.000 € in CRIS (2 M€/justice in ROM report 2006)
Budget committed	5.764901 € (2 M€/ EuroMed justice in ROM report 2006)
Budget disbursed	4.797.178 € (CRIS) (no info in ROM)
Beneficiary	European Institute of Public administration – European Centre of the Regions (EIPA-ECR) The ECR in Barcelona managed the Euromed-Justice I programme (PMU). The real beneficiaries are the professional community of Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Registrars of the MEDA region (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) who participated in the seminars.
Programme Background & History	<p>The EU established the “Euromed Justice Programme” to enable regional cooperation between Europe and its Mediterranean partners. The programme’s focus is on training judges, lawyers and registrars while reinforcing the independence of the judiciary, and giving the opportunity to judges and legal professionals to benefit from sharing their experiences and developing professional networks across Europe and the Mediterranean countries.</p> <p>The programme was launched and developed against a very turbulent background and high levels of tension in the region. The terrorist attacks of nine eleven (2001), the war in Irak (2003 –onwards), the terrorist attacks in Madrid (2004) , London (2005), and the continued conflicts in the Middle –East (Israel/Palestine/Lebanon) are among the most dramatic events.</p> <p>At the conference of Valencia (April 2002) the EU Mediterranean Ministers stressed the need for an increased dialogue and the relevance of the objectives of the Barcelona declaration in 1995 to make the Mediterranean a region of peace and stability, development and common prosperity, cooperation and understanding between cultures and civilisations. An action plan was adopted, covering the three chapters of the Barcelona process. The plan was elaborated after extensive consultations with all partners, and included visits by the EU Presidency, jointly with the Commission and the Council general secretariat to all Mediterranean capitals.</p> <p>The Valencia action plan included a number of initiatives in a short and medium term perspective to give a political impetus to the Barcelona Process. In the political and security chapter it was agreed to reinforce political dialogue, including on defence matters; to take a common approach and cooperate in the fight against terrorism; to deepen the dialogue on Human Rights and to draw up the main lines for partnership building measures. The Ministers also reiterated their firm political commitment to democracy, human rights and rule of law.</p> <p>This framework document adopted at the Euro-Med Valencia conference marked a decisive step forward in co-operation on issues related to justice and home affairs. The conference asked the Commission to implement it with partners, notably through a regional cooperation programme. Acting on the document, the European Commission launched the MEDA JUSTICE I Programme which, between 2004 and 2007, addressed regional co-operation in the following areas:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Justice, via the EuroMed Justice I project - Crime fighting through the EuroMed Police I project - Migration issues, which were covered by EuroMed Migration I <p>These three projects prompted the exchange of good practice and experience between the EU and the MEDA countries, and laid the foundations for the establishment of networks among relevant Euro-Mediterranean players.</p> <p>In December 2004 a contract was signed with the EuropeAid Cooperation Office of the European Commission (EC) according to which the European Centre for the Regions (ECR), the Barcelona's Antenna of the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), is the Programme Management Unit of the "<u>EuroMed Justice Programme</u>".</p> <p>The ECR was created in 1996. Its objectives are to promote regional cooperation within the EU and to ensure coherence in the implementation of Community policies at sub-national level; they are also to develop training programmes launched by the European Commission in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.</p> <p>The <u>EuroMed Justice Programme</u> is entirely funded by the EC MEDA Programme and falls under Chapter 1 of the Barcelona Declaration: the Political and Security chapter. Its aim is to set up an inter-professional community of Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Registrars at the service of an open and modern justice reinforcing the rule of law and the effective pursuing of human rights.</p> <p><u>Additional:</u> <u>Euro-Med Justice II</u> (2008-2011) is a continuation and enlargement of Euro-med Justice I , providing for regional support for the judiciary. The budget has been increased from 2 M€ to 5 M€, and the number and range of activities is greater than before. The project will set up mechanisms in the forms of working groups, training sessions and "on-the-job study visits" to: promote the consolidation of a regional and subregional dynamic in judicial cooperation on civil and criminal matters and the administration of justice through closer dialogue and exchanges of experience and good practices between the EU countries and the Mediterranean partners. The themes to be developed are: the legislative reform in the field of access to justice, the cross-border family conflicts in the field of family law and the ratification, application of the relevant international conventions on civil, criminal and prison law in the Mediterranean countries. (source : Euro med info centre) As in justice I the project Euro-Med Justice II will be mainly restricted to government authorities and public administrations. It is also managed by EIPA (Spain antenna).</p>
Overall objectives	The overall goal of the project is to support the strengthening and development of institutional and administrative capacity, good governance and sound public administration in the field of justice.
Specific objectives	<p>The project aims at the creation of <u>an inter-professional community</u> of magistrates, lawyers and clerks in the framework of an open and modern justice service, strengthening the rule of law and the effective implementation of human rights.</p> <p>This project will also promote the establishment of a <u>multilateral cooperation framework in the sector</u> concerned, by promoting a closer relationship between Mediterranean Partners and the EU Member States.</p>
Expected results	<p>For the achievement of the above objectives, two components have been developed:</p> <p>1) A component consisting of training activities and exchange of experience/best practice, through seminars and workshops that will bring together experts and trainers in order to develop subjects of current concern on the international scene (e.g. civil and criminal matters, administration of justice, organised crime, money laundering, etc.).</p>

	2) A component dealing with the setting up of the Euro-Med judicial training network and communication through a website in order to promote cooperation
Activities	<p>The contractual calendar provided for the organisation of 23 training seminars on terrorism and its inter-connection with criminal networks, the international dimension of financial procedures (money laundering), international judicial mutual assistance in civil matters and the administration of justice (procedure).</p> <p>Creation of a website (webpage) , hosted on the Internet site of the operator, the European Institute of Public Administration in Maastricht (EIPA) , describing the project's activities</p> <p>The project was managed by a ECR -PMU (in Barcelona) and assisted by National focal points in the MEDA countries. Participants were selected by these national focal points, by the local authorities, and were approved first by the PMU, and then finally by AIDCO.</p>
Main achievements	<p>The training Programme was spread over 3 years, and implemented between January 2005 and December 2007, with 23 seminars and 5 preparatory meetings being organised during this period.</p> <p>The seminars were grouped into 5 topics, each topic being discussed in 4 seminars devoted to subtopics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topic 1: Initiation and training in cooperation and international judicial mutual assistance in criminal matters - Topic 2: Terrorism and interconnection of criminal networks - Topic 3: International dimension of financial procedures , financial and economical crime, money laundering - Topic 4: Initiation & training in cooperation & judicial mutual assistance in civil matters - Topic 5: management and administration of justice: procedures and computerisation (of judicial systems) <p>All the MEDA countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) participated in the seminars with a delegation comprised of 2 legal professionals, generally magistrates and/or public prosecutors. In total 505 judicial professionals, representing a large number of institutions from 10 MEDA countries, as well as 354 judiciary experts from EU countries participated in the activities. 89 % of the participants were men, 11% were women.</p> <p>The project was evaluated very positively by the <u>participants</u>. At the closing conference on 17/12/07 the MEDA representatives concluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the project allowed to improve knowledge on judiciary systems, to enter into a dialogue with colleagues, to present and exchange concrete experience and to discuss on topics of high judiciary interest, - the project had impact and positive effects in all MEDA countries and gave the participants the opportunity to familiarize with the various international texts on all topics. - It was an opportunity to deepen the various judicial practices of both the MEDA and EU partners as well as to be informed by the training programmes delivered by the various judicial schools. - It led to the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean network in the field of judicial training as well as a Euro-Mediterranean network of professionals of justice
Project's main weak points	<p>There was no evaluation at the end of the programme.</p> <p>The Monitoring report questioned the potential impact of the project and considered it absolutely important to examine the willingness of the 10 MED countries to take into account a programme such as Euromed Justice before putting in place a new one. It recommended to concentrate national programs on countries that were willing to reform their legal system.</p>

	<p>ROM -Monitoring report Euromed Justice</p> <p>MR-02/10/06 – 06/11/06</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Relevance Efficiency Effectiveness Impact Sustainability a b b c b </p>
Issues	<p>What is the impact of these seminars and the Euro-Mediterranean Network? The ROM –report of 2006 questions the impact of the programme. “The Euro-Med Justice programme had the objective to help MEDA countries to achieve legal reforms and to put in place new legal structures. It is absolutely important to examine the willingness of the 10 MEDA countries to take into account the present Justice I programme before launching a new one. It would be relevant to concentrate on MEDA countries eager to reform their legal system by financing national projects, which is already being done in some countries. “</p> <p>This “Justice an home affairs programme” got a special mention in the RIP 2002-2004 because it represented a regional breakthrough in cooperation on justice and Home affairs with Mediterranean partner countries, which was to be later followed by development both at the regional and bilateral level. (RIP 2005 p 3)</p> <p>There is very little interaction between this regional Justice programme and the various Justice cooperation programmes in the MPC. (= <i>general finding of the evaluation</i>)</p>
Documentary sources	<p><u>General MEDA</u> D1: Euro-Med Partnership: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 & Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2004 D2: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA – Regional Indicative Programme 2005-2006 (no date) D3: European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) – Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (no date) D4: Council Regulation (EC) n°2698/2000 of 27 November 2000 amending Regulation (EC) n°1488/96 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structure in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership “(MEDA 2)” D 5: EC: Evaluation of the Meda Regulation, final Report (02/1999) D 6 : EC-EuropAid: Evaluaion à mi-parcours du programma MEDA II (Ecorys-NEI, 07/2005)</p> <p><u>Regional : sector Governance, Democratisation, Rule of Law</u> D7: Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European parliament, “Reinvigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines”, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final D 8: EC: Commission Staff working document accompanying the Communication “Governance in the European Consensus on Development: towards a harmonized approach within the European union”, (COM (2006) 421 final). D 9: EC: Evaluation of the Meda Democracy Programme 1996-1998 (Evaluation by Nadim Karkutli & Dirk Bützler, 1999) D 10: Valencia Action Plan, Vth Euro-mediterranean Conference of ministers for foreign affairs (Declaration and Presidency conclusions), 22 & 23/04/2002</p> <p><u>Project</u> D 11: EU-ROM: Monitoring report Euromed Justice (Mr 10376.01-09/11/06 D 12: EC: Programme EuroMed Justice: Résultats contrat Justice (2 pages, no date) Justice D 13: EIPA-ECR: EuroMed Justice programme 2004-2007): Closing conference Final Declaration and proposal of recommendations , Brussels 17/12/07</p>

	<p>D 14: Seminar The Judiciaries in the Euro-Med region, from submission to independence ? Brussels 11/02/208 (programme and reference documents),</p> <p>D 15: Website of the European Institute of Public administration – European Centre of the Regions (EIPA-ECR) http://www.eipa.eu</p> <p>D 16 : EMHRN: Euro-mediterranean Human Rights network : « Les Initiatives en matière de réforme judiciaire dans la région euro-méditerranéenne », Sian Lewis-Anthony, report EMHRN 2008.</p> <p>D17 : EIPA : Euromed Justice programme (12.2004-12.2007) – En do f programme publication 2007</p> <p>NB : there are no programme documents available to evaluator (contrat de service)</p> <p>Websites :</p> <p>Platform of the non governmental organisations: http://www.euromedplatform.org</p> <p>Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders (EMHRF): http://www.emhrf.org/</p>
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MEDA intervention analysis: 25_A_MLA

Intervention Title	Maghreb Leasing Algérie (Risk Capital Operation managed by EIB)
Country/Region	Algeria/Tunisia
Commission Ref.	/
Intervention Start date & End date	Financing contract signed in December 2005. Last tranche to be disbursed 31/3/2008
Budget planned	10 million euro.
Budget committed	10 million euro
Budget disbursed	8 million euro (31/12/2007) (the last 2 million disbursed in 2008)
Beneficiary	Maghreb Leasing Algérie
Programme Background & History	<p>MLA was created by the financial group Tunis Leasing Group (TLG). The EIB had already a long lasting relationship with the managers of TLG and had previously supported TLG with a participatory loan.</p> <p>TLG has acquired a strong know how and expertise in leasing operations in Tunisia. In 2007 its growth in that sector, generally considered as mature in Tunisia, has been 36.1% and given TLG the position of market leader with a market share of 25.6%.</p> <p>TLG envisaged to take advantage of its experience in Tunisia to develop leasing activities in Algeria. The creation of MLA required a volume of own resources corresponding to the working capital of the first year of activity. In view of the difficulties of finding this sort of financing on the Algerian Market, TLG approached the EIB in order to obtain a participatory loan. The EIB provided a € 10 mln participatory loan, partially subordinated, the interest of which are based on the results of the company. The shareholders are TLG (Tunisian group) 36%, Almen Bank (private Tunisian bank) 25%, that together constitute the reference shareholders. The other shareholders are FMO (Nederlandse Financiering-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden, N.V., Dutch financial institution specialised in developing countries 20%, PROPARCO (France) 10%, others 9%.</p> <p>MLA was created on January 15, 2006 with a capital of 1 billion DZD (approximately € 10 million) and started activities in May 2006. The company used first its own resources and then used the EIB loan of which was disbursed in 4 tranches of € 2 million each between end 2006 and March 2008. In parallel with the EIB private banks (Algerian and foreign) provided credit (notably the French BNP that domiciliated the EIB loan); these private loans have been guaranteed by the SFI and Proparco. MLA engaged into negotiations with Algerian public banks but no deal could be concluded with these institutions.</p> <p>The first of 2006 operations was as expected concluded by a loss. In 2007, the first complete year of activity, MLA approved 422 leasing operations amounting to 5.7 billion DZD (€ 57 million) and implemented for 3.3 DZE. This gave MLA a market share of 25% in the leasing sector in Algeria and made it the second operator in that branch. This first full year of operations produced a positive net result. The management of MLA has been strengthened and the company is opening a first office outside Alger (in Setif). So far the rate of recovery on loans provided by MLA is close to 100%.</p> <p>In order to sustain the growth of its activities MLA must secure its own growing financing and it is currently engaged in discussions with the EIB to prepare the launch of a first issue of bonds on the Algerian capital market. At first it was considered to ask the EIB guarantee but it appeared more appropriate that the EIB subscribes to 50% of the bond issue (scheduled to take place in the last quarter of 2008 for an amount of 1.5 billion DZD, i.e. €15 million). The major argument in favour of the latter solution was the willingness to stimulate the participation of the market in the risk taking. A guarantee by the EIB would have eliminated the risk for the financial intermediaries, whereas a 50% subscription imposes the other subscribers to assume their share of the risks and therefore contributes</p>

	to the development of a financial sector capable to assess and to cover risks.
Overall objectives	The objective of this project is the creation of a new leasing company in Algeria and by doing so to contribute to the development of leasing in Algeria. Leasing is an instrument that is particularly adapted for the financing of SME in Algeria, which have difficulties in finding adequate financing. The project is therefore meant to contribute to the strengthening of the financial sector in Algeria by promoting this specific segment of the sector.
Specific objectives	The specific objective of this project is to help the company MLA launching its activities and obtaining additional financing from local banks in the medium-term to finance its growth.
Expected results	The development of MLA as a profitable company and capable to sustain its activities by obtaining financing from the local financial market.
Activities	The activities of the EIB consist in providing the funding
Main achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EIB loan was determinant to allow TLG attracting other shareholders and creating MLA. ▪ The creation of MLA improves the financial sector in Algeria by developing a segment that was little developed although potentially very useful to give SMEs access to capital for investment. Indeed, the leasing sector, offers the companies the possibility to lease their equipment. The alternative, buying the equipment, is often not accessible because it requires financial own resources that the SMEs do not have or debt resources that they cannot obtain from a banking sector that remain extremely conservative and requires strong collaterals. ▪ The operations created a cross border transfer of know how and expertise. ▪ The operation was the occasion of financial cooperation between MPC (Tunisian) and EU financial partners (Fr, NL, GB). ▪ The operation is important to improved the financial/capital market in Algeria in several aspects. The mounting importance of leasing led the Algerian authorities to improve the regulatory framework in this sector. The projected launch of a bond issue on the local capital market will be a first experience and a determinant step into the development of a capital market capable to attract local savings for financing SMEs. ▪ The operation is fully market compliant.
Project's main weak points	So far none.
Issues	<p>Although the prospects are favourable it is too early to ensure that it will be a profitable operation for the EIB.</p> <p>The development of activities will largely depend on the capacity of MLA to obtain local financing and to maintain the quality of its management and rate of recovery while expanding its operations.</p>
Documentary sources	<p>D1: EIB. FEMIP Risk Capital Operations, Annual Report 2007. 2 March 2008.</p> <p>D2: Summary Sheets for MEDA RC Operations (complement to D9)</p> <p>D3: TLG Groupe Financier. Rapport Annuel 2007</p> <p>Meetings M140, M188, M104, M184, M250, M218.</p>

ANNEX 7 – Data collection grids of 25 selected interventions

This annex is the consolidation of the data collected across the 25 interventions selected to serve as a basis for this evaluation. The data collection is organised around the structure of the evaluation questions, judgement criteria and indicators presented in annex 4. This annex is compiled so that for each indicator the findings from the different interventions are presented together. In some occurrences the findings are relating directly to a judgment criterion or even to an evaluation question and are then reported at the corresponding level. The annex contains no analysis but only raw findings extracted from the documents and interviews.

This annex should be read together with annex 6 that provides for each intervention a synthetic description and a list of all sources consulted. In the present annex reference to sources such as D1, D2, etc.. refers to the documentation of the corresponding intervention and the complete reference must be sought in annex 6.

	EQ1	To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?
	JC.1.1	<i>Strategic and programming documents show explicitly the links between each of the proposed strategic interventions and one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process</i>
07_E_SAA	JC.1.1	<p>“Negotiations for a new EU-Egypt Association Agreement began in 1994 but were only concluded in June 1999 and the initialling of the text by both parties was delayed until February 2001. These delays called into question the extent of Egypt’s commitment to the Barcelona process but the formal signature of the Agreement in June 2001, and its approval by the European Parliament in November 2001 has been widely welcomed as heralding a new phase in Europe’s relations with Egypt.</p> <p>The potential of the new Agreement, and challenges that must be addressed to prepare for the linked FTA, are already key issues in the Egyptian internal debate on industrial modernisation and economic reform. Egypt is also a core member of the Agadir group (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan) that will push the dynamics of south-south free trade, and possibly other issues, between the four Arab signatories of Association Agreements with the EU.</p> <p>In the context of its deeper association with the EU Egypt has called strongly for an enhanced EU role in the MEPP. It also looks strongly to the EU not only for new markets but also for FDI and technology transfer (a new investment promotion centre targeting the EU was opened in London in June 2001)”. [Source D1]</p> <p>“Egypt’s position is inextricably linked to progress on Barcelona and the Association Agreement but it also reflects Egypt’s long and complex relationship with Europe which was temporarily overshadowed under Nasser and Sadat by new relationships with the USSR and the USA respectively. There is no doubt that the USA remains Egypt’s main strategic and donor partner but Egypt sees increasing political risk in being seen to be too closely associated with US positions on Israel and terrorism’. However the relationship is changing, in part because the EU is now seen in Cairo as potentially more globally influential than the sum of its parts, and this at a time when there are real questions in Egypt on the US’s long term commitment to its current interest in the Near and Middle East Such considerations have always weighed heavily in the region”. [D1]</p> <p>Yes, clearly identified in the financing agreement as being highly strategic in terms of the Financing Agreement see extract below) [doc</p>

		<p>A high priority of the European Union (EU) in its relations with its Mediterranean partners is the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean area of peace, security and prosperity with the aim of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area by the year 2010. The Association Agreement (AA) between the EU and Egypt is a further step in this direction. It was signed between Egypt and the European Community in June 2001, ratified by the Egyptian Peoples' Assembly in April 2003 and entered into force on the June 1, 2004.</p> <p>The AA envisages economic and business co-operation and is expected to create a framework conducive to trade and foreign investment, thus enhancing bilateral and regional economic integration. It will also contribute to a strengthened political, social and cultural dialogue between Egypt and the EU. Furthermore, the partnership between Egypt and the EU has a new important dimension under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).</p> <p>In this context, the programming exercise (2005-06) envisaged the Support to the implementation of the Association Agreement Programme (SAAP), a 25 million € programme aiming at upgrading the overall institutional capacity of the Egyptian administration to deal with all aspects of the AA. It will be targeting the implementation of the AA in three core areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) free trade, (ii) improvement and subsequent enforcement of legislative and regulatory framework, and (iii) institutional strengthening. <p>For this purpose, it makes available to Egypt the expertise gained in supporting the EU's neighbouring countries in reforming the legislative framework to improve the economic environment through <i>institutional twinning</i>, as well as more traditional forms of co-operation and training.</p> <p>The new instrument of twinning will be given particular importance within the context of the ENP in order to reinforce the administrative capacity of Egypt through partnership co-operation programmes between Egyptian public administrations and EU Member States (MS). The policy needs which are to be addressed through this instrument will be progressively defined jointly by Egypt and the EU taking into account the areas of the AA selected as priorities in the future Action Plan for the implementation of the ENP, as well as the conclusions of the various technical sub-committees set up under the AA.</p>
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D4]

21_R_FEMIP	JC.1.1	<p>The rationale behind the RCF is based on the following diagnostic. In general, the economic situation of the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East is far from satisfactory. Some of the most crucial issues in this regard are based on the micro-level of economy. First of all, enterprises suffer from low equity capital rates.</p> <p>Furthermore, the companies find themselves in a situation of increased competition, particularly with external competitors. In addition, intermediary financial institutions. Such as banks, lack a sound financial basis. These facts represent major problems for both the Mediterranean partner countries themselves and the European Union, respectively in the context of the Barcelona Process. The signature of Association Agreements with some of the Mediterranean partners indicated an opening of borders and a decrease in protectionism. Taking into account all relevant factors, the EIB concluded in its analysis during the preparatory phase of the Risk Capital Facility that the problems on the spot have to be tackled by a two-tier approach. Firstly, it is envisaged to encourage intermediary financial institutions to diversify their activities and to introduce new products on the local markets. Secondly, Mediterranean enterprises will benefit from these strengthened intermediaries. The Risk Capital Facility has been designed to be the engine of this process.</p> <p>Sources: D1, D12</p>
25_A_MLA	JC.1.1	This operation fits clearly within the objectives of Barcelona, particular the second pillar. Being and banking operation it is a deal and therefore whereas it fits into the strategic and programmatic documents of the Commission it is not specifically programmed at this level.
	I.1.1.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a justification of the selection of the priority sectors and of their strategic contribution to one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process
01_A_ONG	I.1.1.1	<p>The Country strategy Paper (CSP) and NIPs supply the strategic framework in which EC assistance will be offered in the period 2002-2006. It sets out EU cooperation objectives, policy response and priority fields of cooperation, based on a thorough assessment of Algeria's national context and reforms. The NIP of 2005-2006 introduced some adjustments, taking into account the recommendations of the mid-term review. The intervention is part of a priority sector of the CSP 2002-2006 /NIP 2005-2006: good governance and rule of law. This priority sector is directly linked to the Barcelona objective of the establishment of an area of peace and stability based on principles of human rights and democracy, and the development of a free and flourishing civil society.</p> <p>Both the CSP and NIP give ample explanations about the country's overall context and the choice of priorities.</p> <p>Algeria is recovering from a long period of instability due to terrorism and a situation in which occurred many violations of HR. The return to peace, stability and security is seen as a condition sine qua non by the Algerian government. (CSP p 1) . Following the objectives of the Barcelona process , the EC cooperation can support the efforts of the country by consolidating the rule of law and good governance, in order to help the country to return to internal stability and the development of business.</p> <p>The Country strategy and NIP refer to the key documents of the Government , in particular the “ Programme de soutien à la relance économique 2001-2004 “ . In that document the first priority is the strengthening of the civil “<i>concorde</i>” and consolidation of the rule of law (Etat de Droit), more specifically by the reform of Justice system and the reforms of the public administration and strengthening of local communities. The Programme mentions also the need to revise the Law on associations in order to allow for a more active participation of the citizens at local level.</p> <p>(CSP/NIP p 3-8)</p>
01_A_ONG	I.1.1.1	The documents also refer to the strategic guidelines for the promotion of democracy and human rights in EU relations with Mediterranean partners, set out in the communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament.
02_A_Tpt	I.1.1.1	The intervention is linked to articles 49 and 50 (development of economic infrastructure) and directly to art. 59 (Transport: restructuring and

		modernisation of transport) of the AA with Algeria. The FA document does not refer to a specific strategic document but the objectives and the expected results are in agreement with the objective of the Barcelona Process and objective 2 of the MEDA 2 council regulation. Sources: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5
03_WB_Just	I.1.1.1	Support to the Peace Process is a clear objective of Barcelona and MEDA II The National Financing Plan 2004 for WB&GS explains that, in view of the prevailing conditions, the cooperation priorities for the Palestinian territories have been established on an ad-hoc basis since 2001. There is no CSP or NIP available for WB&GS and that the assistance of the EC has been concentrated on addressing the most urgent needs. The commission's aid has gone to UNWRA, humanitarian aid and food aid. There is one project to support civil society activities, to promote peace solutions to the conflict. (EU partnership for peace programme / by call for proposals).
04_WB_Relief	I.1.1.1	No final CSP exists because of the take-over by HAMAS in the Gaza Strip and the difficult situation prevailing in WBGS. This means that at present the EC support is seeking to alleviate suffering without directly supporting the authorities. Furthermore the situation has evolved greatly since 2004 when the Staff Working paper was prepared. The principles underpinning the Barcelona process are difficult to apply if the current Hamas administration remains committed to violence against Israel as its neighbour, and Israel undertakes acts of reprisal/retribution, including air strikes against Hamas and economic sanctions.
05_E_TEP	I.1.1.1	Yes eg "The creation of new Euro Mediterranean Partnership Policy (Barcelona) and an associated budget line (MEDA) placed EU technical and financial assistance to Egypt in a new and challenging context. MEDA funds typically support policy-led national programmes of structural reform and liberalisation through integrated sector-wide programming" source 2002 Egypt CSP [D1].
05_E_TEP	I.1.1.1	By contrast the 2004 Evaluation of the Egypt Country Strategy notes that: "The European Commission strategy of co-operation with Egypt has focussed on one of the main EU regional objectives, namely the creation of an area of shared prosperity. Emphasis has therefore been placed on modernising the economy while maintaining a socio-economic balance. Such strategy has coincided with the objectives of the Government of Egypt in that the European Commission has supported actions that have maintained economic, social and political stability. However, the strategy makes little explicit mention of the other EU objectives: (i) stability based on democratisation and (ii) peace, security and conflict prevention. The performance in achieving the objectives has been mixed. The overall impact of the programmes has been limited by the slow pace of reform by the Government of Egypt. The European Commission has provided some valuable 'bottom up' support to private sector development, but the economic reform measures such as privatisation and banking reform have produced weak outcomes". (D9)
06_E_Children	I.1.1.1	Both CSP 2002-2006 and NIPs (2002-2004 & 2005-2006) justify the selection of the priority sectors and the link with the Barcelona process, in particular the key objective: "development of a pluralistic democratic society based on respect for human rights and the rule of law". The country strategy respects the principles and objectives of Community Development policy (joint council and commission Declaration on development cooperation of November 2000). Refocusing the EC activities onto a limited number of areas, and implementing cooperation in a more effective and efficient manner are also part of the Barcelona objectives. The CSP (p20) points out that the priorities developed for co-operation with Egypt (support to the association agreement, to the economic transition, and to balanced development) are consistent with the policy mix. Policy coherence lies at the heart of the Barcelona process. The existing Meda programmes in basic education and health, and the support to the social fund, already ensure that cooperation in Egypt

		<p>conforms to the Ec policy on poverty reduction; this element is developed in the current programme through the support of NGOs and the capacity building of officials working at lower levels of the social security system.</p> <p>The CSP/NIP 2002-2006 (p 24) refers to the objective of supporting stability and balanced and sustainable socio-economic development. It is considered that the severe underdevelopment of upper Egypt (the south) and the concentration of Egypt's socially and economically deprived population in that region poses a serious threat to social and political stability and a challenge to the EU's commitment to poverty reduction and social justice.</p> <p>The CSP also focuses on Social Development and the Development of civil society. It highlights the need to address the problem of highly vulnerable and marginalised groups. The EC is supporting institution building measures for those categories and capacity building for NGOs to develop projects for these specific categories.</p> <p>The NIP 2005-2006 (p 4-6-) refers to the new EU Neighbourhood policies for the MEDA region, in particular the Communications of the EU with regard to the New Neighbourhood policy – Wider Europe” and the one on “Reinvigorating Human rights in the Mediterranean area”. The latter EC- communication set out working guidelines to achieve more stable democratic environments in the Mediterranean region. It also aimed to address some of the challenges raised by the UNDP Arab human Development Report of 2002, which pointed to serious shortcomings on issues such as governance, Human Rights, democratisation, gender and education in the Arab world.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.1.1.1	<p>Yes, clearly identified in 2002 and 2007 Egypt CSPs. See pages 21 and 31 respectively: [D1]</p> <p>The 2007 CSP notes:</p> <p>”Two programmes to support implementation of the Association Agreement are currently being implemented in Egypt and provide ad hoc support in a number of areas, notably through twinning operations. Their flexibility and demand-driven nature make this type of programme a strategic instrument to support reforms and implementation of the Association Agreement and to reinforce the administrative capacity of Egyptian institutions. This support programme for implementation of the Action Plan aims at building up capacity and strengthening institutions to facilitate implementation of the reforms and commitments underpinning the different chapters of the Action Plan. It will focus on priority fields of action to be defined through the regular dialogue between Egypt and the EC, particularly in the different subcommittees and within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprises and could include initiatives on all the fields and priorities identified in the Action Plan”. [Doc D3].</p>
08_E_Water	I.1.1.1	<p>The intervention is linked to articles 44 (environment: water resource management/ Waste management / Impact of agriculture on soil and water quality), 46 (investments and promotion of investments) and 65 (to carry out projects in the social fields) of the AA. Although in the CSP/NIP and Action Plan 2004 the environment is described as a critical issue for Egypt (and the water sector particularly with the Nile river heart of the country), water is not mentioned as a specific objective or priority: the programme is hidden in the second priority “support to the comprehensive restructuring of critical sectors that are especially vulnerable”. The FA document comprises large description of the context, analyses and issues in the water sector and the seeking to improve those main problems: the FA objectives and the expected results are in agreement with the objective of the Barcelona Process and objective 2 of the MEDA 2 council regulation (the improvement of local services, especially in the areas of health, family planning, water supplies, sanitation and housing).</p> <p>Sources: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D9</p>
09_E_Health	I.1.1.1	<p>The 2002 CSP provides an intelligent analysis of the economic and political backdrop, including a detailed analysis of the Barcelona and</p>

		<p>MEDA 1 focus. It describes the focus on social development in Egypt as “socio-economic balancing”, with large programmes under MEDA 1 proving support to basic education, basic health, and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>The 2002 CSP states: “Considering all these elements, the Commission has identified, in consultation with the Egyptian authorities, the following priority sectors for future EC financial assistance.</p> <p>Priority 1: Support to the preparation of the new neighbourhood policy/Promoting the EU-Egypt Association Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Association Agreement. • Support to the sector reform facility. <p>Priority 2: Support to the process of economic transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the water sector reform. • Development of Research and Innovation. • Tempus (extension of the programme). <p>Priority 3: Supporting sustainable socio-economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to social reforms. • Reform of the Health sector. • Support to democratisation, human rights, civil society, good governance. <p>(Source D2)</p> <p>Overall therefore this has been satisfied.</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.1	<p>“The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership inaugurated at the 1995 Barcelona conference established a policy with ambitious and long-term objectives. The three main fields of activity within the Barcelona process are (a) the political and security partnership, (b) the economic and financial partnership, and (c) the partnership in social, cultural and human affairs. The Association Agreement with Jordan sets out in more detail the specific areas in which these objectives can be developed bilaterally.</p> <p>The Association Agreement (AA) that entered into force in May 2002 sets the long-term framework of Jordan-EU bilateral relations within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.</p> <p>Based on respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights the Association Agreement provides a framework for political dialogue, liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital including the establishment of a Free Trade Area by 2014, and close economic, social and cultural relations between the parties. Economic co-operation, including approximation of laws and application of Community standards, aims to support Jordan’s efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p> <p>The short term priorities for Jordan with regard to the Agreement within the economic field are to increase Jordanian exports into the EU, to develop a competitive private sector and to promote foreign direct investment.</p> <p>Jordan is one of the four signatories of the Agadir free trade agreement with Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia, which is open to accession by other countries.</p>

		At the 2nd EU-Jordan Association Council (October 2003), the EU and Jordan decided to gear up efforts in all domains: political, financial, economic and social. With this goal the Council created sub-committees to implement the Agreement within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Both the Neighbourhood Policy and the new subcommittees are in line with the priorities of the new Government appointed in October 2003. Under the MEDA programme Jordan has so far received a total of €423 million in Community and macroeconomic assistance (commitments)". [doc D2]
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.1	"In 2002, the EC equipped itself for the first time with a strategy connecting its actions in Jordan, the objectives of the Barcelona declaration, and the specific needs of the country. The CSP had a relatively explicit hierarchy of objectives, and all prime objectives were articulated with the Euro-Mediterranean policy. [see D13]
11_J_HRGov	I.1.1.1	Both the CSP and NIP give ample explanations about the country's overall context and the choice of priorities. The Country strategy Paper (CSP) supplies a strategic framework in which EC assistance will be offered in the period 2002-2006. It sets out EU cooperation objectives, policy response and priority fields of cooperation, based on a thorough assessment of Jordan's policy agenda and political and socio-economic situation. The NIP (NIP 2002) attached to the strategy sets out the EU response in more detail. The NIP of 2005-2006 introduced some adjustments, taking into account the recommendations of the mid-term review.
11_J_HRGov	I.1.1.1	The documents also refer to the strategic guidelines for the promotion of democracy and human rights in EU relations with Mediterranean partners, set out in the communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament.
12_L_AA	I.1.1.1	The intervention is directly linked to the AA as it supports its implementation. The intervention is clearly aiming at the Barcelona objective of the progressive establishment of a free trade area. Sources: D1, D6
13_M_Water	I.1.1.1	The intervention is linked to articles 48 and 52 (environment – approximation of legislation) of the AA. Water is not mentioned as a priority in the CSP/NIP and Action Plan 2004 wherein environmental issues are more promoted. The FA document refers to strategic issues in the water sector and the seeking to improve those main problems: the objectives and the expected results are in agreement with the objective of the Barcelona Process and objective 2 of the MEDA 2 council regulation (the improvement of local services, especially in the areas of health, family planning, water supplies, sanitation and housing). Source: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D9
14_M_PubAd	I.1.1.1	The intervention is directly linked to the Article 42 and 43 of the AA. These articles indeed specify that the objective of the cooperation shall support Morocco's efforts to achieve sustainable economic development, and shall support areas suffering the effects of internal constraints or affected by the process of liberalising Morocco's economy. Source D1
14_M_PubAd	I.1.1.1	The CSP shows that the priorities of the cooperation with Morocco answer the priorities of the AA and of the MEDA Regulation. The CSP has two main priority sectors: economy and trade, and socio-cultural aspects. The reform of the public administration is part of the first axis. The NIP further emphasizes that the reform of the public administration is clearly linked to the implementation of the AA and to the following Barcelona process objective: the construction of a zone of shared prosperity. Source D3

15_M_Fisc	I.1.1.1	The four documents highlight the importance of medium term sustainability of the public finance for the implementation of the Barcelona process. The current support is inscribed in a continuum of actions by the Commission and other donors to support public finance policy and management. Sources D2, D3, D4, D5
16_S_VET	I.1.1.1	The intervention is part of a priority sector of the NIP 2002-2004: human resources development. This priority sector is directly linked to the Barcelona objective of a progressive establishment of a free trade area. Indeed, an effective training system will be crucial to respond to changing labour market needs. Sources D1, D4
18_T_FAS4	I.1.1.1	The intervention is directly linked to articles 43 and 50 (among others) of the AA with Tunisia. All, the strategic document refer to implementation of the AA and point to the issues that are addressed by this intervention. Sources: D1, D3, D4, D6
19_R_Herit	I.1.1.1	The regional strategy 02-06 highlights the importance of improving the understanding between the different cultures and their common roots and heritage. It also highlights (§5.1.5) that making the Euro Mediterranean free trade zone a reality requires bringing the partnership closer to people and therefore this underlines the importance of the third chapter of the Barcelona process and of programmes like Heritage. This is recalled in the RIP 204-06. The 2007-2013 RSP/RIP maintains the focus on this dimension when describing the response strategy of the Commission. It also views the cultural heritage as an element that must be the object of stronger civil projection response capacity. The same RSP/RIP devotes a full section the dialogue between cultures and cultural heritage highlighting the importance of this dimension in the Barcelona process and the continued vision of the Commission that this must be part of the areas it supports. Sources: D3, D4, D5
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.1.1	The RSP 2002-2006 does not mention the Risk Capital Facility since the FEMIP was only introduced in 2002 and operational from October of that year. The RSP therefore mentions only the need for synergy between EIB loans and projects programmes MEDA II to support the Barcelona process. The RIP 2004-2006 insists on the importance of the FEMIP to stimulate investment and private sector development, major objectives of the second pillar of the Barcelona process. Sources D5, D6
22_R_SMAP	I.1.1.1	The sustainable development objective and its environmental dimension have been fully integrated in the new Euro-Mediterranean Partnership texts. As foreseen by the Barcelona Declaration, the Euro-Mediterranean Partners undertake to establish a short and medium-term priority action programme, including in connection with combating desertification, and to concentrate appropriate technical and financial support on those actions. According to the Barcelona Work Programme, the main areas for action should include integrated management of water, soil and coastal areas, management of waste, prevention and combating of air pollution and pollution of the sea, natural heritage, landscape and site conservation and management; Mediterranean forest protection, in particular through the prevention and control of erosion, soil degradation, forest fires and combating desertification. Sources: D1-D8
23_R_Water	I.1.1.1	While launching the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, through the Barcelona Declaration in November 1995, the sustainable management of water resources was established as one of the priority areas under the Economic and Financial Partnership Chapter. The work programme annexed to the Barcelona Declaration points out the scope of co-operation in this area as follows: - to take stock of the water situation, - to identify ways of reinforcing regional co-operation,

		<p>- to make proposals for rationalising the planning and management of water resources, and</p> <p>- to contribute towards the creation of new sources of water.</p> <p>To implement the recommendations of a number of political meetings (Barcelona, Turin), the EU put into place the Euro-Mediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management, also briefly called the MEDA Water programme.</p> <p>Sources: D2, D4</p>
24_R_Just	I.1.1.1	<p>The RSP/RIP of 2002-2004 identified five priority areas, among which “Enhancing the rule of law and good governance. Among the regional programmes that were approved was the “ Justice and home affairs” programme, covering the field of Justice, combating against drugs, organised crime and terrorism, as well as cooperation in the treatment of issues relating to the social integration of migrants, migration and movement of people (6 M€). This programme gets a special mention because it represented a regional breakthrough in cooperation on justice and Home affairs with Mediterranean partner countries, which was to be later followed by development both at the regional and bilateral level.</p> <p>The priority areas remained the same in the RIP 2005-2006. The importance of regional cooperation in the field of Justice and home affairs is stressed again in order to create an area of peace and stability.</p>
	I.1.1.2	<p>Existence in the MOU and FA of an explanation of the link between the proposed intervention and their strategic contribution to one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process</p>
01_A_ONG	I.1.1.2	<p>The FA clearly explains the link between the intervention and its contribution to one of the Barcelona process objectives: the establishment of an area of peace and stability based on principles of human rights and democracy, and the development of a free and flourishing civil society.</p> <p>Strengthening the capacities both of civil society organisations and creating a positive environment by supporting the Algerian public services (ADS) to deal with the civil society issues are directly linked to the objective of the Barcelona process.</p> <p>The CSP &NIP (2002) and NIP 2005-2006 also refer to Algeria’s the full backing of the Barcelona process , as well as to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).</p>
02_A_Tpt	I.1.1.2	<p>There is no specific mention in the FA to one the objectives of the process but the intervention links clearly to the realisation of part of the process. The strategic importance of the intervention to promote growth and investment is clearly spelled out in the project documents.</p> <p>Sources: D5, D1, D3</p>
05_E_TEP	I.1.1.2	<p>The description of the new institutional arrangements highlights the commitment to international trade. The FA for TEP A, notes that a new trade law was enacted in 2002. Furthermore the Min of Economy and foreign Trade was split and a new Ministry of Foreign Trade established which entirely focused on international commerce. This is a strong signal of the commitment (by Egypt) to enhance trade and establish MoFT as the key interlocutor and beneficiary of TEP A. [see D2] This is of course consistent with the objectives of Barcelona, although it does not necessarily follow that it was driven by Barcelona per se, as there had been a change of government etc since, and IMP before hand had been slow to get going.</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.1.1.2	<p>No, the FA is simply presented in terms of the provision of humanitarian services.</p>
05_E_TEP	I.1.1.2	<p>“The focus of TEP-B, and the other two trade-related programmes TEP-A (20 million euro Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry) and TEP-C, (6 million euro Technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and more specifically to the Customs Reform Unit), both programmes ending their activities at the end of 2007, was on improvement of trading across borders. Therefore TEP-B should not be seen as an isolated programme; it was intended to be part of a global package, the TEPs. This package would contribute, along with</p>

		other national and donor programmes, to boost Egypt's international trade" [D10].
06_E_Children	I.1.1.2	The FA does not refer to the Barcelona process.
07_E_SAA	I.1.1.2	The Egypt Association Agreement has the following aims: – to provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties; – to establish conditions for the progressive liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital; – to foster the development of balanced economic and social relations between the Parties through dialogue and cooperation; – to contribute to the economic and social development of Egypt; – to encourage regional cooperation with a view to the consolidation of peaceful co-existence and economic and political stability; – to promote cooperation in other areas which are of mutual interest. Doc D4]
08_E_Water	I.1.1.2	There is no specific mention in the FA to one the objectives of the process but the intervention links clearly to the realisation of part of the process. The strategic importance of the intervention to promote growth and social improvement is clearly spelled out in the project documents. Sources, D4
08_E_Water	I.1.1.2	The EU policy objectives chap. 2 of the CSP/NIP 2002-2006 refers and summarizes the Barcelona Process and MEDA objectives. "The CSP strategy will be implemented in compliance with the general policy objectives of the Barcelona Process and taking into account the general and specific guidelines in the Joint Council and Commission Declaration on Development Co-operation (November 2000); and the Communications on Conflict Prevention (April 2001), Human Rights (May 2001)), Mainstreaming Gender Issues (June 2001), and the Strategy for the Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Policy (May 2001)." Source: D6
09_E_Health	I.1.1.2	The context within which the health programme operates is described in the 2005/06 NIP as follows: "The Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 and recent political developments provide the strategic framework for financial co-operation with Egypt. These developments concern in particular, the new communication of the European Commission on the "New Neighbourhood policy (Wider Europe)", the UNDP report on human development in the Arab world, the report of the World Bank on better governance in Middle East and North Africa, the communication of the European Commission on "strengthening human rights and democracy" in MEDA countries, the issues of migrations and justice and home affairs, the outcomes of the Doha agenda on sustainable development and the Johannesburg Summit on environment issues" (source D2)
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.2	YES – The main priorities of EU financial co-operation with Jordan, as set out in the Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 adopted by the Commission in 2001, are i) institution building, trade enhancement and regional integration, ii) stable macro-economic framework and economic reforms, iii) social reforms and human resources development, iii)development of infrastructures including regional co-operation. [D1] Elaborated as follows: "The EU's cooperation objectives with Jordan are anchored in the Barcelona Process, a proximity policy which reflects the political and strategic importance of the Mediterranean region to the EU. The main goals as set out in the Barcelona Declaration and in the Common

		<p>strategy adopted by the European Council in Feira in June 2000 are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · creating an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for human rights and democracy; · creating an area of shared prosperity through sustainable and balanced development and especially the progressive establishment of free trade between the EU and its partners and among the partners themselves with a view to the creation of the wider Euro-Mediterranean free trade area by 2010; · the improvement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the region and the development of an active civil society. <p>This process is underpinned by a network of bilateral relations between each partner country and the EU, embodied in Association Agreements which provide for political dialogue, free trade between each partner and the EU to be established over a transitional period and various forms of co-operation.</p> <p>The MEDA programme provides financial support for the objectives of the Association Agreements and the Barcelona Process. Taking into account the priority areas identified for Community Development Policy, the MEDA programme concentrates on a few key objectives, supporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · development of pluralistic democratic society based on respect for human rights and the rule of law; · the implementation of the Association Agreements, with a particular focus on development of the Euro-Med market; · economic and social reform linked to the implementation of the Association Agreements; · sub-regional cooperation, by encouraging South-South development and economic integration initiatives_helping existing Association Agreement signatories to move to free trade between themselves. <p>[See Doc D1]</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.2	<p>Their meaning has however been taken for granted, which sometimes entails weaknesses in the consistency of the strategy. When analysing the EC strategy documents, the evaluation team could not retrieve any consistent chain of assumptions explaining why and how the support would contribute to achieving major objectives like “conflict prevention” and “mutual understanding” (see 5.2.2). Another logical gap was the lack of explanation of how trade liberalisation was seen as a driver to economic development” [see D13]</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.1.1.2	<p>The FA and similar documents clearly link the present intervention to the realisation of the Barcelona process, especially the European Neighbourhood Policy.</p>
12_L_AA	I.1.1.2	<p>The FA clearly explains the link between the intervention and its contribution to one of the Barcelona process objectives: the progressive establishment of a free trade area. Indeed, the intervention targets the implementation of the AA which will result, among others, in the dismantlement of tariffs, the removal of non-tariff barriers and the enforcement of the legal framework aimed at trade promotion.</p> <p>Source: D6</p>
13_M_Water	I.1.1.2	<p>There is no specific mention in the FA to one the objectives of the process but the intervention links clearly to the realisation of part of the process. The strategic importance of the intervention to promote growth and social improvement is clearly spelled out in the project documents</p> <p>Source: D4, D1, D8</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.1.1.2	<p>The FA does not clearly explain the link between the intervention and its contribution to one of the Barcelona process objectives: the construction of a zone of shared prosperity. However, the intervention, in reforming the budgetary management and the human resources management, will clearly contribute to the stability of the macro-economic equilibrium.</p>

		Source D8
15_M_Fisc	I.1.1.2	The FA includes a long description of the situation and rationale for intervention in the context of the Barcelona process; it serves as a basis for the development of the intervention logic. Sources: D10 (p1 to 6), D11, D12
16_S_VET	I.1.1.2	The FA clearly explains the link between the intervention and its contribution to one of the Barcelona process objectives: the progressive establishment of a free trade area. Indeed, the upgrading of Syrian vocational and education training (VET) system is essential to make Syrian economy more competitive and efficient. Sources D4, D6
17_T_Educ	I.1.1.2	The intervention is directly linked to the Article 46 of the AA. This article indeed specifies that the EU-Tunisia cooperation should aim at bringing about significant improvements in education and training. Source: D1
17_T_Educ	I.1.1.2	The CSP shows that the priorities of the cooperation with Tunisia answer to the priorities of the AA and of the MEDA Regulation. Human resources development is one of the 5 priorities of the CSP 2002-2006. In a context of increased competition and integration to Europe, the modernisation of the education and vocational training is a priority. As far as higher education is concerned, it is foreseen to open the sector to private offer, to decentralise the management of the universities, to increase the yield of the sector and to support the reform of the sector. The NIP identifies the increasing of the employability of the young people as one of the three main challenges of Tunisia. Indeed, the competitiveness and modernisation of the Tunisian economy pass by a qualitative higher education adapted to the needs of the world context. The priority sector –higher education- is therefore clearly linked to the following Barcelona process objective: the construction of a zone of shared prosperity. Source: D3
17_T_Educ	I.1.1.2	The FA and similar documents explain the link between the intervention and its contribution to one of the Barcelona process objectives: the construction of a zone of shared prosperity. Indeed, the economic opening of Tunisia will need a strong mobilisation of the human capital and the development of new skills. Sources: D8, D9
18_T_FAS4	I.1.1.2	The FA and similar documents explicitly links the present intervention to the realisation of the FTA with the EU. The strategic importance of the intervention to promote growth and investment is clearly spelled out in the project documents. Sources D8, D9, D10
19_R_Herit	I.1.1.2	Clearly stated in the description of the objectives of the programme and in all the grant agreements with the operators. Sources: D1, D8 to D16
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.1.2	The needs and the overall objectives of the project were properly defined, but the project purpose / specific objectives do not clearly cover the Barcelona Declaration assignment to the EIB to provide risk capital to make funds available to “undertakings (private or mixed) in the production sector, in particular those that can bring together natural or legal persons who are nationals of a Community Member State and non-member Mediterranean nations or territories”. For this reason the first monitoring report asked for a clarification of the logframe that was prepared by EIB for the second monitoring report and finalised in June 2004. Sources D2, D3

22_R_SMAP	I.1.1.2	The Barcelona process objective and purpose is the root of all SMAP Actions. There is no specific mention (no need) in the Actions Description to one the objectives of the process but the interventions link clearly to the realisation of part of the process, in this case environment (Strategy for the Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Policy (May 2001). Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.1.1.2	The Barcelona process objective and purpose is the root of MEDA Water Actions. Specific mention are made in the Action Plan and projects description to one the objectives of the process. Sources: D2-D4
24_R_Just	I.1.1.2	No MOU nor FA available; a service contract was signed . The political document on which the launch of the Justice I programme is based , is the Valencia action plan which was endorsed by the Conference of EU-Mediterranean ministers. The Valencia action plan is clearly referring to the objectives of the Barcelona Process, especially where “expressing their conviction that the peace , stability and security of the Mediterranean region are a common asset which they pledge to promote and strengthen by all means at their disposal”. After 6 years and following the enlargement of the European Union, it was considered that the Barcelona process should achieve new levels of EU-Mediterranean integration, especially in the field of Political dialogue and security partnership.
	I.1.1.3	Views of stakeholders on appropriateness of the priorities chosen with respect to the objective of the achievement of the Barcelona Process goals
02_A_Tpt	I.1.1.3	Les priorités nationales et sectorielles, et donc les demandes d'appuis du partenaire, ne semblent pas guidées prioritairement par le processus de Barcelone, sauf dans les domaines de l'appui aux secteurs productifs et au commerce
07_E_SAA	I.1.1.3	A key government stakeholder highlighted the relevance of the SAAP. He noted that that lessons were learned from the previous IMP programme which had suffered from staff changes [M79] This is consistent with the background section in the 2002 CSP [Doc D 1] which highlighted weak absorptive capacity of government as a constraint. This stakeholder also sought to address what he viewed as common misconceptions. Whilst a layman would say that trade liberalisation benefits the strongest partner, this is not the case: Europe is 35% of Egypt's exports but only 1% of Europe's imports come from Egypt . Of every US\$1 spent in Egypt on trade promotion produces US\$14 in benefits. Therefore the potential for trade creation is very strong. [M79] The Europeans are satisfied with the progress of SAAP because Egypt is two or three times ahead of other Association Agreements in the region. The programme implementers have excellent relations with every Minister. Flexibility is very satisfactory; in the next phase the partners envisage to ask Ministers to issue a decree nominating key focal points. [M79]
09_E_Health	I.1.1.3	The meetings that took place with Government did not demonstrate this as they were at a health sector level.
12_L_AA	I.1.1.3	This project is clearly aiming at the 2nd pillar of Barcelona. The priorities of the project aim at favouring the establishment of a free trade area but the fact that the projects were so small and dispersed had little chance to make a noticeable contribution to the ambitious overall objectives. Sources: D15, M13, M234
17_T_Educ	I.1.1.3	The priorities chosen (higher education) are perceived as in line with the Barcelona process goals.

		Source M197
18_T_FAS4	I.1.1.3	Meda II interventions have essentially promoted institutional improvements and have provided substantial support to the national administrations. With the ENP this focus on institutions is strengthened et every assistance is linked to an institutional support. In this context the three pillars of Barcelona lose somewhat of their relevance. The programmes are increasingly designed around the institutions that will be associated to their implementation. Source M242
19_R_Herit	I.1.1.3	Partners met indicated that the countries of the South side of the Mediterranean had a very little say in the choices or interventions. All choices have been basically made by the countries of the North Mediterranean. According to several interviewees this was even a rule of the Heritage programme. In practice it was always institutions from the North, more experienced with the ways and procedures of the Commission, who initiated the proposals and looked for partner institutions from the South. These partners have generally been regarded as second grade participants in the projects. Source: M84
22_R_SMAP	I.1.1.3	MEDA countries emphasized their interdependence with regard to environment, the need for a regional approach, increased co-operation, better co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes. They recognised the importance of reconciling economic development with environmental protection, of integrating environmental concerns into the relevant aspects of economic policy and of mitigating the negative environmental consequences which might result. They confirmed their attachment to the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan. Source: D1
22_R_SMAP	I.1.1.3	As stated in the Barcelona Declaration, the Partners will undertake to concentrate appropriate technical and financial support on these actions. The first responsibility for the practical implementation in this context lies with the Mediterranean Partners themselves. In view of the seriousness of the environmental problems faced by the region, the partners will give greater priority to environmental actions within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and undertake to mobilise increased resources to this end.
23_R_Water	I.1.1.3	MEDA countries emphasized their interdependence with regard to water and environment, the need for a regional approach, increased co-operation, better co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes. The areas of action defined by the Participants (*) to the Turin Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting (October 1999) are the baselines of all MEDA Water Projects. - Integrated management of local drinking water supply, sanitation and sewage; - Local water resources and water demand management (quantity and quality) within catchment areas and islands; - Prevention and mitigation of the negative effects of drought and equitable management of water scarcity; - Irrigation water management; - Use of non-conventional water resources (* The European Council, The European Commission, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Syria, The Netherlands, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the Palestinian Authority Source: D1
	I.1.1.4	The recommendations of the evaluations of Regulation MEDA I regarding strategic programming have been taken into consideration in MEDA II Programming
01_A_ONG	I.1.1.4	The NIP 2005-2006 is taking into account the recommendations of the mid-term review and the recommendations in the guidelines that are

		<p>formulated in the Ec communication on Reinvigorating EU actions on HR, democratisation with Mediterranean partners (2003). In particular the recommendation n° 4 to seek a constructive involvement of national authorities.</p> <p>The second programme to support NGP's has been integrated into a national body: the Agence de Développement social. It aims at strengthening associations (local NGOs) through funding their activities while at the same time building capacities within the ADS itself to monitor associations and develop actions in cooperation with them.</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.1.1.4	There is no evidence of this but circumstances have been changing rapidly.
05_E_TEP	I.1.1.4	Yes, clear from the 2002 CSP and that led to appreciation for the need for less ambitious more achievable programmes (and the shift to budget support) [D1]
06_E_Children	I.1.1.4	<p>In 2004 an evaluation was made of the EC Country strategy for Egypt, covering the period 1996/2006. The evaluation analysed the corresponding national indicative programmes (NIP), with a special focus on the period 1996-2002. It also assessed the CSP 2002-2006 and the associated NIP (NIPs 2002-2004) . (MWH/EC/PDM/ODI: Evaluation of the EC country strategy for Egypt- ref 951647)</p> <p>One of the key findings was that there was little explicit mention in the previous programmes of the objectives “stability based on democratisation and peace, security and conflict prevention.” The strategy papers and NIPs do not sufficiently take into account these objectives.</p> <p>The report found that the EC strategy had mainly concentrated on contributing to preserving stability in the economic, social and political sense. The emphasis had been placed on modernising the economy while maintaining social-economic balance. The support was dominated by large Technical assistance based programmes (e.g. Social fund for Development, the Health reform programme and Education EEP) leading to problems of ownership and low disbursement.</p> <p>Recommendation nr 4 was : The promotion of balanced social development and social protection is an integral part of the EEAA (Association Agreement) ; the EC needs to define a clear set of objectives in support of social development and should develop programmes with a focus on policy reform.</p> <p>The EEAA contains objectives to target poverty reduction and the empowerment of poor people with a focus on reform. Target group should be defined and gender should be given particular prominence given the gender imbalances that contribute to the perpetuation of poverty in Egypt.</p> <p>The current NIP 2005-06 has taken into account the recommendation: the NIP is focussing more on poverty issues and on specific target groups (children at risk). Ownership was increased by channelling support through the NCCM. In the EEP the focus is on giving better access to girls to primary education, especially of remote rural areas in the poorest southern region.</p> <p>Recommendation 5 was that the EC should address the EU's strategic goals of democracy and human rights and develop a policy, involving the Government of Egypt and civil society.</p> <p>The EC support is targeting specific problems by financing the UNDP – FGM free village programme, which is especially defending the</p>

		<p>Rights of the girl-child.</p> <p>(see I 111 / The CSP/NIP 2002-2006 refers to the objective of supporting stability and balanced and sustainable socio-economic development. It is considered that the severe underdevelopment of Upper Egypt (the south) and the concentration of Egypt's socially and economically deprived population in that region poses a serious threat to social and political stability and a challenge to the EU's commitment to poverty reduction and social justice.</p> <p>The CSP also focuses on Social Development and the Development of civil society. It highlights the need to address the problem of highly vulnerable and marginalised groups. The EC is supporting institution building measures for those categories and capacity building for NGOs to develop projects for these specific categories.)</p>
07_E_SAA	I.1.1.4	This is clearly justified in the 2002 CSP [doc D1]
07_E_SAA	I.1.1.4	<p>†The 2005-06 NIP [doc D2] includes an analysis of lessons learned from the mid term evaluation and from the lessons learned about the past cooperation:</p> <p>“The EC strategy has, in broad terms, been relevant to the objectives of the Government of Egypt in that the EC has supported actions that have maintained economic, social and political stability. However, a major impediment to the success of EC activities has been the lack of overall appetite for reform in Egypt as well as low absorption capacity for large programmes.</p> <p>A number of lessons have been learned and since deconcentration of EU assistance to Egypt, the dialogue and consultation with Egyptian stakeholders has improved significantly, leading to the design of more focused activities. Moreover there has been an improvement in the overall donor coordination effort from the EC and the Member States which is now more effectively targeted, and has measurable outcomes.</p> <p>The EC has supported the Government of Egypt's gradualist short term objective of maintaining stability by supporting job creation and moderate reforms. The EC also provided assistance to the private sector of the economy. Thus, in looking at the future, the EC must consider whether it should give proactive support to more dynamic economic, social and political reforms in Egypt.</p> <p>The EC has provided until now some valuable "bottom up" support to private sector development, but the main achievement towards supporting economic reform has been the Association Agreement, which has the potential of being the catalyst for wider economic and trade reform.</p> <p>The promotion of balanced social development and social protection is an integral part of the Association Agreement. The evaluation report recommends that future EC assistance to Egypt better defines a clear set of objectives in support of social development and develops programmes with a focus on policy reform”.</p>
08_E_Water	I.1.1.4	The NIP 2005-2006 (§3.4) mentions the mid-term review. Recommendations have been taken into account in the strategy proposed: the dialogue and consultation with Egyptian stakeholders has improved significantly, leading to the design of more focused activities. Moreover there has been an improvement in the overall donor coordination effort from the EC and the Member States which is now more effectively targeted, and has measurable outcomes. The evaluation report recommends that future EC assistance to Egypt better defines a clear set of

		objectives in support of social development and develops programmes with a focus on policy reform. Sources: D7, D12
09_E_Health	I.1.1.4	<p>“The four large MEDA funded programmes committed for Egypt in 1998 represented a very different and innovative response by the EU to co-operation with Egypt. None of the programmes have been given a final evaluation but there are already some clear implications for future programming”. (D1)</p> <p>The response strategy for the period 2002-2006 retains many of the previous priorities but programme take-up must be substantially improved if EU co-operation with Egypt is to escape from the present trap of too few new commitments and low disbursement on existing ones. The NIP 2002-2004 will prioritise actions that are already being identified (TEVT and TEP) or can be identified and committed reasonably quickly. The very large single sector programme budgets under MEDA I correctly reflected the scale of the challenges to be addressed in EU-Egypt co-operation. But in practice they appear to have over-taxed the absorptive capacity in the ministries concerned. The proposed individual programme budgets for 2002-4 are therefore more modest.</p> <p>Egypt has a very mixed record on absorption capacity. Weak institutional capacity and poor policy implementation have been important factors in the slow commitment and take-up of funds during MEDA I although the Social Fund for Development Programme indicates that large budgets can be used effectively if the delivery structure and commitment exists. Commission procedures (now under radical reform) can also be cumbersome and there are important lessons to be learned from the implementation of MEDA I in Egypt. One immediate result has been the priority given by the present Commission to the overhaul of procedures and the early ‘deconcentration’ of staff and responsibilities to the Commission’s Delegation in Cairo.</p> <p>EU co-operation is considered especially relevant to Egypt because of Europe’s recent experience of radically reforming key sectors (technical education and vocational training/TEVT, industrial restructuring, financial sector reform, etc). Egyptian decision makers see the ‘European approach’ to economic and social reform as more appropriate for Egypt than the strictly market approach adopted by some other donors. The choice and nature of interventions should explicitly build on appropriate European ‘value-added’ where possible.</p> <p>The priorities developed for co-operation with Egypt (support to the Association Agreement, to the process of economic transition, and to balanced development) are consistent with the concept of “policy mix”. Policy coherence already lies at the heart of the Barcelona Process and much of the EU response strategy for Egypt is common to the EU’s co-operation and response strategy with other major transition countries. The existing MEDA programmes in basic education and health, and the support to the Social Fund, already ensure that co-operation in Egypt conforms to Commission policy on poverty reduction; and this element is developed in the current programming of support to NGO’s and officials working at the lower margins of the social security system. The recently signed Association Agreement, and complementary measures adopted to establish the Euro-Med Free Trade Area will ensure that the development of compatible policies and strategies is integrated into the management of the EU-Egypt relationship.</p> <p>This strategy will be implemented in compliance with the general policy objectives of the Barcelona Process and taking into account the general and specific guidelines in the Joint Council and Commission Declaration on Development Co-operation (November 2000); and the Communications on Conflict Prevention (April 2001), Human Rights (May 2001)), Mainstreaming Gender Issues (June 2001), and the</p>

		Strategy for the Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Policy (May 2001). (D1)
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.4	<p>The 2002 CSP analyses past cooperation and performance, highlighting both the high absolute level of support and its difficulties:</p> <p>“Despite this overall positive picture EC-Jordan cooperation suffered from a number of constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adjustment support 18: Repeated operations have been necessary with a view to sustain Jordan’s macro-economic framework, which, however, remains vulnerable especially due to Jordan’s high exposure to regional developments. Close cooperation and monitoring with the IMF and regular policy dialogue with the Government of Jordan ensured that the operations could nevertheless be implemented in a timely and successful way. EC support was increasingly linked to accelerating fiscal and structural reforms essential to prepare Jordan for the challenges of future free trade with the EU. <p>The latest facility supported Jordan to introduce a broad VAT system; during design and implementation of the programme EC could build on parallel UK-financed technical assistance working with the Government of Jordan on the VAT reform. The new MEDA regulation takes full account of the recommendations of the evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Timely implementation of technical assistance programmes has been hampered by time consuming procedures for project preparation, approval and tenders 19. In some cases mixed quality of experts and the need for their replacement contributes to further limitation of the impact of cooperation. · The evaluation of EIB managed interest subsidy environmental projects and risk capital operations for Mediterranean countries rated the potential impact high for environmental projects and satisfactory for risk capital operations, where a more innovative approach might have had a greater impact on the economy. Overall, evaluation findings show that relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability could be increased. Synergy of operations between Commission and EIB must be improved through closer strategic dialogue and coordination of medium-term cooperation programmes and EIB-lending policy. [see D1] <p>Overall it appears that the commission is taking into account past experience and also making its support more strategic. However by dropping TA from this programme (and expecting Jordan to recruit whatever experts it required the EC may have gone too far, and contributed to a loss of identity of the programme (as is shown in the Monitoring report [see D7]</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.4	<p>“The EC strategy was not formalised before 2002, when the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2002- 200616 was approved. “MEDA I operated on the basis of three-year indicative programmes, with individual projects being presented to the MED Committee in large numbers, each being assessed on its own merits but without taking into account the broader strategy” (EC, Euromed Special Feature, 2001). De facto, “the highest priority in the EC’s assistance to Jordan was to support the process of economic reforms and the development of the private sector” [D13]</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.1.1.4	<p>Finding Evaluation Regulation MEDA I : The recommendation of the Evaluation of the MEDA Regulation , final report (1999) (p49 and sq.) are specific to governance activities. There are no specific reference found to the evaluation of MEDA I in the documents of this project. The CSP 2002-2006 is taking into account the recommendations of the mid-term review , which continues to be valid for the period 2005-2006.</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.1.1.4	<p>Cfr Memorandum to the EC p 4 (Lessons learnt): Thus far the EC support in the area of HR & GG had mainly targeted the civil society and NGOs. One of the main lessons learnt from the previous years was that support to government bodies and strengthening the consultation between authorities and civil society is also essential to enhance democracy and good governance.</p>

		<p>This recommendation was taken into account. The present programme is mainly focussing on the development of capacities within the governmental institutions, and on the creation of platforms for interaction with civil society.</p> <p>Source: Evaluation of the EC support to Jordan (2007) -Cfr pp 2 – 3 in NIP Jordan 2005-06</p>
13_M_Water	I.1.1.4	<p>The NIP and CSP mention the mid-term review. Recommendations have been taken into account in the strategy proposed through a strong political support for the reform of the administration and in this particular BS programme the application of the “Loi 10-95”.</p> <p>Source: D3</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.1.1.4	<p>The CSP indicates that the recommendations of the MEDA I evaluation have been taken into account in the strategy proposed. The 14th Recommendation of the MEDA I evaluation has been taken into account in this intervention: as the political support is strong for the reform of the public administration, the choice of the budget support instrument appears appropriate.</p> <p>Source D3, D7, D8</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.1.1.4	<p>The current project clearly follows the recommendations 14 and 15 of the MEDA II mid-term evaluation.</p> <p>Source: D8, p100-101</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.1.1.4	<p>The recommendations of the country strategy to pursue support to public finance reforms and to engage into a reform of the tax system are followed.</p> <p>Source: D7, p. 66</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.1.1.4	<p>The 9th Recommendation of the mid term evaluation of MEDA II is well observed in this case (deepen analysis of reform strategy; clarify how MEDA/ENP can help governments to put reforms in place. The CSP for 2007-2012 formulates clearly a diagnostic on need to focus on investment climate and the appropriateness of SAF to support the reforms.</p> <p>Sources: D7 p.98, D13 p12</p>
19_R_Herit	I.1.1.4	<p>Although there is probably no link between the recommendations of the MEDAII mid term evaluation and the decision to launch the Heritage II programme, this programme fits well with recommendations 5 and 6 of the mid-term evaluation.</p> <p>Source D7, p. 97</p>
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.1.4	<p>See: JC 11.7.</p> <p>Moreover, the 2001 evaluation of the financial assistance for the MEDA countries managed by the EIB on behalf of the EC concluded that risk capital operations were very relevant for the private sector development. It recommended a more active participation of the EIB in the search for new projects and partners and an improved complementarity between activities of the EIB and the Commission. Both recommendations have been taken into account by the EIB with the establishment of local offices in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco and the strengthening of the cooperation between the operational service of the two institutions.</p> <p>D11, M197</p>
22_R_SMAP	I.1.1.4	No mentions of the mid-term review.
23_R_Water	I.1.1.4	No mentions of the mid-term review.
	JC.1.2	<i>Strategic and programming documents refer to and support the efforts of the partners to achieve one or several of the three objectives of the Barcelona process</i>

	I.1.2.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a reference to the partners' priorities and their link to the Barcelona objectives
02_A_Tpt	I.1.2.1	Yes p.3 §3.II Renforcement du Développement économique (Réforme du secteur public/privatisation ; liberalisation des infrastructures) Source : D4
04_WB_Relief	I.1.2.1	Does focus on poverty reducing measures, and there is the linkage that this can assist in supporting peacemaking.
05_E_TEP	I.1.2.1	<p>The priorities developed for co-operation with Egypt (support to the Association Agreement, to the process of economic transition, and to balanced development) are consistent with the concept of “policy mix”. Policy coherence already lies at the heart of the Barcelona Process and much of the EU response strategy for Egypt is common to the EU’s co-operation and response strategy with other major transition countries [D1].</p> <p>The recently signed Association Agreement, and complementary measures adopted to establish the Euro-Med Free Trade Area will ensure that the development of compatible policies and strategies is integrated into the management of the EU-Egypt relationship.[D1]</p> <p>From an economic perspective, the partner needs (growth of the private sector to generate jobs etc) are clearly specified in the 2002 CSP [D1]</p> <p>According to the Country Strategy Evaluation published in February 2004, the EU-Egypt Association Agreement has been the most significant factor in facilitating opening of the economy (Objective A). EC trade-related measures – the Trade Enhancement Programme (TEP) and the Industrial Modernisation Programme (IMP) - were evaluated as relevant and appropriate. The TEP has contributed, inter alia, to significant progress on customs simplification. The IMP offered appropriate responses in principle, although it was felt to have had little impact on issues such as promoting increased foreign direct investment and capital flows from the EU to Egypt. [D9]</p>
06_E_Children	I.1.2.1	Both CSP and NIP refer to the policy agenda o the Government of Egypt. There is a longer term national plan (1997-2017) and a shorter series of five year plans. Among the government’s priorities are the social reforms, which have lagged behind on economic reforms. The governments’ policy agenda with respect of the international donor community is carefully modulated to reflect Egypt’s overall foreign policy objectives. (CSP p6) The government is concerned to engage NGOs in the social development sector. (CSP p14)
07_E_SAA	I.1.2.1	Yes – highly strategic. However the 2002 CSP notes substantial delays in signing the AA and questions the level of commitment to reform [D1].
08_E_Water	I.1.2.1	<p>NIP 2005-2006 refers several times to the Barcelona priorities: §3.3 (policies), §5.1 (FEMIP/EIB) §II.2.3 (specific objectives TEMPUS IV programme), and §II.3.3 (Democratisation, human rights, civil society). CSP /NIP 2002-2006 refers also in several chap. to the process: §6.1 (EU response strategy): “Meda funded co-operation with Egypt will accordingly target Barcelona objectives and will reflect EU concerns that Egypt completes its ambitious programme of economic, political and social transition which is the only credible guarantor of Egypt’s position as a stable and prosperous democratic Euro-Med partner.”</p> <p>The Egyptian water policy is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · increasing the water supply; · recycling the wastewater; · rationalising the usages (in particular irrigation);

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · reducing the water pollution; · minimising the losses. <p>Sources: D2, D3, D7, D12</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.1.2.1	<p>Yes, clearly written up in the 2002 SCP [see D1] - good consistency as shown below:</p> <p>“King Abdullah II, since his accession to the throne, has encouraged broad public-private partnerships to design strategies and define medium- and long-term action plans to meet Jordan’s social, economic and political challenges. In that spirit he created a permanent Economic Consultative Council, composed of high level representatives of the public and private sector mandated to formulate reform strategies, and various Royal Commissions to bring forward specific reforms. Thus, since 1999, several policy documents were established, among which are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · “Jordan Vision 2020”, a comprehensive document defining strategies and benchmarks for dynamic leadership of the country, enhanced public-private partnerships, improved international competitiveness of Jordan’s economy, enhanced trade liberalisation, modernisation of the business environment, improved infrastructure (telecommunications, transport, water, environment), development of skilled human resources. · The “REACH initiative” defining the bottlenecks and challenges to advancing the development of a world-class information technology (IT) industry in Jordan; · Related to this is the “e-government initiative”, for which a task force was created, chaired by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The initiative relates to IT development inside government, communications within the government, communications between government, business society and citizens. It has become part of the more comprehensive public sector reform. <p>A matrix for public sector reform defining priority areas has been agreed. This includes: e- government; civil service and judicial reform; and creation of more efficient civil service institutions. It defines overall objectives (transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, equity in access to services etc.), time-tables and institutional responsibilities. The Minister of Administrative Development is charged with overall implementation. Since 2000, the Royal Commission for the Development of the Judiciary has guided reform in this Domain [see D1].</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.1.2.1	<p>The CSP & NIP strategic documents refer to the priorities of the partner country, explain the broad national reform programme and link it to the Barcelona process. Jordan is a country that is strongly committed to the reinforcement of cooperation with the EU towards common objectives.</p>
12_L_AA	I.1.2.1	<p>The CSP 2000-04 explicitly refer to and explain the policy priorities of the GoL. The GoL developed a vision for growth based, among others, on the liberalisation of trade and economy. Lebanon embarked on follow-up actions in 2000-01 directly aiming at trade liberalisation: opening up to trade through the AA, accession to WTO and to the Arab Free Trade area, export promotion, reducing tariffs, etc. These actions clearly aim at the Barcelona process objectives of the progressive establishment of a free trade area.</p> <p>Source: D2</p>
13_M_Water	I.1.2.1	<p>p.5 §3 Institutional development / Poverty reduction (increasing access to basic services)</p> <p>p.26 §3 Environmental protection – Support to the water sector: Water resources are one of Morocco’s primary concern with respect to the environment</p> <p>Sources: D5, D4</p>

14_M_PubAd	I.1.2.1	The CSP explicitly refer to and explain the policy priorities of the GoM. The main orientations of the Economic and Social Plan of the Government (2000-2004) clearly aim at the Barcelona process objectives of accelerating the pace of sustainable socio-economic development. The Plan indeed focuses –among others- on economic development (growth, diversification, agriculture) and institutional development (reform of the administration and of the public enterprises). Source D3
14_M_PubAd	I.1.2.1	The FA refers to the partners' priorities and shows the link with the Barcelona objectives. The intervention is clearly presented as necessary for Morocco to cope with changes in the international environment and challenges of the socio-economic development. It is therefore linked to the Barcelona objective of accelerating the pace of sustainable socio-economic development. Source D8
15_M_Fisc	I.1.2.1	All documents refer to the Government programme of reform of the fiscal system. This government programmes aims primarily at achieving national objectives but these are indispensable also for the achievement of the medium term economic stability that is a prerequisite for the economic pillar of the Barcelona process; Sources: D2,D3,D4,D5, D6,D9,D10,D11
16_S_VET	I.1.2.1	The CSP 2000-04 explicitly refer to and explain the policy priorities of the Government of Syria. The GoS initiated some economic and political reforms since the nomination of a new government in 2000 but there is still a lack of a comprehensive policy agenda for modernising economic and political structures. There is no explicit mention of GoS strategy as far as VET is concerned but human resources development is clearly important in a context of opening of trade and industry to international competition. Source D1
17_T_Educ	I.1.2.1	The CSP explicitly refers to and explains the policy priorities of the Government of Tunisia. The main orientations of the Xth Plan clearly aim at the three objectives of the Barcelona process: the establishment of a common area of peace and stability, the construction of a zone of shared prosperity and the rapprochement between people. The development of human resources is one of the GoT priorities and comprises two main axes: to increase employability and develop the knowledge-based economy. Source D3
18_T_FAS4	I.1.2.1	Strategic documents, and programming documents related to this intervention refer to the adhesion of Tunisia to the Barcelona process. Sources D3, D4, D5, D6, D8
19_R_Herit	I.1.2.1	Several references in RSP/RIP of the link between cultural aspects and Barcelona process but no specific reference to this being a priority of the partners. Source: D8
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.2.1	There is no explicit reference as such, but there is a general priority in the MEDA countries to increase investment.
	I.1.2.2	Existence in the MoU and FA of a reference to the partners' priorities and their link to the Barcelona objectives
01_A_ONG	I.1.2.2	Algeria is recovering from a long period of instability due to terrorism. The return to peace, stability and security is seen as a condition sine qua non by the Algerian government. (CSP p 1) . Following the objectives of the Barcelona process , the EC cooperation can support the efforts of the country by consolidating the rule of law and good governance, in order to help the country to return to internal stability and the development of business. The FA does not focus on the country's policy priorities and links to the Barcelona objectives. The analysis focuses on the weaknesses of the civil society organisations. It also explains the sector context and the difficulties encountered by the Agence de développement social (ADS) which is the partner-beneficiary institution. (FA annex II)

04_WB_Relief	I.1.2.2	Because this programme has been designed in a way that minimises direct engagement with Hamas, this is not evident. However earlier documentation from 2004 reflected a process of dialogue with the Palestinian Authority.
05_E_TEP	I.1.2.2	The Financing Agreement (TAP) refers to the Association agreement, together with WTO membership, as setting the scene for the programme by facilitating – over a transitional period of 12 years – free access for all industrial commodities and to a significant extent agricultural products - whilst this does not explicitly refer to the Barcelona process, it is implicit. [D2]
06_E_Children	I.1.2.2	In the FA (p21) the intervention logic is explained and reference is made to the strategy of the Government of Egypt to put child welfare at the centre of the nation's agenda. The well being of children is considered to be a sensitive indicator of overall sustainable development. Reducing poverty is one of the major development objectives of Egypt. Poverty is especially severe in the rural southern regions. The FA makes little reference to the Barcelona objectives. The document gives an overview of the intervention , its partner institutions and specific target groups.
07_E_SAA	I.1.2.2	Yes, clearly set out in D1, D2 and D4.
08_E_Water	I.1.2.2	The FA refers broadly to the Euro-Med partnership but there is no chapter summarizing the national priorities although the water sector is largely described as one of the most crucial for Egypt. Source: D4
10_J_SectRef	I.1.2.2	Yes, eg the FA includes the following: [see D5] The Sector Reform Facility (SRF) focuses on private sector development, investment promotion and export development and is consistent with the priorities of the Jordanian Government's agenda for reform. The SRF is also coherent with the EU-Jordan Neighbourhood Action Plan that notably aims at enhancing trade, investment and growth.
11_J_HRGov	I.1.2.2	The MOU refers to the process of political reforms on which Jordan has embarked. The Support to HR & GG aims at assisting Jordan in enhancing political reform with the object of establishing a more democratic society. Better governance , promotion of democracy and respect for HR constitute core objectives of the EU external policies. The project and Financing plan fit into the complementarity sought between the political dialogue and financial assistance, and between the MEDA and EIDHR programmes. The FA analyses the partner country's priorities and links them to the ENP (Barcelona process).
12_L_AA	I.1.2.2	The FA refers to the partners' priority of trade liberalisation which is clearly linked to the Barcelona objective of the progressive establishment of a free trade area. Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.1.2.2	The FA refers broadly to the Euro-Med partnership but there is no chapter summarizing the national priorities although the water sector is clearly described as one of the most crucial for the Kingdom. Source: D4
15_M_Fisc	I.1.2.2	Cf I121
16_S_VET	I.1.2.2	The FA does not clearly refer to the partner's priorities. The programme has however been designed following an identification and a feasibility mission. It clearly aims at contributing to the improvement of competitiveness of Syrian enterprises and is therefore linked to the

		Barcelona objective of the progressive establishment of a free trade area. Source D6
17_T_Educ	I.1.2.2	The FA describes the sectoral approach of the authorities as far as human resources are concerned. It describes the priority axes of the Xth Plan as regards higher education: employment, the knowledge-based economy and competitiveness. Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.1.2.2	Yes Sources: D8, p.15
19_R_Herit	I.1.2.2	Clear references in the financing proposal to the repeated affirmation by the MPC at various international conferences that the third chapter of Barcelona is important and that a regional approach is necessary. Source: D1
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.2.2	Cf. II21 and JC11
22_R_SMAP	I.1.2.2	All interested Parties involved in the procedure, recognize environment as a national and regional priority issue, and accepted unanimously the concept of a prioritisation approach for the Short and Medium-term Action Programme (SMAP). Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.1.2.2	Participants in the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Local Water Management in Turin, 18 – 19 October 1999, (...) - Stressing the priority given to water in the Barcelona declaration of November 1995; - Considering the need to identify and analyse eventual changes in water demand and use due to changing production patterns and restructuring of economic sectors; - Noting that water consumption has increased by 60% in the Mediterranean during the last twenty-five years and continues to do so; at the same time, available water resources are becoming increasingly scarce, threatened and fragile and impacts on the population and the environment are already considerable; (...) - Considering therefore, necessary to anticipate and promote better integrated strategies and water management policies; agreed to the following points: (...) The importance of water resources in social, economic and environmental terms needs to be acknowledged at all levels and integrated into sustainable development policies; (...) Greater priority should be given to sustainable water demand management within the framework of integrated water policy; (...) Improved water management in urban and rural areas, especially disadvantaged ones, needs special attention in order to provide access to clean water and to avoid inefficient use Sources: D1, D2
	I.1.2.3	Views of stakeholders on appropriateness of the priorities chosen with respect to those of the partner
01_A_ONG	I.1.2.3	The Ministry of Social affairs (through its agency ADS) has acknowledged the role that can be played by civil society in responding to certain needs of the population (esp. at grassroots level). ADS needs “capable partners” to cooperate with at local and grassroots level (in the wilayas). Capacity building of NGO’s (associations) is considered appropriate. No seminar was organized with stakeholders..
06_E_Children	I.1.2.3	The stakeholders agree with the choice of priorities and stress that the choices are in line with the GoE strategies or vision. It is stated that the Civil society has an important role to play in the development of the country, especially at local and grass-roots level. However there is

		<p>no real common vision on how the civil society should be involved, how it should be organised, which institution should support, manage and control the NGO and CSO sector, at the various levels. The interaction between the State and the Civil society is still in development itself . It is pointed out that good governance should also be pursued by the NGO & CSO sector.</p> <p>Another EU programme in the governance sector is supporting the Development and capacity building of the Federation of NGOs and Foundations (NIP 2005-2006) . This Federation was created in 1964 , under president Nasser, and has played a “dormant “ role. The Federation of NGOs has published a directory of NGOs and foundations. There is no real database.</p> <p>The Ministry of international cooperation (GoE) is aiming at a more active supporting and monitoring role for the Federation. The idea is to map the NGOs and local development associations and to expand the PMU (programme monitoring unit). In the future there would be a closer monitoring of progress in all projects (of civil society/ starting by those funded by EU).</p> <p>The aim of the support to the Federation is to turn this institution into a body that will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be a support to the NGOs and CSOs - provide services (eg translation centre /project funded by EU) - provide support at proposal writing & procurement issues - develop standardized accounting rules and formats - map the NGOs & foundations
08_E_Water	I.1.2.3	<p>The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development was part of the discussion when the BS was discussed between the EU and the Government. At that time the EU was a new incomer in the sector and it has been appreciated that the EU joined the on-going efforts and activities. Although it is the EU that took the initiative for BS, they joined the process and by chance it was “just in a good time” to support the reforms. The conditions were decided together in a collaborative effort with the help of some consultants. The various conditions were all agreed upon a fair dialogue. The conditions were crafted together, some conditions being difficult some easy to achieve. It was a blend of different reforms with different levels of difficulties.</p> <p>BS approach and Programme approach are both needed because the TA is often very useful for capacity building. If BS approach need to be focused on a sector and a core activity, conditions to reach must be balanced between “easy and difficult” ones. If one fails it must be possible to balance with another, so that in nearly any case the money can be released. There must be a core idea but the conditions cannot be too narrow.</p> <p>Sources: M192</p>
09_E_Health	I.1.2.3	<p>“Coordination with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health is a challenge. They don’t sit around the same table. It took a few months to have the Minister of Finance engaged and accessible. It is likely that there was pressure from the Prime Minister plus the incentive provided by the potential funding, described as “interest of money”.</p> <p>Confirmation regarding the frustration of the ministries that the money is allocated through Ministry of Finance in the budget support mechanism. “they don’t see the money”.. Ministry of Health complained. [M120] This point needs to be reiterated in the assessment of budget support as a mechanism.</p>

10_J_SectRef	I.1.2.3	Some issues reported in the monitoring report [D7] re the choice of indicators and instrument.
12_L_AA	I.1.2.3	Stakeholders mentioned that the Lebanon NIPs -which focus on trade and PSD- fit in the Lebanese agenda as trade is a top priority. Source: M185
13_M_Water	I.1.2.3	Réforme au départ non souhaitée par le gouvernement marocain. La Commission a néanmoins décidé d'y allouer 50 millions d'euros, devenus 120 millions lorsqu'en fin de période de programmation on s'est aperçu qu'on disposait encore de 70 millions. La Commission a une logique partielle et d' « accountability » dans la zone MEDA vs logique UE avec les pays de l'adhésion. Dans la zone MEDA, la Commission n'y met pas les moyens et ne demande pas non plus de réformes systémiques. Il faudrait néanmoins réfléchir à une stratégie de réformes à 3 ans pour avoir des résultats macroéconomiques. La conditionnalité externe reste néanmoins un moteur nécessaire pour la mise en œuvre de réformes. Source : M160
17_T_Educ	I.1.2.3	The Commission intervention, focusing on the reforms in higher education, is appropriate to the priorities of the partner. Tunisia is engaged in a massive development policy in the education field and more recently in a deconcentration policy where higher education is active. The higher education sectoral policy is part of the global Tunisian development strategy. Sources M197, D12
19_R_Herit	I.1.2.3	Cf. I.1.1.3. Most stakeholders met voiced the view that the programme was entirely managed from Brussels and the interventions initiated and coordinated by institutions from the North of the Mediterranean so that little initiative was left to the partners of the South who generally consider they had no say in this programme. In general for regional programmes, it is regretted that the Delegations do not promote or make efforts to raise awareness about opportunities for regional cooperation. The low degree of ownership of regional programmes regarded as North South rather than South South programmes has been repeatedly mentioned by the interviewees in all country visits. In Delegations there was generally no information about how the regional programmes had been identified and prepared, although some representatives considered that these programmes, although they had little or no impact, were important and were now being deconcentrated which would permit better identification with the partners. Sources: M84, M191, M67, M101, M148, M115, M74, M368
23_R_Water	I.1.2.3	All interested Parties involved in the Turin Declaration recognize water and sanitation as a priority issue. Sources: D1, D2
	JC.1.3	<i>The strategic and programming documents aim at maximising regional cooperation</i>
	I.1.3.1	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of a proposal of interventions that valorise and take advantage of the cooperation between the MPCs and establish cooperation networks between them and between them and the European partners
01_A_ONG	I.1.3.1	The NIP 2005- 2006 refers to the new orientations of the EU and the framework created by the ENP.the guidelines are mentioned , and one of the guidelines recommends that “as much as possible efforts should be made for the dialogue (between civil society and authorities) NOT to be limited to the national level but also to reach out to civil society organisations working at <u>regional level</u> .” The present programme (FA) also allows for the support to regional networking. The programme ONG II also aims at promoting EU-Algerians exchanges between young people to promote the dialogue between cultures. The intervention targets exchanges between 30 Algerian and 30 European organisations. (NIP 05 p 20-21)

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04_WB_Relief	I.1.3.1	This relief project is designed as a quick disbursement mechanism to reduce the chance of long power cuts. It responds to an emergency and it is therefore justifiable that it is not part of a strategic approach, and, as noted already there is no CSP in WB&GS.
06_E_Children	I.1.3.1	The present project is concentrating on interventions that are benefiting specific local target groups of the population (children at risk). However the National institutions develop contacts at regional level and participate in conferences on topics related to their field of work that are organised with European support.
06_E_Children	I.1.3.1	The CSP (p9) points out that Egypt is a major regional power, which is to be considered as the pivot of three areas: African, Arab and Euro-mediterranean. Egypt's position as a key player in the Euro-Med partnership is the main determinant in Meda programming. (p 20)
07_E_SAA	I.1.3.1	This is central to the twinning concept.
08_E_Water	I.1.3.1	i) (FA) The Programme is a kind of "meeting point" of several development activities in the sector and seek to establish strong cooperation between Member States: Development of National Water Plan by the MWRI (with Netherlands support); Decentralization of water management; development of Water users associations (with support by KfW, Netherlands); Financial Sustainability: introduction of cost-sharing arrangements (study by KfW); Development of a Water Quality Unit and an Environmental Quality Unit within MWRI in connection with the Ministry of State for Environment (support by Netherlands). ii) CSP/NIP 2002-2004: §7.8 Higher education co-operation: TEMPUS participation (indicative costs 5,5 M€ yearly) – Social & cultural goals of Barcelona (to contribute to the reform and development of higher education, understanding and dialogue of cultures) Sources: D4, D5
09_E_Health	I.1.3.1	This is not a regional programme – however improving health outcomes (and in particular addressing Egypt's very high population growth rate) is of great interest to European partners. However Health and Population issues do not come out strongly in the available documentation.
10_J_SectRef	I.1.3.1	The trade liberalisation agenda includes a focus on exports to the EU and strengthened regional trade links see [D1].
10_J_SectRef	I.1.3.1	The response strategy is mainly bilaterally focused. MEDA cooperation with Jordan will focus on the following priority sectors: · Trade enhancement and institution building, · Stable macro-economic framework and economic reforms, · Social reforms and human resources development, · Development of infrastructures including regional cooperation. · Strengthening of pluralism, civil society and the rule of law. Trade enhancement, institution building and regional integration [D1]
11_J_HRGov	I.1.3.1	Jordan plays an important role in the Peace process in the Middle east and in the political dialogue. The project itself focuses on national democratic development. The NIP refers to the EC Guidelines "Reinvigorating HR in the Mediterranean area", in which complementarity will be sought between national and regional dimensions. (NIP p 5) There is supposed to be a complementarity with the EUROMED Justice programme. The Rider mentions that the programme is

		complementary to regional initiatives such as the EuroMed Justice programme.
12_L_AA	I.1.3.1	Programmes such as the support to the AA somehow valorise the cooperation between MPCs in the sense that they help existing Association Agreement signatories to move to free trade between themselves. Source: D2
12_L_AA	I.1.3.1	With the priority given to the reform of the higher education system and to the promotion of TEMPUS, the CSP recognises the important role of higher education in the field of human resource development and of educational exchange in promoting understanding between cultures in the Euro-Mediterranean region. Source D2
13_M_Water	I.1.3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support programme for the implementation of the AA and the European Neighbourhood Policy (trade related areas) and to support South-South free trade agreement within the framework of the Agadir initiative (15 M€) • Participation in the TEMPUS III Programme: to contribute to the reform and development of higher education, understanding and dialogue of cultures (8 M€) Source D3
14_M_PubAd	I.1.3.1	The CSP mentions that the integration of Morocco in the Euro-Mediterranean space will go through the reform of the transport sector. It further states that the second FEMISE report (2000) highlights the link between the inadequacy of the transport systems and the weak level of the South-South trade between Mediterranean partners. The NIP 2002-2004 therefore includes the strategy for the development of regional infrastructure initiatives. Source D3
14_M_PubAd	I.1.3.1	With the priority given to the reform of the higher education system and to the promotion of TEMPUS, the CSP recognises the important role of higher education in the field of human resource development and of educational exchange in promoting understanding between cultures in the Euro-Mediterranean region. Source D3
15_M_Fisc	I.1.3.1	No reference in this area. But not really applicable. Sources: D2, D3, D4, D5,D6
16_S_VET	I.1.3.1	There is no such evidence
17_T_Educ	I.1.3.1	With the priority given to the reform of the higher education system and to the promotion of TEMPUS, the CSP recognises the important role of higher education in the field of human resource development and of educational exchange in promoting understanding between cultures in the Euro-Mediterranean region.. Source D3
17_T_Educ	I.1.3.1	This intervention does not valorize cooperation between MPC. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.1.3.1	This is advocated in each CSP for Tunisia. Support to growth and private investment is viewed in this perspective also. D3, p15 e.g.
19_R_Herit	I.1.3.1	This intervention is precisely one that pursues that objectives. Heritage II projects must involve at least 2 EU countries and the largest

		possible number of MPC. Sources: D1, D2
19_R_Herit	I.1.3.1	All projects of the programme are built on the regional dimension and establish cooperation networks. Sources: D8-D16
21_R_FEMIP	I.1.3.1	This is part of the objective of the FEMIP that is designed as a regional instrument. See background note at beginning of fiche.
22_R_SMAP	I.1.3.1	The SMAP Programme is intended (i.a.) i/ to strengthen the coherence and secure synergies with existing multilateral programmes and legal instruments, ii/to encourage North / South, South / South and North / South / South co-operation ; iii/ to become the common basis for environmental purposes (policy orientation and funding) in the Mediterranean region, responding to national / regional needs and ensuring public support through wider consultation processes including civil society; at the same time, to appear attractive to other donors, investors and international financial institutions. Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.1.3.1	(...) Decision makers, institutions, water managers and users should be aware of the interaction and complementarity of their roles and encourage the development of a "culture system" directed to water that aims to change behaviour in order to achieve sustainable water management; Good co-ordination, complementarity and synergy among existing organisations and activities in this field are indispensable; (...) Endeavour to implement the themes and priority actions of this Action Plan drawing on the complementary nature of existing organisations and structures in the region and in each country. Source: D1
24_R_Just	I.1.3.1	The EuroMed Justice Programme is entirely funded by the EC MEDA Programme and falls under Chapter 1 of the Barcelona Declaration: the Political and Security chapter. Its aim is to set up an inter-professional community of Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Registrars at the service of an open and modern justice reinforcing the rule of law and the effective pursuing of human rights. The guiding principles of the Justice 1 programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the strengthening of cooperation among Euro-Mediterranean partners in the field of justice • the promotion of an exchange of knowledge , experience and best practices • the creation of mechanisms allowing for the practical implementation of this cooperation through, for instance, the development of a Euro-Mediterranean network in the field of judicial cooperation (source: EMHRN-report 2008)
	I.1.3.2	Existence in the CSP/RSP and NIP/RIP of references to the articulation between bilateral and regional/multi cooperation and of mechanisms to promote it
01_A_ONG	I.1.3.2	The CSP/NIP 2002-2004 mentions the fact that Algeria also benefits from regional programmes such as MEDA democracy/EIDHR (chapter B7-7) : there have been 17 bilateral actions since 1996. Algeria has also been involved in 4 regional programmes: the support to lawyers (avocats) and Arab human rights associations; support to trade unions, support to organisations defending women's rights and equal opportunities; and finally a pilot programme on penal detention. (CSP p 18)
04_WB_Relief	I.1.3.2	The 2007 document "EC Financial assistance to the Palestinian People" highlights the following: The most significant development in the EC's assistance programme in 2006 was the creation of the Temporary International mechanism

		(YTIM) in June with an initial mandate of three months. The TIM was created by the EC and EU Member States and formal endorsement by the European Council. The TIM's mandate was to provide direct assistance to the Palestinian People without funds passing through the Hamas-led PA Government. TIMS ensures the provision of essential social services and utilities and provides social allowances to those with low incomes and those suffering social hardship.
05_E_TEP	I.1.3.2	The importance of trade as an engine for growth and job creation is highlighted in the CSP
07_E_SAA	I.1.3.2	Yes, clearly set out and especially relevant for the Association Agreement [D4].
09_E_Health	I.1.3.2	Not much focus on this.
10_J_SectRef	I.1.3.2	The proposed EC co-operation focus in Jordan promotes overall EU trade policy (trade liberalisation, creation of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area) and the development policies adopted by the Commission and EU Member states. These place priorities on poverty reduction, integration of developing countries into the global economy in a sustainable way, liberalisation of economies, good governance and human rights. The potential for extension of trade relations between EU and Jordan will be facilitated by the AA. Support for the implementation of the Agreement will cover Industrial and Intellectual Property rights (problems with their respect concern esp. pharmaceutical products) and positively impact on the application of WTO rules in Jordan. [D1]
11_J_HRGov	I.1.3.2	Mention of FEMIP: (EIB) EIB has strengthened its financial partnership through the creation of a specialised instrument : the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and partnership The Rider mentions that the programme is complementary to regional initiatives such as the EuroMed Justice programme.
12_L_AA	I.1.3.2	The CSP clearly states that the EU strategy in Lebanon will take full account of the Euro-Med Regional MEDA Programme and its implications for regional integration. It is mentioned that “support for economic reforms will be co-ordinated with such regional programmes in the industrial sector as ‘EURO-MED Market’, and the Innovation/Technology/Quality’ programmes, and the future programme on SME development”. In the field, there is no evidence of any articulation between bilateral and regional programmes. Source: D2
14_M_PubAd	I.1.3.2	The NIP 2002-2004 includes the strategy for the development of regional infrastructure initiatives. Cf I131
15_M_Fisc	I.1.3.2	Cf I131
16_S_VET	I.1.3.2	There is no such evidence
17_T_Educ	I.1.3.2	The NIP 2002-04 mentions that the support programme for the AA, which aims at reinforcing the capacities of the public administration, will be implemented in close coordination with the Regional programme EuroMed Market. The NIP also mentions that the activities of the Industrial modernization programme will be implemented in complementarity with regional activities. Source D3
17_T_Educ	I.1.3.2	This intervention is not the object of an articulation between bilateral and regional programmes. Source D8
19_R_Herit	I.1.3.2	The project has no specified link with bilateral interventions. Sources: D1
19_R_Herit	I.1.3.2	Similarly individual projects do not seem to be linked to bilateral interventions.

		Sources: D8-D16
22_R_SMAP	I.1.3.2	See I.1.3.1 Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.1.3.2	See I.1.3.1 Source: D1
	I.1.3.3	The rationale for intervening via bilateral and/or regional/multi-country levels is explained in the strategic and programming documents
01_A_ONG	I.1.3.3	There is no reference in the CSP/NIP to regional programmes except for the EC Communication to the Council and the European parliament, Reinvigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final Among the measures that are recommended (n° 7) is the development of national and regional action plans on HR and democratisation with MEDA partners which are willing to step into this exercise. A special financing was foreseen for countries that adopted national action plans in the course of 2004. The special allocations were to give the MPC that made progress in this field the opportunity to benefit from extra funding in 2005, that were not necessarily linked to the sector of HR & D. The Euromed Justice I project was launched in 2004 and targeted the whole MEDA region, in the field of Justice. The Justice sector was still very much isolated within national borders. The Justice authorities and professionals did not have many contacts among themselves nor with their neighbouring countries. Even if there was a specialised professional training, this was most often quite academic, without exchanges of experience with other countries. This is exactly what the EuroMed Justice I programme aimed to achieve. The programme was implemented during 3 years, realised 30 activities with a budget of 2 M€. It allowed for 505 members of professional Judiciary institutions to participate, together with experts and colleagues from Europe. The focus of the programme was on the Combat against Terrorism, Drugs and money-laundering, Trafficking and organised crime. (cfr Final Report on the implementation of the MEDA/CEPOL programme (01/03/2004 to 31/05/2006)
01_A_ONG	I.1.3.3	EUROMED Jeunesse is a regional programme in which 600000 € were allocated to the Ministère de la Jeunesse et des sports, of which 450.000 € for Algerian associations involved in working youngsters and informal education. For projects with organisations from EU MS. To be realised before the end of 2008.
04_WB_Relief	I.1.3.3	Yes, this is documented
05_E_TEP	I.1.3.3	As I.1.3.2
06_E_Children	I.1.3.3	Little reference in the programme documents to regional cooperation. The programme focuses on the national level.
07_E_SAA	I.1.3.3	The documentation assumes a prior understanding of what the Association Agreement means.
10_J_SectRef	I.1.3.3	The evaluation report confirms this [see D13]
11_J_HRGov	I.1.3.3	No specific reference to international regional cooperation in the field of this intervention
12_L_AA	I.1.3.3	The rationale for intervening at bilateral level is not explained in the FA but seems obvious in that case since the project supports a bilateral EU-Lebanon agreement.

		Source D6
15_M_Fisc	I.1.3.3	Rationale is obvious
16_S_VET	I.1.3.3	There is no such evidence
19_R_Herit	I.1.3.3	It is justified in the documents by the willingness of the beneficiaries and the general view of the Mediterranean partners that for this type of intervention a regional approach is commendable and should be preferred. Source: D1
22_R_SMAP	I.1.3.3	Each priority field of Action has a national and regional rationale (IWRM, Waste Management, Integrated coastal zone management, combating desertification) Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.1.3.3	Each Action has a national and regional rationale (see specific objectives) Source: D3
	I.1.3.4	Views of stakeholders on the appropriateness of the choice and mix of the levels of interventions
01_A_ONG	I.1.3.4	So far there have been no exchanges at regional level.
06_E_Children	I.1.3.4	Stakeholders point out that it is difficult to access information on regional cooperation and opportunities to participate in this programme. In Egypt this information is not circulated through the Ministry of Cooperation, but through the Ministry of international affairs. There is no focal point at the Delegation for this programme. Regional cooperation is often organised by sector. (source : M67)
05_E_TEP	I. 1.3.4	Regional Lesson-learning The experience of the Egyptian TEPs experiences were regarded as so successful that their experiences were shared in a regional conference that was held in Cairo, and the TEP design will be replicated by adapted to different MEDA countries: Morocco, Algeria and Syria. The Project Officer in Syria consulted the Cairo office for background information and design documents in order to design the Syrian TEP. It is also worth noting that TEPs will be shared in the DG Trade Brochure as a success story. This is under preparation and has yet to be released. [M222]
09_E_Health	I.1.3.4	“Regarding budget support projects, they are complicated in being linked to the Ministry of Finance. We would prefer if in the future we get “normal” projects like those we used to get in the past (technical assistance). [M8] The matrix is a complicated tool to digest. It took us time to understand and comprehend. Linkages are not working properly because, for example, we had difficulty in the release of the second tranche due to conditionalities related to financial reform. The MoF committed itself to a program that it can’t implement within the timeframe. The design documents were technically constructed by MoHP but they were reviewed and approved by MoF. After signature we discovered that we could not commit to it”. [M8] As part of the process of developing the program there were consultations with the Ministry of Finance regarding the financial issues. The remaining items were derived from the strategy of the Ministry of Health. Although there is no consolidated strategy within the health sector

		the overall direction was explained to the team that developed the project to conceptualize it.. [M8]
12_L_AA	I.1.3.4	Several stakeholders mentioned their interest for regional programmes and that the Commission did not focus enough on the regional approach. Sources: M960, M524
22_R_SMAP	I.1.3.4	Good North-South cooperation (many projects and bilateral programme) but no regional cooperation. Apparently there seem to be no expectation for regional cooperation, except of course with the riparian countries of the Nile river. Source M37

	EQ2	‘To what extent are the Commission’s bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?’
	<i>JC.2.1</i>	<i>The selection of interventions is based on a shared analysis of the needs of the beneficiary MPC</i>
05_E_TEP	JC.2.1	There is little information on the preparatory process but monitoring reports are very positive on these aspects.
09_E_Health	J.C.2.1	It is very difficult to identify from the available documentation how the Matrix was developed and what lies behind it. More information is needed. The evaluators of this intervention are concerned that the Delegation had no institutional memory and could not locate the formulation documents in the system or in hard copy – being managed in practice “totally blind” in terms of institutional memory.
15_M_Fisc	JC.2.1	Abundant evidence that the answer is affirmative
21_R_FEMIP	JC.2.1	Consultation made by Commission staff with a sample of stakeholder showed that the main reason for choosing the EIB as a provider of risk capital were the availability of risk capital (not widely available from other sources), the size of risk capital, its pricing maturity and EIB’s speed of appraisal. All respondents believed that, without EIB, it would have been more difficult or impossible to obtain financing from alternative sources. Without EIB support some end users (SME) would not have received funding and other end-users would have received less funding. Opinions of operators met during this evaluation confirmed this. Source: D17, M184
25_A_MLA	JC.2.1	By definition such operation, concluded on the basis of a long partnership between the EIB and the financial group TLG, addressed well defined needs of the beneficiary who pays for the services of the EIB.
	I.2.1.1	Existence in the programming documents of a reference to a consultative process and an analysis of the needs
01_A_ONG	I.2.1.1	The NIP refers to consultations with the Algerian authorities, in general. The FA does not mention it. The present programme is the continuation of the previous ONG I support programme for civil society organisations. As mentioned in the NIP 2005 , the present programme was aligned with the Algerian agenda on Rule of Law, by focussing on two projects : ONG II and Police II . (NIP p 9)
02_A_Tpt	I.2.1.1	The context chap. of the FA describes the background and liberalisation impulse decided by the Government and the programme inclusion in this process. Source: D5
02_A_Tpt	I.2.1.1	Pour ces projets sectoriels, le contenu est défini et les termes de référence sont préparés par Bruxelles avec implication des DG sectorielles. Ceux-ci sont axés sur l’échange d’information, la mise à disposition, l’uniformisation des concepts, ensuite ils sont déclinés par pays. La préparation se fait à Bruxelles puis une délégation est choisie pour passer les contrats. Les programmes de la DCE sont ambitieux : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sur les réformes envisagées

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sur leur taille • ils sont multi-volets et multi-ministériels ce qui pose problème pour la mise en œuvre. <p>Source : [M40]</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.2.1.1	The EC efforts have been driven by the so-called “quartet”
05_E_TEP	I.2.1.1	<p>The response strategy for the period 2002-2006 retains many of the previous priorities (eg covering the MEDA 1 programme) but programme take-up must be substantially improved if EU co-operation with Egypt is to escape from the present trap of too few new commitments and low disbursement on existing ones. The NIP 2002-2004 will prioritise actions that are already being identified (TEVT and TEP) or can be identified and committed reasonably quickly. [D1]</p> <p>The very large- single sector programme budgets under MEDA I correctly reflected the scale of the challenges to be addressed in EU-Egypt co-operation. But in practice they appear to have over-taxed the absorptive capacity in the ministries concerned. The proposed individual programme budgets for 2002-4 are therefore more modest [D1].</p> <p>Egypt has a very mixed record on absorption capacity. Weak institutional capacity and poor policy implementation have been important factors in the slow commitment and take-up of funds during MEDA I [D1]</p> <p>TEP A: Lengthy design discussions following the rejection of the original proposals and the subsequent separation of TEP A and B may have played a role in catalysing increasing ownership of the process by the Egyptian authorities.</p>
05_E_TEP	I.2.1.1	TEP B: Streamlining trade operations has been one of the major topics of the economic dialogue between Egypt, the European Union, and other donors. The Association Agreement signed between Egypt and the European Union had highlighted the need to speed up structural reforms intended to strengthen the competitiveness of Egypt’s products on foreign markets ¹ . TEP-B Specific Financing Agreement (SFA) provided in Annexes II & IV an outline of the Macroeconomic Framework and Egypt’s Export performance prevailing at the time of the signature of the Agreement. [D10]
06_E_Children	I.2.1.1	<p>Egypt is an active participant in the Barcelona process and has signed an association agreement with the EU in 2002. The elaboration of the Country strategy has drawn heavily on discussions with representatives of the Egyptian government , as well as on consultations with EU Member States and other donors.</p> <p>Two components of the present project are multi-donor interventions.</p>
06_E_Children	I.2.1.1	The National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), established in 1988, is the highest national authority entrusted with the policymaking, planning, coordination and monitoring & evaluation in the areas of child protection and development. Its Technical advisory Committee (TAC) is headed by the First Lady of Egypt , H.E. Suzanne Mubarak. The NCCM has national coverage , with departments in the governorates.

¹ Financial Agreement, Annex 1.2 page 18

		<p>The NIP 2004-2006 included the first EU bilateral Governance & HR programme with Egypt. The EC launched an identification – formulation mission, but encountered major difficulties, and in the end experts were hired to associate all stakeholders into the development of the programme in view of reaching an agreement with the GoE. Lengthy discussions of over one year finally resulted into the 5 mln programme. (Every word and sentence was turned upside down, M112)</p> <p>The EC initially wanted to support NGOs directly (e.g. children at risk, refugee program) but the GoE wanted that state bodies would benefit (as well) . The final programme has state partners for each of the components of the governance sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCCM, National council for childhood & motherhood - NCHR, National council for Human Rights - NCW, national council for women - Central audit authority - National Federation of NGOs <p>(Source: M219)</p> <p>Egypt is one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) following the World Summit for children 1990. An extended national plan called “The decade for the Protection of the Egyptian Child” was launched in 1989 by the President of Egypt, and renewed with “ the Second Decade for the Protection and Welfare of the Egyptian Child” (2000-2010). The decades objectives are the re-integration of children under difficult circumstances , to their schools, families and communities.</p> <p>In 2002 the European Commission undertook a baseline study, identifying children at risk as an area for intervention with a view to reduce poverty. In 2003 an agreement was reached to a) develop a programme focusing on children at risk, b) on strengthening the MOSS NGO departments in charge of NGOs, in order to improve their services to civil society , and c) to build the capacities of civil societies participating in the Children at risk programme. (APR 2006-07 p9)</p> <p>In May 2007 the Financing Agreement between the EU and the GoE /NCCM was signed. In October 2004 a Presidential Decree was issued authorizing the implementation of the programme which started in march 2005. (Source: APR 2006-2007)</p>
07_E_SAA	I.2.1.1	This is comprehensively presented in the programming documents [D1, D2, D4]
08_E_Water	I.2.1.1	Explicit in the FA which describes in details the background and water resource issues in Egypt, especially regarding the environment (a critical issue is at any growing rate, the ability to preserve the Nile’s dilution capacity) for which the Government expressed a crucial need. In the water sector particularly, public investments have been identified, decided and implemented according to rules which were “not always in line with rational principles” (leading in waste in investment costs and in their ensuring O&M costs, inappropriate monitoring devices, inadequate pricing policy etc.) An integrated management of the water resources including all aspects of the water cycle with strong economic measures is essential to preserve the natural resources and to allow a sustainable development. Sources: D4
09_E_Health	I.2.1.1	The policy matrix includes a number of institutional changes envisaged and anticipated dates for these but it is not evident from the

		<p>available documentation of the process by which these were reached, and the Delegation was unable to clarify this as it lacked formulation reports and institutional memory.</p> <p>This really was not forthcoming in any of the meetings – however documents revealed some aspects of the process eg the work McKinsey. [see D9 and D10]</p> <p>Delegation respondents note that other health sector indicators could be (more) appropriate eg:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear subsidy mechanism for the poor 2. Quality of care provided to the poor.. minimal standards 3. Measurement on health system. Impact, assessment, effectiveness... A reliable HMIS solution to measure how effective the health system is. 4. Sustainability indicators. Affordability, equity and access 5. Regional indicator. Measuring imbalance between lower and upper Egypt; financing per-capita, to prove that we are reducing upper Egypt poverty and marginalization. <p>Source: M10</p>
09_E_Health	I.2.1.1	During the process of developing the program: it was reported that there were consultations between Min of Health and the Ministry of Finance regarding the financial issues. [M8]
10_J_SectRef	I.2.1.1	The documentation reports that this is Government policy. A large number of file notes are available which highlight the process that was undertaken in preparing the programme. This seems to have been collaborative, although concern was expressed about overlapping institutional responsibilities [eg see D7 and D8].
10_J_SectRef	I.2.1.1	The EC's strategy has been aligned on Jordan's priorities in a dynamic way. Notwithstanding that the EC has provided only a minor share of external assistance to Jordan, it has managed to accompany all major shifts in the Government's strategy during the period under study and, in addition, has sometimes contributed to putting new issues on the Government's agenda through a mix of systematic dialogue and technical assistance. [D13]
11_J_HRGov	I.2.1.1	<p>The FA points out that the programme rests on three priorities set by The Government of Jordan in its political agenda: (a) the development of an independent media; (b) the promotion of the economic and political role for women; and (c) the development of an independent judiciary system.</p> <p>There is explicit reference to certain governmental statements, such as King Abdullah's speech in Parliament in which he highlighted that the foundation for achieving comprehensive development in Jordan is "to consecrate a society of collaboration and cooperation, built upon a solid foundation of justice, equality, equal opportunities, and respect for human rights. There is also reference to the reform plan developed by the ministry of Justice , the Justice Upgrading strategy (JUST) and to the reform process of the Media legislation on whichth government has embarked.</p> <p>The present project is part of the same CSP 2002-2006. In the second phase NIP 2005-2006 the programme in the field of HR & GG was adjusted to meet the concrete needs of the country. Although there is no mentioning of specific meetings, it may be assumed that the programme was developed on the basis of a consultative process with the various stakeholders and partner institutions, as well as</p>

		with civil society. (FA pp 1-8)
12_L_AA	I.2.1.1	The CSP mentions that the liberalisation of trade is a priority of Lebanon's policy agenda. The FA stipulates that even though Lebanon's efforts for trade liberalisation are important, Lebanon will need to pursue its modernisation process. It further states that the Lebanese authorities requested the Commission to support a programme targeting the implementation of the AA. Sources: D2, D6
13_M_Water	I.2.1.1	The FA describes in details the background and water resource issues in Morocco, for which the Government expressed a crucial need. Dams that were promoted during decades do not render the expected results and even worsen some part of the environment: an integrated management of the water resources including all aspects of the water cycle with strong economic measures is essential to preserve the natural resources and to allow a sustainable development. Source D4
13_M_Water	I.2.1.1	CSP/NIP: One of the 4 main challenges facing Morocco (...) is to increase the efficiency of the public sector, reduce the vulnerability of the country, in particular with regard to the drought. Sources: D5, D4
14_M_PubAd	I.2.1.1	An analysis of the needs took place before the elaboration of the intervention. Indeed, the FA presents the main characteristics of the Moroccan budgetary management system and the one of the human resources management system. Source D8
14_M_PubAd	I.2.1.1	Between January 2002 and April 2004, seven joint missions took place in Rabat for the identification of the programme. An information mission took place from the 7th to the 15th of January 2002. A preparatory mission jointly conducted by the Commission and the WB took place from 18 to 29 March 2002 to examine the feasibility of a common Commission-WB programme. Sources D14, D16
15_M_Fisc	I.2.1.1	FA and project fiche reveal a strong preparation (including preparatory missions with IMF) and consultation. In 2004 an analysis of the process of modernisation of the fiscal system and its administration in Morocco has been conducted and shared with the Government of Morocco and donors. The document includes reference to further cooperation with the UE with respect to TA. This study served as a basis for the design of the programme. Sources: D9, D10, D13, D19
16_S_VET	I.2.1.1	The CSP explains the policy agenda of the Syrian government. Reference is made to the institutional, social and economic reforms initiated by the Government. Education will contribute to make the economy more competitive but no reference is made in the CSP to education. Source: D1
16_S_VET	I.2.1.1	The FA mentions that identification and feasibility missions have been conducted before the design of the programmes. It also mentions that the findings of both missions were validated by the Syrian stakeholders in workshops, each followed by a MoU signed by both the representatives of the Syrian Government and of the Commission. Source D4
16_S_VET	I.2.1.1	During the identification mission for the MVET programme, a participatory workshop has been held in June 2003 to validate the choices of focus sector of the programme: ready made garment and engineering maintenance. In December 2003, a participatory workshop that validated the conclusions of the feasibility mission took place. It was attended by representatives of the main VET and

		Labour market Syrian systems and approved the logical framework of the programme. Source: D8
17_T_Educ	I.2.1.1	An analysis of the needs took place before the elaboration of the intervention. Indeed, the sectoral policy related to higher education and the strategic document of the MERST allowed the identification of the main challenges. Two main challenges have been noticed: the quality of the courses and the recurrent costs. Several consultations have been held with different consultative structures: the council of the presidents of universities, the national evaluation committee, and the council of the university at the level of each university. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.2.1.1	FA includes proceedings of the negotiation of the assistance, and this is one of the three documents framing the implementation of this SAF. Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.2.1.1	The level of appropriation of the reforms is very high and the government has a good capacity to transform policy programmes into implemented activities. This on the one hand has facilitated the policy dialogue because the government had a clear view of its intentions and a high absorption capacity, on the other hand, it has been at times a source of difficulty because of the reluctance of the Tunisian Government to go beyond what it had internally envisaged. In such context it has been essential to maintain a continuous dialogue at the level also during the implementation phase and to nurture the dialogue with the analysis of the intermediate results achieved by the reforms engaged. Source M206
19_R_Herit	I.2.1.1	Heritage II follows Heritage 1 and takes stock of the 16 projects that have been conducted under the first programme. The Financing Agreement states clearly the extent to which the programme reflects a common vision of the beneficiaries and the Commission. Source: D1
19_R_Herit	I.2.1.1	The final evaluation of the programme highlights the good cooperation at design level. For some projects it is stated that the programmatic approach identified the objectives at the outset but that activities were identified on the basis of intensive working sessions with partners. Although this was seen as a risk by the Commission it resulted in a high sense of ownership and permitted to developed activities that were tailored to local circumstances. Source: D2, p. 15
19_R_Herit	I.2.1.1	See also I.2.4.2
22_R_SMAP	I.2.1.1	A participatory approach (to SMAP) was foreseen with the involvement of all Partners in this preparation from the start, through meetings of Euro-Med environmental Correspondents, designated for this purpose within the relevant Environment Ministries. Consultations have also taken place, with the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Co-ordination Unit, with METAP, major NGOs with activity in the region, and other relevant civil society organisations. Source: D1
22_R_SMAP	I.2.1.1	The description of the Actions in the Grant agreement with the various Partners (Institute, Universities, Centres etc) do not refer particularly to a consultative process but are based on identified real problems that the MPC are facing to keep their environment sustainable. The Projects apply a participative approach of consultations with validation of the results by a large number of institutional stakeholders in the countries, which is inherently time demanding. In this respect, the proposed initial durations were generally very optimistic. Sources: D1-D8

23_R_Water	I.2.1.1	Participatory approaches have been foreseen for each action with the involvement of all stakeholders from the start. No programming documents available but the Actions are clearly based on analysis of the needs (the 6 priorities / Turin) Sources: D1, D3, D5
23_R_Water	I.2.1.1	The description of the Actions granted to the various Partners (mainly NGO's, Institute, Research Centres etc) do not refer particularly to a consultative process but are based on identified real problems that the MPC are facing to keep their water resource sustainable. The Projects apply a participative approach of consultations with validation of the results by a large number of institutional stakeholders in the countries. Source: D1
24_R_Just	I.2.1.1	The reasons for launching the programme Euromed Justice are political. The Ministers of Foreign affairs of the EU & MEDA countries agreed on closer political cooperation and a security partnership at the Valencia conference of 04/2002. The conference endorsed a framework document (Action Plan) and asked the Commission to implement it with partners notably through a regional cooperation programme, aimed at the field of Justice , in combating drugs, organised crime and terrorism. It is a programme which scope, aims, and implementation require the consent of the partner countries.
	I.2.1.2	Existence and availability of analytical studies conducted at the identification stage
01_A_ONG	I.2.1.2	The present programme was supposed to be the continuation of the previous ONG I support programme for civil society organisations. A study was made at the end of NGO I , but was not used. There was no remise- reprise, no final report of NGO I was available for the ONG II management (or Delegation). The study aimed at drawing the sociological portrait of the Associations that were involved in the ONG 1 programme.
04_WB_Relief	I.2.1.2	Very slip – they must have been undertaken but are not amongst the available documentation. Given the perceived need to avoid putting money in through the Palestinian Authority, the potential entry points will have been limited – however the available documentation does not explore this in detail.
02_A_Tpt	I.2.1.2	Insufficient material available: no Fiche de Projet and no reference to underlying studies, but the project has been prepared in parallel within the National Transport Strategy.
05_E_TEP	I.2.1.2	Mainly commentary – original documentary sources of the formulation work not seen. “The process of negotiation of TEP-B was long and difficult. Dialogue and consultations were held by the EC Delegation with the Ministry of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of External Trade, the Head of Customs, the Head of General Organisation for Import and Export Control (GOEIC), the Head of Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (EOS), the World Bank and USAID. The Delegation “picked up” certain aspects or actions from the ongoing reform and supported these actions. It is important to indicate that the implementing agencies may not have the complete picture and have difficulty in appreciating the full significance of the programme.”
06_E_Children	I.2.1.2	A baseline study was undertaken in October /November 2002 on behalf of the EC in order to identify areas of intervention focussing on the reduction of poverty. In agreement with the Egyptian authorities it was decided early 2003 to develop a programme focusing on children at risk (street children working children, disabled children and girls at risk of FGM.) (source FA p 19)

		See also additional info above
07_E_SAA	I.2.1.2	Described as being opportunistic in the 2007 CSP. The documentation we have does not demonstrate this but we may be missing quite a lot. Also the EC does have a guide on how to create successful twinning arrangements. [D3]
08_E_Water	I.2.1.2	Not available (no bibliography in the FA). Sources: D5, D4
09_E_Health	I.2.1.2	The overall health reform programme must have been based on considerable analytical work but little sector specific analytical background work by the EC was available, despite asking for it.
09_E_Health	I.2.1.2	As for the (non-finance) areas of focus (on the matrix) items were derived from the strategy of the Ministry. Although there was no consolidated strategy, but the overall direction was explained to the team that developed the project to conceptualize the macro strategy. [M8]
10_J_SectRef	I.2.1.2	The 2004 EC Staff Working paper on Jordan is a good example of analytical preparatory work. [see D2] however although there is reference to macro-economic management it is not clear that necessary PFM assessments were undertaken.
11_J_HRGov	I.2.1.2	The programme is an adjustment within the same CSP, but is focussing more on the government bodies. No studies mentioned.
12_L_AA	I.2.1.2	There is no mention of analytical studies conducted at the identification stage in the documentation available. Sources: D2, D6
14_M_PubAd	I.2.1.2	The FA mentions that national authorities have undertaken important diagnoses and analyses on the two axes of the intervention – budgetary management and human resources management- with the technical support of the WB. “La fonction publique et les structures administratives”, le “Rapport diagnostic sur les rémunérations” published in 2000 and the papers of the working group on human resources management supported by the WB within the framework of the Public Expenditure Review can be mentioned. Sources; D8, D14, D25, D26
15_M_Fisc	I.2.1.2	Document D13 cf I.2.1.1. Identification mission conducted in May 2004 in cooperation with IMF. Sources: D13, D14
16_S_VET	I.2.1.2	Identification / formulation reports have been prepared in 2003. These have not been made available to the evaluation team. Source D8
17_T_Educ	I.2.1.2	Strong analytical developments are presented in the FA. The MDCI requested a support to higher education and a preparatory phase verified that a sectoral policy existed. Legislation was also framing the reforms of the sector. Sources: D8, M123
18_T_FAS4	I.2.1.2	Strong analytical developments in the Fiche de Projet and in the FA. No reference to underlying studies, but the project has been prepared in parallel with a World Bank one. It is likely that preliminary analysis have been shared. Source D9, D8
22_R_SMAP	I.2.1.2	Although not mentioned as such in all Grants, all partners, because of their nature, may refer to a large range of studies and scientific references. Sources: D1-D8
23_R_Water	I.2.1.2	Although not mentioned as such, all partners (particularly European), because of their nature, may refer to a large range of studies and scientific references.

		Sources: D1-D5
	I.2.1.3	Views of stakeholders on the appropriateness of the identification and analysis of the needs
01_A_ONG	I.2.1.3	The previous programme ONG1 did not reach out to other provinces; the communication and information was restricted. In ONG II an entirely new approach was developed. In the provinces regional desks were opened and technical assistance and ‘animateurs’ were available to stimulate the local associations to participate in the call for proposals. Source: MN 12/06
02_A_Tpt	I.2.1.3	Partie algérienne estime avoir besoin de renforcement technique et de transferts de bonnes pratiques mais ne souhaite pas de dialogue sur les orientations (qui par ailleurs sont peu transparentes). Source : M40
05_E_TEP	I.2.1.3	A Delegation interviewee highlighted that TEP was designed to be one program, but the change in cabinet lead to splitting the programs among different owners: Trade and Industry. [M222] TEP B was 40 M Euros divided to two fixed tranches. A delegation stakeholder observed that the Delegation has no right to have a say on what the Ministry of Finance does with the money once it is transferred to the Central Bank of Egypt. Ministry of Industry and Trade got 05 M Euros in the form of IT support out of the €40 Millions. [Observation: this demonstrates some additionality from the budget support, and it is correct to say that the EC should not be targeting its budget support for fungibility reasons, but it would be good to see a clear linkage in terms of budget planning]. [M222] TEP C (not part of this evaluation) was only 6 millions, but the support was complementing the work that was done earlier by the USAID’s Customs Reform Program and the Swiss Fund Program in developing Customs. The Minister was adamant from the very beginning to avoid duplication and competition between different donors, to the extent that they were sharing premises and all programs had one working planning document with activities complementing each other [M222]
05_E_TEP	I.2.1.3	TEP interventions were at different fronts that needed support such as GOEF, EEPC, EOS, TAS. The overall job was well done. Capacities were built and the related sectors in the Ministry benefited quite well. The Sustainability Unit was established to carry on the success and build on what has been done. All components were very good and especially the PSU. It was responsive and very cooperative. TEP B... A key stakeholder noted “We were supposed to get 80 Million Egyptian pounds, as per a previous agreement with the Ministry of Finance, but we only got 405-050 Millions. The funds targeted three projects: the restructure of London Office (ECS), Refurbishment of Hall 2 in the Exhibition Center and IT infrastructure for the Ministry.” [M128] Some interlocuters were confused between the direct cost within the technical assistance contract allocated for procurement and purchasing of equipment and the budget support projects.. It seems that before the adoption of the budget support there has not been some sort of prealable diagnostic study , or a needs assessment to allocate budget properly. [M128]

06_E_Children	I.2.1.3	In the case of the various categories of children at risk, the stakeholders consider that there were many studies and reports (statistics) pointing out that girls in remote areas were not able to go to school, and that these areas needed to be targeted especially. The baseline study on children at risk suggested to entrust a national NGO with the implementation of the children at risk programme. This approach was not followed, as the programme management was given to the NCCM.
07_E_SAA	I.2.1.3	Once at the individual twinning level, this is too slow. Institutions lose interest. [M240]
09_E_Health	I.2.1.3	Coordination with donors was undertaken in order to prevent overlap and ensure complementarity in their initiatives [M8]. At the delegation, it was good to have a sector expert allocated for the project. However, recently the ministry is receiving requests from the Delegation for more meetings. “We just came back from Sharm El Sheikh conference”, in which everything was communicated to all stakeholders regarding the overall strategy, the coming phase, etc. Individual meetings were held with individual interested parties, donors, beneficiaries, etc. The Ministry of Health doesn’t understand the insistence for a meeting now. Why more meetings? [M8] A government respondent noted that “the Delegation is asking for translations of everything to English, whereas the working language of the Government is Arabic. This is a burden on the ministry to take, especially that there isn’t any earmarked budget for budget and miscellaneous expenses.” [M8]
12_L_AA	I.2.1.3	Due to the 2-year delay between design and implementation, the results of preparatory EU needs identification missions were only partially useful ex-post and a systematic re-assessment of allocative priorities after the transfer of at least half the focus of the project did not take place. On the beneficiary side, the Twinning project at the consumer protection directorate has been evaluated as not properly designed (the project focuses on training but there was a lack of human resources to be trained) Sources: D15, M260
13_M_Water	I.2.1.3	At the identification stage the World Bank pointed its concern relative to the lack of realism of certain aspects of the Commission programme. It considered that the realisation of the programmes objectives in 3-4 years was not feasible given that the very ambitious objectives required reforms that would take much more time than anticipated in the Commission’s intervention. Two problems in particular were highlighted: - the development of a price regulatory system in the water sector; the Bank pointed that in two regions the implementation of tariffs reflecting the real cost of water would simply prevent the pursuit of agricultural activities in these regions (Loukos and Sous-Massa) - regarding the reallocation of investment, the Banks expressed concerns about the effect on the optimal management of water in Morocco. Source: D18
15_M_Fisc	I.2.1.3	The QSG Checklist for the formulation phase rates “A” the question “Have key stakeholder and target groups been identified, equity and institutional issues analysed, and local ownership and government commitment demonstrated?” . The Government of Morocco has endorsed the recommendations of the IMF identification mission and introduced several of them in its Loi de Finance 2005, thus even before the launch of the BS intervention. Sources: D12, D14
17_T_Educ	I.2.1.3	Negotiations started in 2003 with the MDCI and the MESRST and an analysis of the situation has been realised. The MESRST was

		envisaging important reforms, which constituted a favourable context. Several reforms were opened: LMD reform, autonomy of the universities, and professionalisation of higher education / renovation of the universities (employability). The programme aims at supporting national reforms to modernise higher education. Sources: M64, M252, M123
18_T_FAS4	I.2.1.3	There is a general recognition that the main participants to the identification and analysis of the needs have been international organisations (Commission, World Bank, IMF) and their consultants together with the technical departments of the Tunisian administrations. It is also widely recognised that the participation of the private sector organisations and operators has been limited. Whereas this is regretted by professional organisation the government, and the international institutions, consider that it is mainly due to the weakness and low capacity of these organisations and not to an unwillingness to consult them. Source: M205, M116, M155
20_R_MEPP	I.2.1.3	It seems that for the Sesame Streets operation the three assumptions made at the beginning of the project: were not realised: peace process did not continue, the readiness of the partners to co-operate was limited, and there was a shortfall in other donor commitments. Source: D2
22_R_SMAP	I.2.1.3	Au départ le SMAP, bien que conçu selon des objectifs non réellement exprimés par les pays MEDA, a suscité l'enthousiasme. La méthode de sélection des programmes a cependant étonné : l'appel à propositions était ouvert à tous types d'organismes (ONG, Ministères, Instituts, centres de recherche et universités du N et du S etc, et même Banque mondiale et NU) donc mélangeant les capacités d'écriture et de constitution des documents de façon fort peu équilibrée. Il était évident qu'un dossier présenté dans les formes par la Banque mondiale avait plus de chances de passer qu'un dossier présenté par le Ministère de l'environnement tunisien. C'est bien ce qu'il s'est passé et sur les 65 propositions soumises, 9 ont été retenues dont 2 seulement émanant d'un organisme du S, les autres étant toutes pilotées par un organisme européen et même la BM et les NU. A l'époque également il semblait plus logique de continuer avec la DG Environnement avec des programmes en cours plutôt que de passer par la DG RELEX aux procédures lourdes et à l'expérience dans le domaine moins claire. Source : M116
22_R_SMAP	I.2.1.3	En bilan des 4 premières années du SMAP (1997-2001) les pays avaient exprimé leur souhait pour un renforcement de coordination mais qui ne s'est pas mis en place (sauf le RMSU mais qui a été mal piloté). La coordination régionale est récente mais finalement s'arrêtera en fin d'année. Les institutions nationales respectives dans le secteur se sont assez vite trouvées en « seconde main » les différents programmes étant pratiquement gérés entre les partenaires N-S.
	JC.2.2	<i>The strategic documents verify that bilateral interventions selected to respond to strategic needs are also priorities of the partner governments</i>
15_M_Fisc	JC.2.2	Idem JC21
21_R_FEMIP	JC.2.2	There is a continuing shortage of equity resources in the Mediterranean region, including (and maybe especially) directed at SMEs. By any indicator, private equity financing in Mediterranean Partner Countries is and remains much less developed than in EU Member States. Private equity vehicles in the region are highly dependent on funds provided by bilateral and multilateral agencies. Existing actors, often captive of banks or financial institutions, are in general quite risk averse and not interested in early stage and/or technology financing. By the same token, certain areas of concentration such as turnaround or infrastructure financing are still virtually not covered. Also, the degree of sophistication in current transactions is overall low (e.g. little use of leverage). There remains an important financing gap, with virtually no private international capital available to back-up the local institutional investors.

		<p>This diagnostic of the EIB is fully endorsed by MPC governments and operators.</p> <p>The response with the risk capital facility is an adequate one because it is conform with market mechanisms, and does not introduce distortions as may be the case with grants from aid agencies.</p> <p>Sources: D2, D3, D9, M218, M210, M184, M205</p>
	I.2.2.1	Existence in the partner government policy documents and programmes of reference to the same needs than those supported by the Commission
01_A_ONG	I.2.2.1	<p>Algeria is recovering from a long period of instability due to terrorism. The return to peace, stability and security is seen as a condition sine qua non by the Algerian government. (CSP p 1) . Following the objectives of the Barcelona process , the EC cooperation can support the efforts of the country by consolidating the rule of law and good governance, in order to help the country to return to internal stability and the development of business.</p>
05_E_TEP	I.2.2.1	<p>In setting out his administration's in September 2000 Prime Minister Obeid listed the following strategies to achieve high (7%) GDP growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatisation under Law 203, disposing of state shares in joint ventures (including joint venture banks), selling stakes in the state owned telecommunications and energy sectors, and making legal provision for the 'corporatisation' of the 43 'economic authorities'. • Infrastructure development including the building of schools and health centres, the extension of energy networks (notably natural gas) the construction of power stations, roads and airports (through private sector BOOT and BOT schemes), the modernisation of ports and the upgrading of water and sanitation systems. • Financial reforms : a legal package, covering mortgages, capital markets, IPR, financial leasing and the establishment of special economic zones. The government intends to quadruple FDI inflows to \$ 3-05 billion annually. • Fiscal reforms • There is a policy commitment to civil service reform (but a reality, especially at times of rising unemployment, of using the civil service as an employer of last resort). The lack of progress in civil service reform, in terms of structure, role, skills and salaries, will ensure that other reforms will be far more difficult to achieve in any area where the government plays a key role. • Not mentioned in the September 2000 statement, but clearly retained as policy, was continued support to most notably the development of a second Nile Valley (Toshka) and the creation of new agricultural areas in Sinai based on Nile water. These are linked to ambitious socio-geographical objectives of resettling population from the overcrowded Nile Delta and Cairo metropolitan regions onto new land. Investment costs in the mega-projects have put considerable pressure on the budget. [D1] NB(Quoting official Gov't policy docs),
06_E_Children	I.2.2.1	<p>Reference in the CSP /NIP to the policy agenda of the Egyptian government (CSP p 4) . The GoE is stressing the need to enhance social development as it has been lagging behind.</p>
08_E_Water	I.2.2.1	<p>§3. Amongst the strategies to achieve high (7%) GDP growth, the Government policy agenda listed i.a.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued denationalisation of public sector interests; - The expansion and modernisation of infrastructure. The government has committed itself to a major programming of infrastructure development including the building of schools and health centres, (...) and the upgrading of water and sanitation systems.

		The relevance of EC interventions is particularly high with regards to the urban environment and water management. Sources: D5
09_E_Health	I.2.2.1	Demonstrated in the CSP [D1]
09_E_Health	I.2.2.1	Spending on public health care is growing, yet still comparably moderate among lower middle income countries. [see D7] The national health care budget is managed in a decentralised way by the Governorates, under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Population. Apart from direct health care funding, a significant part of this budget supports medical training at universities and transfers to public health insurance and curative care organisations. [D10]
10_J_SectRef	I.2.2.1	Yes – the write-up is pretty conclusive in this regard and it flows from the background documents to the Financing Agreement.
10_J_SectRef	I.2.2.1	“The EC has accompanied the privatisation process in two ways: multilateral policy dialogue on privatisation in connection with SAFs, and successful building of the Government’s capacity to manage the privatisation of urban water. □ The EC has accompanied the Government’s shift in its approach to poverty alleviation by promoting a decentralised “bottom-up” strategy based on local development in the poorest municipalities and by increasing the share of its financial commitments targeted at poverty alleviation (from 13% to 21%) whilst none of the four other targeted objectives had its share increased significantly . □ At the same time, the EC support to poverty alleviation fuels the Government’s decentralisation reform and contributes to strengthening the municipalities” [see D13]
11_J_HRGov	I.2.2.1	Yes
12_L_AA	I.2.2.1	The needs to rebuild Lebanese administrative structures and the priority given to trade liberalisation in Lebanon’s policy agenda are clearly mentioned in the CSP, NIP 2000-02, and FA. Stakeholders have also clearly stressed that trade is one of the top priorities of the Lebanese agenda. Sources: D3, D8, M185
13_M_Water	I.2.2.1	See 1.2.1.2
14_M_PubAd	I.2.2.1	The reform of the administration is one of the axes of the Moroccan Economic and Social Development Plan (2000-2004). The Plan aims at redirecting the State on its prior missions, reducing the public expenditure and increasing its efficiency. The FA also clearly expresses that the Commission intervention is resting on the Moroccan strategy on the reform of the administration. Sources: D3, D8
15_M_Fisc	I.2.2.1	Cf I122
16_S_VET	I.2.2.1	The CSP presents Syrian medium.term challenges. Education is not explicitly part of them but the need to put the economy on the track of market.oriented reforms is highlighted. Source D1
17_T_Educ	I.2.2.1	The FA clearly expressed the sectoral approach of the GoT as far as higher education is concerned. The challenges identified relate to the quality of the courses and to the recurrent costs. The Commission intervention inscribes itself within the global framework of the national human resources development policy expressed in the Xth Plan. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.2.2.1	Clear and explicit in the FA. The intervention is inscribed within the Xth economic plan and the Presidential programme 2004-2009. Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.2.2.1	The process of economic reforms is programmed by the Tunisian government. The ownership is very high. Numerous high level

		domestic documents, including presidential programmes, explain the process of reform and its objectives; they are well known in the administration and the day today policy is conducted accordingly. Source: M206,M197, M87, M214, D25
18_T_FAS4	I.2.2.1	A number of conditions in the matrix of conditionalities of the BS have been accepted only with great difficulty by the Tunisian side. The most difficult concerned the insurance sector and in particular the elimination of the rule preventing a majority participation of foreigners in insurance companies Source: M206
20_R_MEPP	I.2.2.1	Cf I.2.1.3 It seems from the monitoring reports that there was no common willingness of the different partner beneficiaries to cooperate on this operation.
22_R_SMAP	I.2.2.1	All MPC have in their policy agenda the sustainability of the environment, some countries giving more emphasis on water (Egypt, Morocco) or waste disposal (Gaza, Tunisia, Algeria). Source: D9, D10
	JC.2.3	<i>The Commission's programmed and/or implemented interventions at regional level are consistent with those programmed and/or implemented at bilateral level</i>
15_M_Fisc	JC.2.3	Not applicable. National intervention obvious.
19_R_Herit	JC.2.3	There does not seem to be bilateral operations linked to or liaising with this regional programme
	I.2.3.1	The rationale for conducting interventions at national or regional level is explained and justified in the projects/programmes documents and confirmed by the partner authorities and the beneficiaries
01_A_ONG	I.2.3.1	There is no reference in the CSP/NIP to regional programmes except for the EC Communication to the Council and the European parliament, Reinvigorating EU actions on human rights and democratisation with the Mediterranean partners – strategic guidelines, EC 2003 (COM (2003) 294 final Among the measures that are recommended (n° 7) is the development of national and regional action plans on HR and democratisation with MEDA partners which are willing to step into this exercise. A special financing was foreseen for countries that adopted national action plans in the course of 2004. The special allocations were to give the MPC that made progress in this field the opportunity to benefit from extra funding in 2005, that were not necessarily linked to the sector of HR & D. The Euromed Justice I project was launched in 2004 and targeted the whole MEDA region, in the field of Justice. The Justice sector was still very much isolated within national borders. The Justice authorities and professionals did not have many contacts among themselves nor with their neighbouring countries. Even if there was a specialised professional training, this was most often quite academic, without exchanges of experience with other countries. This is exactly what the EuroMed Justice I programme aimed to achieve. The programme was implemented during 3 years, realised 30 activities with a budget of 2 M€. It allowed for 505 members of professional Judiciary institutions to participate, together with experts and colleagues from Europe. The focus of the programme was on the Combat against Terrorism, Drugs and money-laundering , Trafficking and organised crime. (cfr Final Report on the implementation of the MEDA/CEPOL programme (01/03/2004 to 31/05/2006)
01_A_ONG	I.2.3.1	Exchanges are ongoing :

		Most recently, in June 2008- a group of Algerian senior staff (cadres) of Algerian penitentiary centres (prisons) went to Spain for a 5 days – training. This seminar is part of the EU programme on the reform of justice (2007-2009). Source: Algerian newspaper: Liberté, 10/06/08
06_E_Children	I.2.3.1	The project is concentrating on specific impoverished regions in Egypt. No regional dimension.
08_E_Water	I.2.3.1	§2 Priority II of NIP 2005-2006: The integrated management of water resources is one of the three components of the EUWI initiative which foresees integrated management plans for water resources in all countries by the end of 2005. Support to the Nile Basin, initiated several years ago by the World Bank and UNDP, has resulted in the Nile Basin Initiative (financially supported by mostly EU Member States) and the preparation of action programmes in the different parts of the basin. The Nile Basin Initiative (1999) aims at a co-operation in integrated water resources planning and management, between the 10 basin countries. As the main user of the Nile water, Egypt is particularly concerned and suggests a wider cooperative development. Egypt's interest in maintaining its current share of the Nile water has led to active foreign policies with upstream states, including Sudan, with full involvement in the launch of the Nile Basin initiative in 1999. This is an issue where water management is the entry point for an overall process of regional integration, in all its dimensions, as well as an important case of building confidence, peace and security in a region subject to many turbulences. In the framework of this initiative, the Commission has proposed to allocate extra funding to support transboundary river basin management in Africa (indicative budget 80M€). Sources: D3,D12
08_E_Water	I.2.3.1	When the EU decided for BS in the WS, EU wisely joined the on-going trends and initiatives already supported by the MS and other donors (also USAID). This has proven to be very relevant, and the overall improvement is effective. EU did not follow new or parallel actions but just jumped into the process of long started actions. This resulted in a strong coherence and reinforced at the end all actions financed by the donors, giving more consistency through a collective direction to the requested reforms. The EU BS in the WS put the reforms in perspective. There is no real SWAp in Egypt but the trend is to organize the sector and set up an overall technical and financial overview, strategy and expenditure framework. "EU put all results in a vessel". There is no MTEF (medium term expenditure framework) for the W&S sector nor for the other sectors. A loan of \$120 M from WB is working on this MTEF which will allow for targeted subsidies. The choice of the approach has been decided with the Egyptian stakeholders, some conditions were considered hard to reach, or easy to reach or even insufficient but all were accepted and agreed as relevant. The (drinking) water resources master plan is the most important goal to be achieved by the HCWW. Nevertheless, to the opinion of NL, the EU seems to have been somewhat soft in the approval of the compliance of the conditions: some were considered completed just because of a positive trend or a willingness were showed and not the reach of the result itself. The BS tool should be used properly with strict earmarks based on clear indicators: the release of funds should be linked only if the results is obtained and not "to encourage" the process. It is important to keep a sectoral approach and not general BS: the tracking of the money is weak, often a black hole. There should be a "ring fence" around the allocated budget to ensure their proper use for the expected results. The national expenses procedures and public expenses review are black boxes and even if there is a "Central auditing Agency" their reports when available do not provide useful information. Sources: M73
09_E_Health	I.2.3.1	This is sector budget support to the intervention is non-targeted budget support.
15_M_Fisc	I.2.3.1	Rationale is obvious in the present case

24_R_Just	I.2.3.1	<p>The RSP/RIP of 2002-2006 point to the fact that –considering the background of extremely serious tensions in the region and notably in the Middle East- greater economic and political stability can only develop if the countries establish or re-establish normal relationships between themselves and co-operate as genuine partners.</p> <p>The RSP (p 8-9) makes a thorough analysis of the changing context: the political instabilities, the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and the potential impact of those developments on regional and sub-regional cooperation.</p> <p>The issues related on the one hand to Peace and Security and, on the other hand to democracy, civil society and the rule of Law are, by their very nature, strongly interconnected within the Euro-Med partnership.</p> <p>It is pointed out that recent developments in the Middle East led to a virtual stalemate in the peace process and that the resolution of outstanding issues –in the respect of international law, continue to require sustained efforts from all parties.</p> <p>Thus in the political domain, the main objective was the establishment of a framework – the charter for Peace and stability- within which the security concerns of the regions could be comprehensively addressed.</p> <p>Enhancing democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law whilst maintaining stability is also seen as a way to make the region attractive for investors and to deepen the rapprochement between EU and MEDA partners. Increased regional cooperation was deemed necessary as regards the promotion of international law, the reforms of the judicial systems, combating organised crime and drugs, and migration.</p> <p>In line with the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers in Marseille (??year) a regional programme on justice and home affairs was to be developed. The events of September 11 called for an urgent international and regional cooperation in the field of justice, fight against organised crime, terrorism and migrations.</p> <p>The EU and MEDA countries had a common interest in jointly fighting organised crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. The EU could offer assistance in sharing best practices in this field. In addition to the exchange of knowledge on the application of different systems, training formed the cornerstone of this cooperation. Efficient international cooperation was deemed necessary in order to be successful at combating international crime and terrorism. (RSP 15 + 20-21/ RIP p 33-35)</p>
	I.2.3.2	The level (regional or national) at which interventions are programmed and implemented has permitted economies of scale and a better response to the needs of the partners
07_E_SAA	I.2.3.2	It looks possible that the programme has been over- ambitious and possibly tries to set up too many twinning arrangements given the relatively tight programme timetable [risk of cancellations] [see D7, M240].
08_E_Water	I.2.3.2	<p>The programme acts on national level and develop new or emerging regional natural levels. The Egyptian Government is entirely responsible for implementing the programme as far as it concerns the reform measures contained in the matrix of disbursement conditions. The beneficiary must ensure directly full implementation of the programme and set up an appropriate implementation and monitoring system in conjunction with the various key players in the reform.</p> <p>Sources: D4</p>

09_E_Health	I.2.3.2	Budget support. Issue of additionality.
11_J_HRGov	I.2.3.2	The intervention is planned at national level, which corresponds to the needs of the partners (national bodies and institutions).
13_M_Water	I.2.3.2	The programme acts on national level and develop new or emerging regional natural levels (Agence de Bassin Hydraulique): the hydrological scale is appropriate to better manage natural resources. Source: D4
15_M_Fisc	I.2.3.2	Cf I231
22_R_SMAP	I.2.3.2	Some Actions programme act mainly on regional level by developing information Centres: (SMAP 6): the main Project objective is to develop and establish a system of monitoring and evaluation (SME) of the impact of the national action programmes (PAN) for combating desertification (PAN/LCD) of the countries signatories of the "Convention contre la desertification" (CCD), initiated by the United Nations. (SMAP 10) objective: Enhancement of regional co-operation and reinforcement of regional ownership of MEDA funded regional programmes. Specific Objective: i) Maximisation of the impact and multiplier effect of the projects funded by the Regional Euro-Mediterranean Programme for the Environment (REMEPE) for the beneficiary countries both at national and regional levels. ii) Higher awareness and increase of the policy dimension/profile of sustainable development in the region. Source: D2
23_R_Water	I.2.3.2	The Regional Monitoring and Support Unit (RMSU- Water), a technical and evaluation support unit was set up through a 4.5 M Euros service contract signed in November 2005 between the EC and a consortium led by the Mediterranean Water Institute (IME, France), the International Office for Water (Oicau, France), and the Finnish Environmental Institute (SYKE). The RMSU provide the needed regional dialogue platform for: - Improvement of performance of the nine MEDA WATER projects (planning and follow-up of activities, and progress toward achievement of objectives) - Improvement of coordination between the MEDA WATER projects (organisation of workshops, facilitation of information exchange) - Promotion of the MEDA WATER programme (preparation of promotion materials) The Euro-Mediterranean Water Information System (EMWIS) aims to: - Facilitate access to know-how in the water sector, especially in the following domains: - Institutional frameworks in the water sector - Available documentation on water - Training opportunities - Research and development programmes - Data administration; - Develop information sharing; - Identify prospects for common outputs and joint cooperation programmes. Sources: D1, D3, D5, D6
24_R_Just	I.2.3.2	In line with the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers in Marseilles (2000) a regional programme on justice and home affairs was to be developed. The events of September 11 called for an urgent international and regional cooperation in the field of justice, fight against organised crime, terrorism and migrations.

		The EU and MEDA countries had a common interest in jointly fighting organised crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. The EU could offer assistance in sharing best practices in this field. In addition to the exchange of knowledge on the application of different systems, training formed the cornerstone of this cooperation. Efficient international cooperation was deemed necessary in order to be successful at combating international crime and terrorism. (RSP 15 + 20-21/ RIP p 33-35)
	I.2.3.3	National and regional programmes covering similar geographic areas avoid duplication and are designed and implemented so as to be complementary
07_E_SAA	I.2.3.3	Twinnings are an EU initiative – no obvious cross-fertilisation with other MEDA countries. Current design of a transport SPSP for Egypt is likely to build upon exiting relationships built up through twinning concerning safety (rail, road, maritime). No formal meeting note on this.
04_WB_Relief	I.2.3.3	Nobody else is funding power supplies.
09_E_Health	I.2.3.3	As above
22_R_SMAP	I.2.3.3	The SMAP, in a general way, meet the following requirements : - be established on the basis of an integrated planning and management approach; - present a positive cost-effectiveness ratio; - to be based on transparent procedures and provide close co-operation at all stages of all interested partners, especially local communities acting through their local authorities and representative organisations of civil society. Source: D1
24_R_Just	I.2.3.3	There is very little evidence of complementarity between the national EC-supported programmes in Meda countries and the regional programme Justice 1. (stakeholders often did not know about the regional programme and the participation in the regional programme was decided at a different level). (eg.Algeria, Egypt)
	JC.2.4	<i>Commission's regional/multicountry interventions reflect common priorities and shared ownership of MPC</i>
21_R_FEMIP	JC.2.4	The risk capital operations are characterised by a large presence of regional projects representing about 24% of the portfolio, in terms of amounts committed. This is significantly more than the share of regional interventions in the total MEDA II (see inventory, annex 3 of this evaluation report)and in sharp contrast with risk capital operations funded under the mandates preceding MEDA II (about 5%). This trend has become particularly noticeable in the past 2 to 3 years and is unique to the private equity industry, which despite the persistence of high trade barriers between Mediterranean Partner Countries, understands the need to consolidate across borders in order to compete against global players. It also results from a deliberate strategy of the EIB attempting to encourage the transfer of know how and to encourage cross border and multinational operators in the region. Sources: D9, M104, M250
25_A_MLA	JC.2.4	Whereas there can be not stricto sensu “common priorities and shared ownership of MPC” since this is particular deal concluded with private institutions not with governments, this operation is clearly profitable for both countries involved. It strengthens the financial sector in Tunisia and permits a development of the leasing activities in Algeria. Good financial governance is strengthened on both sides.
	I.2.4.1	Existence of references to a consultative process and a shared analysis of the needs for the elaboration of the regional and multicountry programmes

07_E_SAA	I.2.4.1	This does not come out very strongly from the written documentation reviewed on Egypt [D1 to D7].
11_J_HRGov	I.2.4.1	No regional consultative process , since this intervention concerns national bodies
19_R_Herit	I.2.4.1	Cf. I.2.1.1. This dimension has been extremely important and present in this programme. Sources: D1, D2, D8-D16
23_R_Water	I.2.4.1	See I.2.1.1
24_R_Just	I.2.4.1	See above I.2.3.1
	I.2.4.2	Existence of structures and mechanisms ensuring the collective ownership of the regional/multicountry programmes
19_R_Herit	I.2.4.2	All Heritage II projects have been developed in partnership involving from 6 (TEMPER) to 14 (MedVoices) partners. In all cases partners were originating from several countries and involved Ministries of culture, universities and research institutes, museums, local authorities, NGOs, private sector. The involvement of ministries of culture was less than under Heritage I and Heritage II attempted a broader involvement of other actors. This proved an indication of outreach to new audiences. Many partners involved sub-partners for different parts of the implementation of the projects and this ensured greater effectiveness and a much wider distribution of activities. This wide participation also enhanced collective ownership. Sources: D2, D8-D16
19_R_Herit	I.2.4.2	In contract the late involvement of some projects partners , e.g. in MediMuses, resulted in local needs not always taken into account in the project proposals, creating reluctance to real commitment among some partners. Sources: D2 p29, D12
20_R_MEPP	I-2.4.2	The project has been built with the very objective of stimulating cooperation between the three institutions partners: TV companies of Jordan, Palestine and Israel. Sources: D1, D2
22_R_SMAP	I.2.4.2	SMAP 2: The Project, being rooted in the General Management Plan for the National Park of Al Hoceima, is given proper support by the involved MPs. There is not any indication that this policy will change in the remaining Project life. Given that the Project will end practically with the delivery of studies any further steps are to be taken by the MPs. At present, in the absence of even a Draft of the Management Plan no provisions can be made on the financial/economic soundness of the plan for the realisation of the National Parc. SMAP 3: Apart from the pilot projects addressed to farmers (water harvesting facilities and distribution of seedlings), the sustainability for the other pilot projects is unclear due to the following: 1) Maintenance aspects and/or financial viability has not been considered yet; 2) The project staff in Palestine and Jordan are less than planned. Sustainability of the hypothetically produced IWMP is unlikely without an institution responsible for its implementation. SMAP 4: The tariff system for the water services to be provided after project completion has been discussed among involved parties and approved, with the beneficiaries themselves respecting existing social consciousness as well. Technical specifications, expertise as well as maintenance guidelines have been provided to the selected bodies which will be responsible to maintain the new systems. The project seems to have achieved to provide an essential non-profit service, taking good care of quality in order to have it as a reference for quality standards, regardless of the political-economic situation.

		<p>SMAP 5: The services of the project are not cost-effective, by themselves. The co-coordinator reports that in both countries there are indications that national and international funds are available for almost fullscale implementation of the current project methodology. It is very likely that the beneficiaries will continue to maintain the created plantations, or even switch to other species, simply because they see a value in the whole concept. There is no phase out strategy.</p> <p>SMAP 6: The Project Authority OSS is an autonomous, non-profit international organisation, created in 1992. Its members are authorities and institutions from 21 African and 4 European countries as well as 5 regional and international organisations. UNESCO has awarded the status of Embassy to O.S.S. and the diplomatic status to its higher officials and recruited experts. Given that the Governments of the 2 countries are determined to use the project results for monitoring the impact of their plans for combating desertification, the financial and economic viability should not be a problem.</p> <p>SMAP 7: The laboratory in Larnaca has been already integrated in the structure of the Municipality. Tetouan, however, has some difficulties to sustain the project results without additional funding and without the support of the local authorities. Even the financing of the consumables required for the operation of the equipment is not guaranteed.</p> <p>SMAP 9: The Project is contributing well to institutional and management capacity building. The degree of real institutional restructuring depends on the national policies and priorities; the Tunisian Agency ANGED is expected to have the financial support of the Tunisian Government, and the Regional Centre of Expertise, to be established soon, will have the same support, with, in addition, the support of actively interested international donors. It is hoped that the METAP beneficiary countries will make use of the services of the Centre.</p> <p>SMAP 10: A sensible exit strategy is developed, involving transfer of its website / Bulletin and support, to the two still ongoing SMAP II projects, to SMAP III TA project. The CH portal is to be transferred to EEA, from the server of which it already runs. It is very likely that beneficiaries will continue making use of CH, which has the potential to evolve, as the Mediterranean equivalent of European Information and Observation NETwork (EIONET). Source: D18, Rom 2005-2007</p>
23_R_Water	I.2.4.2	<p>Beneficiaries and involved stakeholders are in most of the cases well aware of the projects' Overall Objectives (OO), Project Purpose (PP) and expected results, and are keen on participating and contributing. Sustainability is the strongest area of performance for the Euromed Water projects. Nevertheless, a common issue is the unequal willingness of the state actors to actively support project results. Indeed, project results could be promoted by allocating funds and further adapting relevant policies and legislation, resulting in fostering the application and use of project benefits in a more sustainable framework.</p> <p>The projects include extensive formal and on the job training for its beneficiaries. It is reasonable to assume that the project corresponds well to the local perception of needs.</p> <p>Some projects are resorting to modern technology (soil and water physical and chemical analysis lab, long reach excavators, information technology, satellite imagery, etc.): the use (and maintenance) of these technologies deserve to be assessed under local conditions, and the cost effectiveness of electronically based systems. Sources: Monitoring report, D1</p>
24_R_Just	I.2.4.2	In December 2004 a contract was signed with the EuropeAid Cooperation Office of the European Commission (EC) according to

		<p>which the European Centre for the Regions (ECR), the Barcelona's Antenna of the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), is the Programme Management Unit of the "EuroMed Justice Programme".</p> <p>The ECR was created in 1996. Its objectives are to promote regional cooperation within the EU and to ensure coherence in the implementation of Community policies at sub-national level; they are also to develop training programmes launched by the European Commission in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.</p> <p>The EuroMed Justice Programme aimed at setting up an inter-professional community of Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Registrars at the service of an open and modern justice reinforcing the rule of law and the effective pursuing of human rights.</p> <p>It mainly consisted of a 3-year training Programme (01/2005 till 12/07) involving over 500 judicial professionals, in 23 seminars on various key topics. All the MEDA countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) participated in the seminars with a delegation comprised of 2 legal professionals, generally magistrates and/or public prosecutors. The participants were selected through their governments and through national focal points.</p>
24_R_Just	I.2.4.2	<p>The thematic fields agreed during the opening session (December 2004) were discussed in depth by mixed teams during preparatory meetings on each topic; Representatives of 2 EU MS and of 2 Mediterranean partner states (+ PMU) took part in these meetings in order to define the approach, and contents, as well as to define the list of experts, speakers and basic documentation. Each topic was dealt with during 4 seminars.</p> <p>(source: EIPA: End of programme report by PMU/ECR).</p>
	I.2.4.3	Views of the concerned partners on their ownership of the regional/multicountry programmes
02_A_Tpt	I.2.4.3	<p>Espoir que l'UAP sera prise en charge par le Ministère à la fin du projet. Pour pérenniser l'action le programme prévoit la création d'un centre de formation et la formation des formateurs.</p> <p>Source M40.</p>
19_R_Herit	I.2.4.3	<p>In contrast with what is expressed in the documents (cf. I.2.4.2) the partners tended to highlight the fact that they had little say in these programmes. Cf. I.1.1.3 and I.1.2.3</p>
22_R_SMAP	I.2.4.3	<p>There are good co-operation between North and South partners but less between regional partners. Constraints or success depend largely on national authorities involvement and even between national administrative levels (or because of political factors i.a. Israel – Lebanon/WB&GS). Collaboration between European and national partners appears to be an asset and positive, one project only have no European partner and seems to suffer of this.</p> <p>Source: M158</p>
22_R_SMAP	I.2.4.3	<p>Toutes les actions apparaissent plutôt comme des actions bilatérales principalement menées par des organisations européennes. La coordination au niveau DCE est difficile non seulement du fait de cette approche essentiellement bilatérale et en interne, mais aussi parce qu'aucun moyen de suivi (et de temps) ne lui est alloué pour ce suivi. Impression de gaspillage de moyens, ne voit pas trop l'utilité de l'approche et de l'usage du terme régional. Les différents pays n'ont pas manifesté une volonté particulière à ce propos et hormis quelques rares initiatives les échanges régionaux sont limités. Un des seuls points d'intérêt vraiment régional serait la protection des côtes méditerranéennes, point commun à presque tous les pays de la zone mais aussi de plusieurs états européens. Hors le volet « protection</p>

		<p>des côtes » est un projet très localisé et finalement assez limité, et qui comble des choses a même été supprimé en phase III. Si un projet se veut régional et approprié il doit 1) avoir un sens régional c'est-à-dire un intérêt national partagé par d'autres pays (les côtes, la désertification) 2) disposer de moyens adéquats pour en assurer la coordination et la promotion, 3) ne pas se contenter d'appuis type R&D mais réaliser des actions pratiques et des ouvrages fonctionnels ou « pilotes ».</p> <p>Le SMAP n'est pas vraiment un programme régional mais plutôt des programmes de collaborations bilatérales NS. Le SMAP n'est pas fondé sur une stratégie ou vision régionale particulière, mais plutôt sur un ensemble d'actions censées être partagées par la suite entre pays. Les programmes n'ont pas développé de synergies régionales : ils n'étaient pas conçus pour rejoindre un ou des pôles d'intérêts nationaux partagés dans la région. Deux volets auraient mérité plus de concentration de fonds et même éventuellement d'exclusivité vu les montants alloués : la protection des côtes de la Méditerranée et la lutte contre la désertification. S'il y a bien eu des programmes à ce sujet, ils n'ont pas amené de résultats significatifs, faute de moyens appropriés et d'objectifs régionaux clairement affichés. Soit l'UE augmente considérablement les moyens alloués soit elle réduit les domaines d'activités. Le volet coordination est très faible quoique amélioré ces dernières années mais en quelque sorte trop tard puisque le SMAP s'arrête et le programme « Horizon 2020 » démarre sur d'autres initiatives.</p> <p>Source : M136</p>
24_R_Just	I.2.4.3	<p>The Closing conference (Brussels 2007) made a positive evaluation of the EuroMed programme because it allowed for the Judicial professionals to form a network. It allowed to improve their knowledge of each others' judicial systems and to discuss issues together. The programme had a positive effect in each of the countries as it was a opportunity to deepen the various judicial practices of the Meda countries. The programme worked with national focal points in each of the countries. (report of closing conference).</p>
24_R_Just	I.2.4.3	<p>The participants were invited to fill in evaluation forms at the end of every seminar. The programme as a whole was evaluated by 81% of the participants as having been useful /very useful in 100% of the cases.</p> <p>Source: end of programme report</p>

	Q3	To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?
09_E_Health	EQ3	Remember that this is an ongoing programme. There is a relationship with the private sector, which provides some health services and some private health insurance. However this is not a key element of this programme as health service delivery in Egypt is predominantly funded and delivered by the public sector.
	JC.3.1	<i>The Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade have contributed to the creation of an enabling environment for trade oriented activities</i>
21_R_FEMIP	JC.3.1	In June 2004 4 projects were already approved: 1) Egypt: 25 mio for "Upgrading Egyptian Enterprises II"-drawn 4,5 mio, invested in the 4 following projects: a) Egyptian Direct Investment Fund (EDIF), which is expected to disburse funds to its pipeline projects during 2004; b) T3A Pharma Group; c) Regina Food Industries; d) Abu Kir Granulated Urea. 2) Algeria: 6 mio to Algerian Cement Company (ACC)-drawn 6 mio 3) Morocco 10 mio for "Prêt Global Associations de Micro-Credit" (originally proposed by 2 large micro credit initiatives, Al Amana and Zakoura)-drawn 9,3 mio. A smaller, more regionally focused association (AMSSF) joined and will receive the remaining lot. 4) Regional: 3,5 mio for Averroes Finance-drawn 0,33 mio. Averroes Finance is the first fund of funds for investment in private equity funds in the MEDA region. Through it, a Tunisian Fund participated in 2004 =and 2 more should follow. In summary: total funds approved 44,5 mio and total drawn 20,1 mio. Source: D3
21_R_FEMIP	JC.3.1	According to the monitoring reports the Risk Capital Facility has been highly relevant for the modernisation of financial systems and private sector companies and for the privatisation of public enterprises. It was designed to provide much needed long term funds for setting up or promoting productive companies, while at the same time strengthening local institutions, which need to evolve in tune with local financial systems. However, the absence of ex ante detailed logical framework and particularly the lack objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) for: (a) specific objectives, (b) detailed procedures, (c) selection criteria, (d) performance indicators, (e) target beneficiaries make it very difficult to monitor and control the project implementation. Source: D2
	I.3.1.1	A significant share of Commission bilateral and multi-country support has been directed to the reform of the legal and regulatory framework (e.g. tariff dismantlement, access to foreign currency, customs procedures, enterprise registration, competition law, etc..)
04_WB_Relief	I.3.1.1	Power is an essential input for economic activity, but the support given has been short term funding not part of a strategic attempt to deepen the economy or create trade.

05_E_TEP	I.3.1.1	<p>Private sector/trade development lies at the heart of this process. The latest (2007) monitoring reports major progress with a number of initiatives.</p> <p>FTTC has evolved as a professional training institution to deliver training courses and services related to business and trade development using training methods and techniques for accelerating the awareness of the global market needs and competitiveness. FTTC has applied for ISO 9001/2000 certification and an on-site audit is planned for 28/10/07. The beneficiary has continued to develop strong relations with the Institute of Export UK thereby supporting sustainability.</p> <p>EEPC: A new director was appointed and EPPC aims to support the development and promotion of Egyptian exports with the aim of becoming the common platform for export services. 4 Export Councils (Agriculture, Food Industries, Ready Made Garments, and Engineering) were selected, received inputs on developing marketing and communication strategies and are now engaged in dialogue with EEPC. A website has been developed with an excellent Market Intelligence Portal www.eepc.gov.eg/wps/wcm/connect/eepc_en.</p> <p>GOIEF: The decision was taken by ExC to end on-going activities and to re-orient activities. It was agreed with the assistance of all actors (PSU, TBCP, ExC) to develop a plan to assess capacity building, identify the needs of the management and review available resources with the view to develop a more dynamic business oriented organisation more in line with International Trade Promotion Organisations. GOIEF has started implementing the marketing plan preparing monthly reports on exports. Two websites were designed www.goief.gov.eg; www.cairofair.com.</p> <p>Lot 3: C2: The EEAA unit now takes an active role in the periodic negotiations of the EEAA which has far over-reached the envisaged functions of the Unit during the project cycle. Training on EU Law was provided and an Inventory of Egyptian legal texts needing approximation has been signed with comments provided by the beneficiary. The result is that negotiations can be initiated on priority legal areas of approximation with the EU.</p> <p>The Egyptian Competition Authority (ECA) is a young organisation (2 yrs old) which has developed at a phenomenally quick pace as it has brought its first case (cement industry) to court. With media coverage this has touched many layers, bringing about changes in attitude in the community. The Consumer Protection Authority has also been established and is well functioning. EEAA unit is ready for ISO Certification.</p> <p>Lot 3 C3: WTO: The Economic Modelling Internships (France & UK) have been a huge success and have contributed to the institutional capacity building of the WTO Unit. Training and mentoring activities have been implemented and beneficiaries have received hands-on training in order to respond to their own department needs and to those of the private sector. Position Papers have been prepared (Book,CDs were produced). Implementation of Quality Management System for ISO 9001:2000 has been completed.</p> <p>LOT 4: C5: Trade Facilitation: The project extension facilitated delivery (June 07 and mid Nov-Dec 07) of equipment procured for the new calibration labs in GOEIC. Training courses provided by the project exceed the ToR by 450%, eg 63 Internal Auditors, 15 Train-</p>
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		<p>the-Trainers have been trained. It must be noted that equipment delivered in June has not been signed for by TBCP. Acceptance is crucial to ensure that the supplier does not repossess the equipment. Accreditation applications (ISO 1725) for 3 labs have been made and GOEIC labs have been registered for several Proficiency Testing (PT) rounds.</p> <p>Horizontal Issue IT: The IT Strategy (3yr) was agreed by MTI (Nov 06) and a prioritised plan was agreed with TEPA as to which elements the project would assist with implementation. Capacity building has been implemented. A website (final stage) will be hosted by the MTI (http://www.tep-a.com/index.asp).</p>
05_E_TEP	I.3.1.1	<p>“Project management has adjusted exceptionally well to the re-orientation of the project with the introduction of the Executive Committee (ExC Nov 06) comprising private sector members”. [D6]</p>
07_E_SAA	I.3.1.1	<p>This lies at the heart of the aspirations of the Association Agreement approach. However the CSP highlighted delays in signing the AA that were partly attributable to concerns about the hazards of liberalising the economy [see D1]</p> <p>Early example of twinning are for bodies such as the Post Office, which will be public sector bodies (although serving wider business interests). Taking the 16 identified projects (see Twinning list D7) a high share have direct implications for the efficiency and effectiveness of the private sector.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.3.1.1	<p>“The programme is the main vehicle to support the decision of EU and Egypt to upgrade their partnership to the level of an AA. The partnership is expected to focus in creating the conditions for the private sector to play a more active role in development, allowing Egypt to learn from the progress of the EU in this area.</p> <p>Changes have to be introduced to allow the private sector engage in sectors kept exclusively for state controlled companies (monopolies). This calls for legal frame changes, which have to go through parliament. To prepare and propose these changes, though, an administration is needed, which understands the issues and is able to trigger and then apply the changes, and this is the area of expected impact of the programme. While the programme’s perspectives to achieve impact are good, there are risks, e.g. related to the process of drafting new legislation and passing it from the parliament.</p> <p>Experience from other countries of the region indicates that these are lengthy processes with not secured outcome. Thus, although the ensuring of existence of new legislation is far from being within the mandate of the programme, this issue remains a risk for the impact of the programme” (see D5)</p>
08_E_Water	I.3.1.1	Not relevant
09_E_Health	I.3.1.1	This is relevant to the health sector because the private sector is a health provider. However it is one step removed from the EC’s support programme.
10_J_SectRef	I.3.1.1	This lies at the heart of this programme [see D5 matrix].
10_J_SectRef	I.3.1.1	<p>Priority 1: Trade enhancement and institution building comprising two operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the implementation of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement (AA) and

		<p>regional free trade arrangements with Mediterranean partners;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for regional development in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ). <p>Priority 2: Support for a stable macro-economic framework and economic reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic reform facility to contribute to sound public finances__ tax reform and Accelerate the modernisation of the financial sector. See [D1]
12_L_AA	I.3.1.1	<p>A significant share of Commission bilateral support to Lebanon has been directed to PSD and trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 56% of the resources of the NIP 2002-2004 (€45m out of €80m) have been allocated to Trade reforms/ Support for AA. - 76% of the resources of the NIP 2004-2006 (€38m out of €50m) have been allocated to both private sector (€18m) and support for AA (€10m). <p>Sources D3, D4</p>
12_L_AA	I.3.1.1	<p>In practise, over the period 2000-2006, PSD and trade benefited from less support as a part of the commitments initially foreseen for PSD (€18m) has been reallocated to rehabilitation due to war.</p> <p>Source: M28</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.3.1.1	<p>The whole project is directed to the reform of tax system in Morocco, essentially the VAT. The intervention is meant to modernise the system and its administration with the objectives of improving resources mobilisation whereas eliminating the distorting elements of the existing system.</p> <p>Sources: D9, D13</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.3.1.1	<p>Support to economic reform represents 40% of total support to Tunisia. This BS represents about half the support to economic reforms. In explicit complementarity with this BS the Commission is supporting with technical assistance programmes the privatisation and restructuring of public enterprises with the view to improve competitiveness.</p> <p>Inventory, D10 p.2</p>
21_R_FEMIP	I.3.1.1	<p>This is not a direct objective of the RCF that deals directly with enterprises or financial intermediaries. However, in doing so the EIB operators are fully aware of the main constraints faced by the business operators and can reflect it in their dialogue with the Commission, the other MS and the Government.</p> <p>Source: M140</p>
	I.3.1.2	<p>As a result of Commission support legal and regulatory framework reforms improving the environment of trade oriented activities have been adopted by the beneficiaries</p>
07_E_SAA	I.3.1.2	<p>Evidence provided in the TEP A & B grid. Attribution issue as to whether part of this is due to SAAP.</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.3.1.2	<p>Built into the matrix of indicators [see D5]. D9 (monitoring report shows some progress)</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.3.1.2	<p>Progress has been hampered by institutional weaknesses on the Jordanian government side as indicated by the Monitoring report below:</p>

		<p>This activity was expected to help the setting up of an efficient system of public services (agencies) in the field of export and investment able to support the development of the private sector as the driving economic force. In this context, the Jordan Authority for Enterprise and Investment Development (JAED) should have assumed a leading role acting as a “think-thank” agency in charge also of the coordination of the Jordan Investment Board (JIB) as well as of the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDC) and the Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation (JIEC). This institutional framework would have been completely in line with what indicated in the National Agenda. In reality, this never happened and JAED completely failed its mission. The General Director of JAED resigned few months after being appointed and a new one is expected to be appointed in few days. The absence of the leading agency did not prevent the different institutions from working with dedication and even achieving positive results. However they worked in isolation without sharing a common strategic view. Synergic effects between the relevant results achieved by each organisation were also impossible in this condition. In this way, the overall impact of the public actions for promoting the private sector was sensibly reduced.</p> <p>[see D9]</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.3.1.2	<p>Jordan ratified the EU-Jordan AA in 1999. The Agreement is expected to enter into force during the first semester of 2002, once the ratification procedures in EU Member states have been completed. Jordan’s overall record over the past years in modernising its legislative and regulatory framework to comply with WTO requirements and prepare for Free Trade with EU and others, while not complete, has been impressive.</p> <p>Extracts only ---</p> <p>The AA provides for the creation of EU-Jordan working groups to facilitate the implementation of the AA (e.g. on free movement of industrial and agricultural products) and to prepare future negotiations between EU and Jordan. In this context the parties will examine a gradual increase of free trade in agricultural products (Art. 17, in 2002), review the list of Jordanian reservations to national treatment in all sectors regarding the right of establishment (Art. 30.2 a & Annex 6, in 2003), further tariff dismantling on industrial products (Art. 11.5, in 2006), increased openness in trade in services (Art. 40, before 2007), complete liberalisation of capital movements (Art. 49), gradual liberalisation of public procurement (Art. 58) and conclusion of agreements on mutual recognition in the field of conformity assessment (Art. 57) {D1}.</p>
12_L_AA	I.3.1.2	<p>The competition environment in Lebanon is to a large extent driven by the absence of adequate laws and regulation. Two legislative elements suggest that domestic competition remains limited in Lebanon: (i) there is no competition law in Lebanon; (ii) in contrast, the</p>

		<p>law of exclusive agencies has been granting for decades to some privileged importers the exclusivity to supply various international trademarks on the Lebanese market.</p> <p>The improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework was the second objective of the SAAP. In this area, the following has been realised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obj: Customs procedures are simplified through adoption and efficient enforcement of an adequate customs legislative and regulatory framework. <p>4 small projects implemented which were successful in their limited scope: e.g. a light twinning project for the modernisation of petroleum warehousing at customs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obj: the legislative and regulatory framework for investment is modernised, laws regarding international trade are up dated and the procedures for issuing licences and validations are streamlined. <p>Drafting of a modern competition law, trade procedures addressed by supporting the text of a brochure n Rules of Origin (contractualisation deadline prevented its production), a study on the impact of the Agadir Agreement on Lebanese trade (poorly executed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obj: the market efficiency is improved through the adoption and enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws, and through the establishment of efficient enforcement entities. <p>Competition law drafted but not adopted by due to the paralysis of the Parliament. The remainder of the projects targeted consumer protection: e.g. a twinning project transferred know-how on a broad range of enforcement techniques but the beneficiary has not fully used the advantages of the Twinning formula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obj: the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights is improved. <p>A Plan for an Intellectual Property rights campaign was developed through a FWC but the project has been suspended due to poor performance of the consultant but eventually completed to the satisfaction of the beneficiary.</p> <p>In total, a few small projects have been implemented in this area. A significant part of them have known difficulties in implementation and the difficult Lebanese political situation has been a constraint in the achievement of tangible results. Moreover, on the legislative front, the fact that the Parliament is not sitting since two years paralyses the system.</p> <p>Sources: D14, D15, M13, M21, M234, M368</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.3.1.2	<p>The matrix of conditionalities is entirely build on the reform process and the indicators verify the implementation of the reforms not its results on the public finance and the economic operations.</p> <p>However, the adoption of all measures of tranche 1 and most measures of tranche 2 permit to conclude that the regulatory framework has been significantly improved. The main results that can be separated in two groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures that have effectively changed the system with consequences on resources mobilisation and the economic operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On fiscal exemptions: No new fiscal expenditures have been introduced after the launch of the intervention and a system to assess, limit and publicise all fiscal exemptions has been put in place. - Substantial reduction of exemptions under the VAT regime have been implemented - Adoption of electronic declaration and payment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures to prepare future reforms and/or improving the monitoring and evaluation of the fiscal system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct public aids: their evaluation has been conducted by the Direction of the Budget - Studies on the impact of various changes in the VAT system have been conducted (move towards 2 rates, introduction of a single threshold for the VAT, assesment of the impact of the suppression of the “règle du butoir”) - Studies on the impact of a reform of the income tax. - Study on the procedures to modernise control of resource mobilisation. ▪ Measures to improve the efficiency and transparency of the system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of the report on the fiscal expenditures. - Presentation of a report on direct public aids 2003-2005) - Implementation of an action programme to ensure the promotion of the reform - Implementation of an operational computer connection between different fiscal administrations <p>It should also be noted that programmed measures with an important impact on the operators and the general business environment have NOT been implemented :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ToR of a study to assess the impact of the extension of the VAT to the agricultural sector ▪ The action plan and agenda for the reform of the income tax ▪ The introduction of a single threshold for the VAT and the Income Tax ▪ The « Identifiant Fiscal Unique » is not used by all fiscal administrations. ▪ Study on the social and economic impact of price regulations, state aids, taxation of main consumer products. Only the budgetary impact has been analysed. <p>Sources: D9, D13, D16, D17, D18</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.3.1.2	<p>Disbursement of the first tranche points clearly in this direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private investment climate: adaptation of regulatory framework. Satisfied. Not satisfied (publication of GoT website of action plan for administrative simplification). Satisfied (reduction by 20% of minimum capital). Satisfied (clarification of operations do create and operate companies) , etc. Except 1 all specific conditions satisfied. - Development of markets open to competition: Satisfied (draft law prepared relatively conform to conditions) - Financing sector: clean up banks balance sheet. Satisfied (provision made for bad loans) - Restructuring insurance sector. Satisfied (tariff of civil responsibility insurance increased, major companies restructured) <p>Source: D10</p>
25_A_MLA	I.3.1.2	<p>The development of the leasing sector, to which MLA contributed, has led the Algerian government to improve its regulatory framework</p> <p>Two important measures favourable to the sector were adopted in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From 2008 leasing companies will be dispensed with the obligation to pay the VAT in advance; ▪ From 2008 financial amortisations will be fiscally deductible. <p>Source: D3, M218</p>
	JC.3.2	Trade liberalisation has effectively progressed in the MEDA Region
	I.3.2.1	Progress along the conclusion and implementation of FTAs between EU and MEDA countries
10_J_SectRef	I.3.2.1	This is consistent with the Association Agreement signed with Jordan with progressive trade liberalisation [see D1,D3, D4] .

12_L_AA	I.3.2.1	The AA has been signed in 2002 and entered into force in 2006. An Interim Agreement, focusing on trade -related provisions for progressive and reciprocal liberalisation of trade in goods with a view to establishing a bilateral FTA, is in force since March 2003. The EU AA stipulates the progressive abolition (to be completed in 2015) of tariffs on imported European manufactured goods. The cooperation agreement signed with the EC already grants Lebanese industrial exports duty-free access to EU markets, though under strict rules of origin. The ENP foresees the establishment of a deep FTA with a removal of all the non tariff barriers. Sources: M28, D3, D15						
12_L_AA	I.3.2.1	Lebanon concluded trade agreements with Arab countries and some Mashreq countries. Lebanon is signatory of the Greater Arab FTA, under the Arab League, launched in 1997 and due to abolish tariffs and reduce non-tariff barriers in intra-Arab trade over a transitional period of 7 years. Lebanon also signed bilateral free trade agreements with Syria (in force since 1999), Egypt (since 1999), Kuwait (since 2000) and the United Arab Emirates (since 2001). Trade cooperation agreements containing some preferential provisions exist between Lebanon and certain Arab countries such as Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Sudan. Source: D3						
	I.3.2.2	Trade agreements concluded among countries of the region						
05_E_TEP	I.3.2.2	Egypt has signed a number of Free Trade Agreements (FTA), including the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, the Pan-Arab FTA, COMESA, and sub-regional agreements such as the Agadir Agreement and the FTA with Turkey. Egypt plays an important role, as an emerging economy and key regional player, in WTO DDA negotiations. The more dynamic and open posture in Egypt's trade policy is the result of the reform drive of the Government appointed in 2004. Government of Egypt (GoE) has addressed a number of trade facilitation reforms, including the long due – but yet to be fully delivered – customs reform. Egypt has stated that it intends to implement the World Customs Organisation's "framework of standards to secure and facilitate global trade". [D10]						
	I.3.2.3	Evolution of tariffs and non tariff barriers						
04_WB_Relief	I.3.2.3	Not enough is known or written up re electricity tariff levels, the extent to which tariffs are actually charged and what happens to revenues.						
05_E_TEP	I.3.2.3	The IMF Article IV staff report, 2007 reported that the weighted average import tariff was reduced from 9% to 6.9% in early 2007. [D14]						
10_J_SectRef	I.3.2.3	The 2007 IMF Article IV points to strong growth trade, including exports and high FDI. (see doc 11).						
10_J_SectRef	I.3.2.3	Privatisation is a key element of the reform programme – see matrix.						
12_L_AA	I.3.2.3	From an effective trade protection perspective, Lebanon is among the most open countries in the MEDA region. A substantial cut in tariffs in December 2000 was made unilaterally by Lebanon to illustrate its determination to move towards free trade. Over the period 2000-04 and 2005-06 (cf table hereunder), tariffs have been substantially cut: from 15.7%to 4.9%. As far as non-tariff barriers are concerned, they have also been substantially reduced: from 30.1% to 17.2%. Table 2.2.3b. Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (all goods)						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Tariffs + NTM (1)</th> <th>Tariffs (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tariffs + NTM (1)	Tariffs (2)			
	Tariffs + NTM (1)	Tariffs (2)						

			2000-04	2005/06	2000-04	2005/06 Latest
		Morocco	48.4%	38.8%	26.2%	17.7%
		Algeria	41.2%	38.4%	15.1%	11.6%
		Egypt, Arab Rep.	38.9%	32.1%	13.2%	7.8%
		Tunisia	38.0%	30.0%	25.9%	18.8%
		Jordan	33.8%	22.9%	18.6%	10.2%
		Lebanon	30.1%	17.2%	15.7%	4.9%
		<i>Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators 2007</i>				
		<p>In 2006, more than 84 per cent of customs tariff lines have duties equal to 0 or 5 percent, and tariff peaks do not exceed 75 percent. Lebanon does not grant any preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), but as mentioned above, tariff preferences are provided following bilateral free trade areas, GAFTA, and to specific sectors. Lebanon does not maintain any tariff quota system, but on potato seeds. Lebanon prohibits the importation of around 326 goods for various reasons (i.e., health, safety, and environment), regulates the importation of drugs and requires import licensing for around 79 tariff groups. Overall, the WB estimates that import tariffs add on average 5 percent to the world price of imports, excluding excise taxes and VAT.</p> <p>Sources: D2, D15</p>				
	I.3.2.4	Evolution of state monopolies				
12_L_AA	I.3.2.4	<p>About half of Lebanon's domestic markets are considered oligopolistic to monopolistic and a third of them have a dominant firm with market share above 40 percent. The reasons for such high concentration indexes (hence little internal competition) are of different natures, but always relate in one way or another to the presence of barriers to entry and exit. Some of them are natural, in the presence of economies of scale or fixed costs for instance. Others are artificial, and stem from rules, regulations and norms that practically restrict entry into business. For example: outdated commercial laws, long delays in commercial disputes settlements, business-unfriendly administrative regulations, corruption, and the existence of exclusive agencies as important artificial barriers to entry. The absence of anti-trust regulations, high startup costs and capital requirements and the existence of public monopolies in utilities, transports and communication sectors can be added to this list.</p> <p>Source: D15</p>				
	I.3.2.5	Evolution of country position in surveys ("Doing business in...") and competitiveness indexes				
05_E_TEP	I.3.2.5	<p>"Egypt, the top reformer in the region and worldwide, greatly improved its position in the global rankings on the ease of doing business. Its reforms went deep. Egypt cut the minimum capital required to start a business, from 50,000 Egyptian pounds to just 1,000 and halved the time and cost of start-up. It reduced fees for registering property from 3 percent of the property value to a low, fixed amount. It eased the bureaucracy that builders face in getting construction permits. It launched new one-stop shops for traders at Egyptian ports, cutting the time to import by seven days and the time to export by five. And it established a new private credit bureau that will soon be making it easier for borrowers to get credit". [D13]</p>				

It may be noted that the two areas which showed the greatest improvement were Starting a Business and Trading across Borders. Whilst not all the benefits may be attributed to EC support, the overall improvement demonstrates solid progress and results.

Doing Business Rankings, 2008

	2008 Ranking	2007 Ranking	Change
Egypt overall position	126	152	+26
Starting a business	55	126	+71
Dealing with licenses	163	165	+2
Employing workers	108	106	-2
Getting credit	115	156	+41
Protecting investors	83	105	+22
Paying taxes	150	152	+2
Trading across borders	26	86	+60
Enforcing contracts	145	146	+1
Closing a business	125	124	-1

10_J_SectRef	I.3.2.5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ease of...</th> <th>Doing Business 2008 rank</th> <th>Doing Business 2007 rank</th> <th>Change in rank</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Doing Business</td> <td>80</td> <td>79</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Starting a Business</td> <td>133</td> <td>133</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dealing with Licenses</td> <td>71</td> <td>71</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employing Workers</td> <td>45</td> <td>45</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registering Property</td> <td>109</td> <td>106</td> <td>-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Getting Credit</td> <td>84</td> <td>80</td> <td>-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protecting Investors</td> <td>107</td> <td>105</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paying Taxes</td> <td>19</td> <td>19</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trading Across Borders</td> <td>59</td> <td>51</td> <td>-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcing Contracts</td> <td>128</td> <td>128</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing a Business</td> <td>87</td> <td>84</td> <td>-3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As can be seen from the results above, Jordan is essentially level-pegging in terms of its performance on these criteria. [source D12]</p>	Ease of...	Doing Business 2008 rank	Doing Business 2007 rank	Change in rank	Doing Business	80	79	-1	Starting a Business	133	133	0	Dealing with Licenses	71	71	0	Employing Workers	45	45	0	Registering Property	109	106	-3	Getting Credit	84	80	-4	Protecting Investors	107	105	-2	Paying Taxes	19	19	0	Trading Across Borders	59	51	-8	Enforcing Contracts	128	128	0	Closing a Business	87	84	-3
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12_L_AA	I.3.2.5	<p>Lebanon's rank in Doing Business went backward between 2007 and 2008:</p> <p>Doing Business 2008 Rank: 85 (out of 178)</p> <p>Doing Business 2007 Rank: 77 (out of 178)</p> <p>Data for previous years is unavailable.</p> <p>Regulatory barriers to entry and exit are high in comparison with international standards: time and costs to open and close a business exceed OECD average.</p> <p>Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreEconomies/?economyid=109 ; D15</p>																																																
25_A_MLA	I.3.2.5	<p>Development of leasing and contribution of MLA to it are too early to allow visibility in the "Doing business.. " index. However, the rapid expansion of leasing operations in Algeria offers the SME a financing opportunity that was underdeveloped in that country.</p> <p>Source: D3, M218, M104</p>																																																
I.3.2.6 Evidence that Commission interventions contributed to the evolutions observed under the previous five indicators																																																		
05_E_TEP	I.3.2.6	<p>On the basis of evaluation indicators ranking from 1 to 051, the overall evaluation of the programme and the five components is the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Cpt1</th> <th>Cpt2</th> <th>Cpt3</th> <th>Cpt4</th> <th>Cpt5</th> <th>PSU</th> <th>Programme</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Relevance</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Cpt1	Cpt2	Cpt3	Cpt4	Cpt5	PSU	Programme	Relevance	5	5	5	4	4	5	4.7																																
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Relevance	5	5	5	4	4	5	4.7																																											

		Efficiency	4	4	4	4	3	4	4.0
		Effectiveness	3	4	3	3	4	5	3.5
		Impact	4	5	5	4	4	4	4.5
		Sustainability	3	3	4	3	4	4	3.5
		Average	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.4
		<p>The overall performance of the programme is good (4.04), with a rather narrow range for all indicators (from 3.5 to 4.7). This good score is pulled up by the relevance (4.7) and impact (4.5) criteria, which proved to be excellent, whereas effectiveness and sustainability came out as the weakest scores (3.5). Although good in relative terms (i.e., compared to other similar programmes), effectiveness could have been improved by raising the awareness of the beneficiaries on the actual cost of international expertise and – in some cases - a greater involvement in the consultant selection process. As far as sustainability is concerned, the score reflects both the excellent legacy of the programme (and notably the creation within the MTI of the sustainability unit) and the uncertainties concerning the potential upcoming financings (which is somehow independent from the programme itself). (D12)</p>							
10_J_SectRef	I.3.2.6	This is a young programme (only the start-up release and one other) and as shown in the Monitoring Report (see D90 there is some progress but a long way to go.							
12_L_AA	I.3.2.6	Under the SAAP, the Commission contributed on a very small scale to the improvement of the regulatory and legislative framework. The fact that the Parliament is not sitting for 2 years in Lebanon however paralyses the system. With its QUALEB programme, the Commission also improved on a small scale standardisation to favour free trade. Source: D14, M13, M21, M234, M260							
25_A_MLA	I.3.2.6	There is a likely contribution, but no attribution is possible, in particular because the size of the operation remains limited compared to the needs of the SMEs.							
	JC.3.3	<i>Regional integration among the MPCs economies has progressed.</i>							
21_R_FEMIP	JC.3.3	The economies of the Mediterranean Partner Countries are amongst the least integrated in the world. The EIB has increasingly focused its intervention to regional or cross border initiatives. In 2006 a total of 63% of operations targeted regional initiatives, it can be considered as an achievement, showing that such operations are not only good for private sector development, but can also be front runners in terms of policy objectives. D9, M140, M240							
	I.3.3.1	Evolution of intra-regional trade							
10_J_SectRef	I.3.3.1	“ the EC is supporting regional integration, and especially the Agadir Agreement, signed in 2004 between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. One of the intended effects is to enable Jordanian-based enterprises to benefit from the Pan-Euro-Med Rules of Origin, seen as a chance to							

		develop exports to the EU. However, the process is not yet advanced enough for assessing its impact, or even its likely impact.” [D13]																					
	I.3.3.2	Evolution of intra-regional investment																					
	I.3.3.3	Evolution of intra-regional infrastructure																					
04_WB_Relief	I.3.3.3	Has been contracting due to sanctions and border controls – not much available from documentation – and there is an attribution issue.																					
08_E_Water	I.3.3.3	Nile Basin Initiative but not relevant in this programme (management not construction)																					
	I.3.3.4	Opinions of operators (exporters, investors, entrepreneurs)																					
01_A_ONG	I.3.3.4																						
	JC.3.4	<i>Access to the EU market has been facilitated and has improved.</i>																					
	I.3.4.1	Evolution of EU tariffs on imports originating from the MPCs																					
04_WB_Relief	I.3.4.1	Really not relevant since WBGS is producing very little that could be exported.																					
10_J_SectRef	I.3.4.1	Covered by the AA agreement.																					
12_L_AA	I.3.4.1	Since 1 March 2003, Lebanese industrial and most agricultural products (within the limits of tariff quotas) enjoy free access to the EU market, while the progressive elimination of tariffs on imports into Lebanon will take place between 2008 and 2014. Source D16																					
	I.3.4.2	Evolution of EU-MPC trade																					
05_E_TEP	I.3.1.2	Expansion, as shown in the trade data below: Egypt- EU trade flows in US\$m <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Imports</th> <th>Exports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>3,121</td> <td>6,239</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>7,014</td> <td>4,012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>9,201</td> <td>5,213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>10,259</td> <td>6,326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>12,044</td> <td>7,521</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>13,904</td> <td>9,475</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Source: D12	Year	Imports	Exports	2002	3,121	6,239	2003	7,014	4,012	2004	9,201	5,213	2005	10,259	6,326	2006	12,044	7,521	2007	13,904	9,475
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10_J_SectRef	I.3.4.2	The strategy behind the Association Agreement was focused on trade liberalisation, including the reduction of EU tariffs and quotas,																					

		<p>complemented by support to export-oriented SMEs. The implicit assumption was that export-based growth would follow.</p> <p>This strategy has been fully implemented over the last ten years. Jordanian industrial products have gained access to the EU market free of tariffs and quotas, and a critical mass of export-oriented SMEs has been supported. Finally, the Government has passed and implemented a number of reforms in order to create a business-friendly environment, mainly with the support of the USA.</p> <p>Since 2001, the EC has actively promoted regional integration through the Agadir process, which is seen as another approach to boost Jordan's exports to the EU. The process is not yet advanced enough for assessing its impact.</p> <p>The EC-supported SMEs have developed their awareness of international markets, their capacity to export, and their actual exports to Arab countries, the USA and other parts of the world. However, this evaluation confirms that the expected breakthrough in their exports to the EU did not occur, despite a few low-scale success stories. [D13]</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.3.4.2	<p>“According to the CBJ, the EU market is the fourth destination of Jordanian exports, far behind the Arab countries, the US, and India. The same source shows that exports to the EU have grown at a rate of 21% per year over the last five years, in comparison to 78% (USA), 21% (Arab countries), and 7% (India). The evaluation team has decided to take these comparative figures into consideration, even though trade statistics are not reliable in absolute terms. Surprisingly, European countries which do not belong to the EU represent a growing share of Jordanian exports.</p> <p>In comparison with Europe, there has been an obvious breakthrough in exports to the US. This is mainly owing to the success of the ten year-old Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ), where enterprises are allowed to export to the US goods that include a low (35%) domestic²⁹ value added. It has been used by many Asian firms that invested in Jordan to circumvent US textile quotas. Jordan's exports to the USA concentrate on textile and clothes (90%), which makes them vulnerable in the event of significant progress in WTO negotiations. In contrast, exports to the EU are well diversified and more sustainable”. {D13]</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.3.4.2	<p>A converging view was stated in the Jordan country report of the MEDA I evaluation (2003):</p> <p>“Jordanian exports to the EU have always been very small despite the privileged access to European markets ... Jordan's exports to Europe will not grow in the medium term ... Nobody has so far identified the potential ‘winning’ sectors of trade openness in Jordan, despite a large amount of money spent in trade strategy studies, identification of competitive clusters, etc.”. EC supported assistance to exports has ended in some success stories in a few sectors such as fruits, marble and pharmaceuticals (interview with a Government official), but trade liberalisation alone is no longer seen as a driver to the growth of exports to the EU – as confirmed by an interview with a Delegation official: “whatever is done with tariffs and quotas, it does not improve Jordan enterprises’ access to the EU market”. {see D13]</p>
12_L_AA	I.3.4.2	<p>EU imports from Lebanon have stagned over the period 2002-2006 and amount to 2% of total EU imports whereas exports from the EU to Lebanon have decreased from 34% of total EU exports in 2002 to 26% in 2006.</p>

				Share of total EU imports	Exports	Share of total EU exports
		Year	Imports			
		2002	197	2%	3065	34%
		2003	200	2%	3379	38%
		2004	240	2%	3225	33%
		2005	214	2%	3012	28%
		2006	236	2%	3035	26%
		Source: D16				
	JC.3.5	<i>Programmes/ pojects targeted to industrial modernisation, trade capacity building and private sector development have resulted in improved competitiveness and growth performance of the targeted sectors and enterprises</i>				
04_WB_Relief	JC.3.5	Rapid contraction of the economy due to political turmoil and insecurity				
21_R_FEMIP	JC.3.5	In Algeria the new cement plant (benefiting from a 6mln FEMIP investment) is up and running and its expansion is being planned. ACC is seeking a further 3 mio risk capital. The ACC has implemented all the Environmental Impact Assessment recommendations. The privatisation of this state company assets, in cooperation with HSBC, has not progressed. Source: D3				
	I.3.5.1	These projects include indicators that permit to assess results in these areas				
02_A_Tpt	I-3.5.1	The FA does not mention specific indicators for the different expected results but only monthly base progress reports. An annual financial audit is foreseen.. Source D5				
05_E_TEP	I.3.5.1	Available documentation doesn't give us sufficient detail in this regard.				
08_E_Water	I.3.5.1	Art. 8.1 of the matrix of disbursement conditions and confirmation modalities: "Promote public-private partnership at local level, involving all water users, at all levels (mesqua, branch canal, water districts, water basin and also in new urban areas and in slums) involving local governments, NGO's and private enterprises." Confirmation modalities: 8.1: Public announcement of state policy for promoting PPP in water management and investment / 8.2. Signed partnerships PPP / 8.3 Independent study assessing increase of PPP. Source D4.				
08_E_Water	I.3.5.1	The private sector is weak but the doors are open. Egypt made the choice of never privatize the water resource (assets remain State properties) and the O&M will remain mainly under the HCWW authority but sub-contracting maintenance and services is possible. Good North-South cooperation (twinning, bilateral programme etc.) but very few or no regional cooperation. Exchange are based on what the needs appear to be, mainly the Nile basin management (Sudan). Experience is not shared or expected from other MEDA countries. Source: M73				
10_J_SectRef	I.3.5.1	A concern is that the Matrix of Indicators was all about process indicators rather than results indicators.				
10_J_SectRef	I.3.5.1	"The EC has been one among other contributors to a trend of beneficial economic policy				

		Reforms Through a mix of budget support, policy dialogue and capacity-building, the EC has been one among other contributors to a trend of economic policy reforms dating back to the late 1980s and aimed, inter alia, at reducing State subsidies, increasing tax revenues, and privatising loss-making State companies. These reforms have actually been passed and applied. They can be connected to improvements in the country's performance in areas like tax revenue, public debt, growth, income poverty, etc" [see D13].
12_L_AA	I.3.5.1	The intervention supports Lebanon's effort to implement the AA in 3 areas: free trade, enforcement of the legislative and regulatory framework and institutional strengthening. The FA of the intervention does not include indicators to assess the results in the areas supported. Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.3.5.1	The FA does not mention specific indicators for the different expected results but only monthly base progress reports. An annual financial audit is foreseen. Source: D5
18_T_FAS4	I.3.5.1	Indicators are more indicators of process and implementation of reforms (legislative changes, etc..) than indicators of results. However, conditions for the disbursement of the first tranche concerning the financial sector clearly relate to the viability of the sector (provisions for bad loans, restructuring of insurance). Sources: D8, D10
21_R_FEMIP	I.3.5.1	Assumptions have not been spelt out and although the foreseen inputs and activities are relevant, they are left too general and lack objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs) for: (a) specific objectives, (b) detailed procedures, (c) selection criteria, (d) performance indicators, (e) target beneficiaries. This makes it very difficult to monitor and control the project implementation. During the monitoring mission, the monitor explained the usefulness of a logical framework matrix for the project, illustrating the intervention logic, assumptions, inputs, OVIs and sources of verification. The EIB promised to work on the elaboration of an appropriate logical framework matrix. The issue of indicators is regularly evoked in the reports of the monitors. "RCF is supposed to impact the economic transition and more specifically, through the creation and support of financial institutions, support modernisation of private enterprises and privatisation. No indicators have been specified for these objectives." From the point of view of the EIB and the operators, each RCF is a particular deal assessed on its own merits as assessed from the point of view of the investors. It means that the opening of the economy can only be an indirect effect. It is appreciated by the EIB when selecting an intervention and justifying it to the Committee 14, but once the operation is launched the criteria to monitor it are linked to the deal itself not to its overall contribution to the opening or the reform of the economy. Sources D2, D3, M104, M140.
	I.3.5.2	Evolution of these indicators points towards progress
08_E_Water	I.3.5.2	No data (field info)
10_J_SectRef	I.3.5.2	The 2007 IMF Article IV and summary findings for 2008 indicate high FDI, rising export figures (especially apparel) despite challenging external conditions. [D11]

10_J_SectRef	I.3.5.2	<p>“The analysed documents show that the lesson was already known in 2003. In this context, the EC has recently refined its strategy by providing Jordanian enterprises with indirect assistance to match the technical requirements which constitute the main barriers preventing them from accessing the EU market. The evaluation team considers that long and difficult steps have still to be taken before this third approach is able to generate the expected breakthrough in Jordanian exports to the EU.</p> <p>Free trade and exports (T) – main message and justification: The expected breakthrough in exports to the EU did not occur [D13].</p> <p>“Although Jordanian exports to the EU are growing and well diversified, the EU market remains the third destination for Jordanian exports, and not the fastest-growing one. No breakthrough has been observed in the EC-supported SMEs and there are signs that such a breakthrough is not likely to occur”.</p> <p>[all D13]</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.3.5.2	<p>In the financial sector, satisfaction of conditions for disbursing the first tranche points towards such progress.</p> <p>Source: D10</p>
21_R_FEMIP	I.3.5.2	<p>This programme has had a positive effect in terms of supporting financial institutions, investments in private enterprises and the leveraging effect of the EIB interventions. The financing in Egypt of generic drug manufacturers contributes indirectly to the EC funded Health Reform Programme in Egypt. The financing of Granulated Urea project could have both positive and negative environmental effects; insofar as it provides Egyptian farmers with necessary nitrogen fertiliser it is positive but overuse of the fertiliser could be environmentally negative. Contaminating the Nile delta is even more critical than contaminating a European river basin because of its greater size and impact on the Mediterranean. The project could be better linked to EC Programmes and other relevant projects. Technology Transfer and partnership from EU to Mediterranean should be emphasised.</p> <p>Source D3</p>
	I.3.5.3	Statistics on growth, investment, and employment in the targeted sectors
18_T_FAS4	I.3.5.3	Too early to expect statistical evidence of progress.
	I.3.5.4	Opinions of operators (exporters, investors, entrepreneurs) targeted by the Commission's interventions
10_J_SectRef	I.3.5.4	<p>Another approach to the issue of exports has been taken with the study of eight SMEs supported by EJADA and JUMP30 (see 4.8.3). All interviewed managers said that the EC-funded support had been effective in strengthening their enterprise, and there have been several breakthroughs in the area of exports, but none in the EU market. Moreover, the interviewed managers were somewhat pessimistic about their capacity to access the EU market in a near future. [D13]</p>

	EQ4	To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?
05_E_TEP	EQ4	The documents currently available focus on the institutions that have been built up and do not consider equity issues
09_E_Health	EQ4	The reform process follows best practice, for example in altering the role of the Ministry of Health to that of regulator and quality assurance. However, to answer accurately the question on the impact on the livelihood of the poor but more info is needed than what is available.
19_R_Herit	EQ4	This project did not pursue that objective. Documents do not evidence a particular attention to this issue, even for those projects that were aiming at integrated management and economic valorisation of the heritage.
21_R_FEMIP	EQ4	FEMIP is meant to promote investment as a factor of growth, income generation and employment in general and thus poverty reduction, but without targeting to specific poor segments of the population or vulnerable groups.
	JC.4.1	<i>The Commission has devoted support programmes, projects and activities that aims at the vulnerable groups and at the mitigation of negative social impacts of economic and trade reforms</i>
04_WB_Relief	I.4.4.1	Funding electricity at a wholesale level does not per se target poor people but was undoubtedly meant to alleviate the situation of vulnerable people in a crisis situation on a temporary basis.
08_E_Water	JC.4.1	Poverty reduction is not mentioned as such in the FA. The goal is more to improve management, legislation, planning, instruments and administrative systems. At the end the “population” (institutions, private sector, urban & rural) is the targeting beneficiary, no matter of rich or poor. The programme is not designed to improve a specific vulnerable group but to improve the sustainability of the water resources and its quality. Source D4.
13_M_Water	JC.4.1	Poverty issue is mentioned in the FA but broadly. Available water and financial resources are shared on the basis of a sound management and economical considerations. The emphasis is more given on legislation, planning, instruments and administrative management systems. At the end the “population” is the targeting beneficiary, no matter of urban, rural, rich or poor. The programme is not designed to improve a specific vulnerable group but to improve the sustainability of the water resources and its quality. Source D4
18_T_FAS4	JC.4.1	The poverty issue is clearly mentioned in the Fiche de Projet and addressed to by other interventions. However, the Fiche de Projet mentions the contribution of this BS to poverty reduction via growth stimulation and employment generation. But no particular targeting to vulnerable groups is indicated, and should not be expected from a project of this nature. Source D10, p.4
22_R_SMAP	JC.4.1	Poverty reduction is not mentioned as such in any of the Grants. The SMAP objectives are more dealing with soft issues (research, studies, management...) and there very few or any infrastructure created (except SMAP 4). At the end the “population” is the targeted beneficiary, no matter of rich or poor. The programme is not designed to improve a specific vulnerable group but to improve the national and regional environment quality.

		Source D1, D2-D8
23_R_Water	JC.4.1	<p>Poverty reduction is not mentioned as such in any of the Grants. The MEDA Water objectives are more dealing with soft issues (research, studies, management...) and there are quite few infrastructure created, although (Ref: RMSU -First Conference of the MEDA Water Programme partners in Amman, Jordan, 15-16 April 2007 register: "The different MEDA Water projects have had a real positive impact on MEDA countries populations. The main benefits are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 villages are now supplied with drinking water, sanitation and new techniques and technologies for wastewater reuse; - - more than 70 user associations have been created, structured or encouraged and 10 water utilities have reactivated their activities; - more than 3,500 guidelines have been elaborated and disseminated among 900 communities to set up more than 20 policy and practices recommendation kits for a better local water management." <p>Quantity could be considered for a budget of 31,9 ME not particularly impressive but the "soft" part (3,500 guidelines, 20 policies) is really the core of the Programme (pilot projects, training, information dissemination and knowledge exchange through target groups meetings etc.). The "population" is the targeted beneficiary, no matter of rich or poor. The programme is not designed to improve a specific vulnerable group but to improve the national and regional water resource management on local level.</p> <p>Sources: D1, D3, D5</p>
	I.4.1.1	Share and evolution of the resources targeted to vulnerable groups
03_WB_Just	I.4.1.1	<p>Following a period of almost five years of terrorism, violence, destruction of infrastructure and economic decline in the West Bank and Gaza, new efforts were made to advance the Peace process in 2005, with the support of the international community. The EU has been one of the few donors pursuing its assistance to the Palestinian Authority (PA) throughout the Intifada, <u>alongside the provision of emergency aid</u>. It has done so both by targeted institution-building programmes and by attaching reform-related conditions to its financial support to the PA.</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.4.1.1	<p>Although this is the objective of funding wholesale electricity, much depends on the distribution and pricing of the electricity and not enough is reported on this. Potentially all of this project – but power could also be used by the authorities and by other residents.</p>
06_E_Children	I.4.1.1	<p>In the past, in an attempt to address the situation of poverty in Egypt, the EC allocated substantial support through the Social fund for Development . In 2003 , with the programme on social development and civil society (20 Me) EC assistance concentrated on the social protection of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups , such as children at risk, and it strengthened the capacity of the non-governmental sector to contribute effectively to social development. (NIP 2005-06 p 18)</p> <p>Previous interventions in the social development sector during the 1998-2004 period consisted of support to large programmes: Social fund for Development (155 M €) , support for the education enhancement programme (100 M €) , Support to the Population Programme (10 M €). The budgetary support to the Education sector has increased in the following NIP, up to 120 M€. There is also the reform of the Health sector.</p> <p>Next to these large support programmes the EC is financing a specific project (NIP 2003-2004) is entirely targeting vulnerable groups: "children at risk". Budget : 20 million €.</p> <p>In the NIP 2005-2006 the objectives were readjusted. Given the structural nature of poverty in Egypt, the EC assistance focused on</p>

		<p>support to government reforms within a broader national strategy, laid down in the PRAP (poverty reduction action plan). Good governance and decentralisation, including strengthening of truly participatory methods were considered keys to development.</p> <p>To realize the priority III Supporting sustainable socio-economic development, three interventions were planned</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support to social reforms : indicative budget 15 M€ 2) Reform of the health sector : indicative budget 80 M€ 3) Democratisation, HR, civil society and good governance 5M€ <p>* Support to social reforms : Considering the concentration of poverty in Upper-Egypt, the EC concentrated its efforts in the southern regions. The reform of the social protections schemes and decentralisation of decision making and delivery of financial services to the poor were said to be of interest in the overall national strategy to reduce poverty.</p> <p>* Reform of the health sector: replaced the EC-funded Health sector Reform programme (110 M€) that ended in June 2005. the core of the project is the implementation of a “family health model” ensuring a basic package of health care (multi-donor support)</p> <p>* Democratisation, HR, civil society and good governance: the NNP sets out the framework for the EU policy building upon the AA and outlines the importance of the dialogue on HR as part of the political dialogue with MPC. The programme foresees a decentralised flexible grant funding, TA and twinning support activities for the authorities. Target groups are the National HR council, NGO-networks and NGOs specialised in women’s and children’s rights .</p>
07_E_SAA	I.4.1.1	Not clear from the documentation – most of the benefits will be indirect rather than direct (eg by improving public sector institutions and creating a better environment for the private sector to flourish).
09_E_Health	I.4.1.1	Pro poor delivery of health services comes through strongly in the documentation. Improving access by the poor is central to the health reform programme. However the limited data available shows slow progress in this regard. [D1, D7, D10]
10_J_SectRef	I.1.1.3	“The CSP included the new objectives of “poverty alleviation” and “human rights”. These two strategic shifts have been fully reflected in the financial decisions taken subsequently, and in the projects and programmes which have been implemented in the past few years. However, the two new priorities piled up over, a practice which has been continued in the most recent years. There are no signs that the entry of a new priority in the EC’s strategy has lead to the exit of a previous one. Moreover, Jordanian actors are increasingly involved in calls for proposals which are managed at the regional or European levels with uneven connection with the EC’s priorities in the country” [D13].
10_J_SectRef	I.4.1.1	Comparatively little direct analysis of this in Docs D1 to D9
	I.4.1.2	Share and evolution of resources intended to mitigate negative social impacts of economic and trade reforms
01_A_ONG	I.4.1.2	Programs of the BIRD (world Bank) & ADS, created to manage & monitor them.
04_WB_Relief	I.4.1.2	With little real management and – as highlighted by the documentation as massive increase in the public sector (Palestinian Authority) there appear to be very limited efforts to reform the economy.
09_E_Health	I.4.1.2	One of the indicators envisages a geographically phased roll-out precisely to avoid greater inequalities in the provision of health care.
	I.4.1.3	Disbursement rate of these projects compared to that of other projects
04_WB_Relief	I.4.1.3	Quick disbursement – but we need to see the audit reports to find out what actually happened.

05_E_TEP	I.4.1.3	Annual reviews indicate effective disbursement with little slippage.
09_E_Health	I.4.1.3	One budget support release – delayed – to date. No specific targeting to the poor.
	JC.4.2	<i>Poverty reduction and protection of the poor have been factored in the design of the Commission's interventions (even outside social sectors)</i>
	I.4.2.1	Project preparatory documents and technical and administrative provisions identify specific actions and related support to alleviate poverty and/or to mitigate the likely negative social impacts of the supported reforms/activities
05_E_TEP	I.4.2.1	Not seen – but trade facilitation clearly has very important implications for employment and income generation
06_E_Children	I.4.2.1	In addressing this issue various donors started a consultation process with the GoE which led to the design of a national Poverty reduction Action Plan (PRAP) in 2004. Poverty is most concentrated in the south, featuring large families, low level of education and a large informal sector. The Fifth Social Plan of the Egyptian Government (FY03-FY08) includes development through literacy and education, as well as through employment. Access to education, especially for children, is a way of breaking the cycle of inter-generational transmission of poverty. (sources: NIP 05 p 18 + CSP 2007)
07_E_SAA	I.4.2.1	Not directly but they should be beneficiaries of improved efficiency of Egyptian institutions. We need more info.
08_E_Water	I.4.2.1	There is no specific activity to alleviate poverty dedicated to a particular group, but the results, if gained and applied, should strongly facilitate the economic development on national level (better private sector opportunities), for the urban area (sanitation, pricing) and rural area. Source D4
09_E_Health	I.4.2.1	Relatively little in the 2002 CSP [Doc 1] The 2007 CSP includes MDG targets specifically related to the health sector. Relevant indicators include: Indicators related to the Millennium Declaration Indicators 1995 2001 2002 1. Proportion of population on less than \$1 per day 2. Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5) 3. Under-five mortality rate (per 1.000) 4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 5. Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education 7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles 9. HIV prevalence among women 15-24 year old 10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (Rural & Urban).

		NB: EC is piloting use of Standard Indicators.
12_L_AA	I.4.2.1	No specific activities are described in the FA Source D8
13_M_Water	I.4.2.1	There is no specific activity to alleviate poverty dedicated to a particular group, but the results, if gained and applied, should strongly facilitate the economic development on national level (better private sector opportunities), for the urban area (sanitation, pricing) and rural area (Offices Régionaux de Mise en Valeur –agricole- more efficient). Source D4
14_M_PubAd	I.4.2.1	No specific activities are described in the FA Source D8
22_R_SMAP	I.4.2.1	There is no specific activity to alleviate poverty dedicated to a particular group, but the results, if gained and applied, should strongly facilitate the economic development on national and possibly regional levels. Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.4.2.1	There is no specific activity to alleviate poverty dedicated to a particular group, but the results, if gained and applied, should fairly facilitate the economic development on national and possibly regional levels. Sources: D1, D3
	I.4.2.2	Project/programme documents include indicators that permit to monitor the implementation of these actions and their results
08_E_Water	I.4.2.2	The 3 instalments of the FA are subject to the completion of objectives (disbursement conditions linked to confirmation modalities) detailed in a matrix of performance (annex A). The matrix comprised 3 main components, each one divided into several clear objectives to be reached to release the settlement of the BS. The EU Delegation is (+ TA) in charge to monitor periodically the progress of the different objectives on the basis of information provided by the national partners. Source D4
09_E_Health	I.4.2.2	No – matrix predominantly about financially based process indicators.
13_M_Water	I.4.2.2	The 2 instalments of the FA were subject to the completion of objectives detailed in a matrix of performance. The matrix comprised 6 axis, each one divided into several clear objectives to be reached to release the first and then the second payment of the BS. For each objective “des modalités de confirmation” have been set. A TA has been in charge to monitor periodically the progress of the different objectives. Source D4
22_R_SMAP	I.4.2.2	Each Grant Contract includes a “Description of the Project” with a § proposing some indicators. Inherent to this kind of activities, many of those indicators are more qualitative than quantitative. Internal reviews and external evaluation are also planned although generally not foreseen in the estimated budget (no specific lines). Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.4.2.2	Details of each Grant Contract not available (no specific lines). Projects’ Overall Objectives, Project Purpose (PP) and expected results are mentioned by the monitoring reports but no clear mention of indicators Sources: D2, D5

	JC.4.3	<i>Employability and economic opportunities for the poor have improved</i>
08_E_Water	JC.4.3	Not clear. As a (partly) consequence of the results if gained but no specific data on this (increasing PPP offering better economic opportunities to (some) poor ?). Source D4
13_M_Water	JC.4.3	One of the 4 axis of the “critères de performance” has been the reform of the management of the agricultural water. Through the completion of this axis, one of the main employer in the rural areas has increased its efficiency and offered better economic opportunities to the farmers. Source D4
	I.4.3.1	Evolution of indicators on employability and economic opportunities included in the project documents
04_WB_Relief	I.4.3.1	No evidence provided – need to find out more.
05_E_TEP	I.4.3.1	May be an issue of attribution.
08_E_Water	I.4.3.1	Component 2 of the matrix: Confirmation modalities: 8.3 Independent study assessing increase of PPP. Report available ? Source: D4
10_J_SectRef	I.4.3.1	That is the intention of the reform process, but we do not know form available documents whether this is occurring (and if so can it be attributed to the programme?).
	I.4.3.2	Facts and statements about employability and economic opportunities
01_A_ONG	I.4.3.2	Finding Project on professional training has only started 6 months ago. Was a catastrophe.
08_E_Water	I.4.3.2	See I 4.3.1 No data available . Source D4
13_M_Water	I.4.3.2	Axis n°3 has been the reallocation of the investment budget in the sector, one of the “modalités de confirmation” being the evolution of the MTE (lois des finances 2002, 2003 and 2004). No data available Source D4
	JC 4.4	<i>The Commission has aimed at involving the civil society in the development and monitoring of social and basic services</i>
	I.4.4.1	Evidence of association of the civil society to the identification and programming of interventions aiming at improving social and basic services.
01_A_ONG	I.4.4.1	ADS has a programme Regies de quartier, in which the EC is not involved. Project rehabilitation in the north east ? (Ministry of the interior) PADSEL
06_E_Children	I.4.4.1	Two project components aim at involving the Civil society organisations in the identification and programming of interventions that will benefit children at risk. - Component 3: Financing of NGO projects is providing grants to local NGOs in order to finance projects selected in the framework of the children at risk programme and implemented by NGOs registered with the MISA. - Component 4 is focussing on Capacity building for the NGOs selected under component 3 (project management , PCM) as well as on capacity building of NCCM staff and departments of MISA (application of the new NGO law 84).

		<p>The Social fund for development is usually working with a limited number of larger NGOs .</p> <p>The CSP point out that there is a clear need to address the problems of the highly vulnerable but relatively invisible groups who are too marginalised to benefit from such measures (eg.street children and ultra poor single parent households) (CSPNIP p 24) The programme will therefore support institution building measures for those structures that exist to protect the interests of the most deprived groups (NGOs and parts of the social security system).</p> <p>The UNDP programme also involves local NGOs for the implementation of the project FGM free village.</p>
09_E_Health	I.4.4.1	No evident due to the lack of documents however see D11 for the role of Civil Society in the health Sector (page 203 onwards).
11_J_HRGov	I.4.4.1	<p>The 4th component of the present project aims at strengthening the voice of civil society in public policy. The Ministry of Political Development developed a strategy and action plan, in which there is room for more active interaction with civil society, adopting a policy of openness, promoting the culture of citizenship , dialogue and participatory approaches. The EC intervention is supporting the development and capacity building on both sides: within the government as well as among civil society.</p> <p>Component 4 is focussing on improving the Government's communication skills and mechanisms to communicate with civil society. Ngos have recognised that there was also a need to strengthen their own capacities, i.a. in the field of developing strategic plans, project design and drafting, project management .</p> <p>Among the planned activities there is the identification of a suitable interface between government and civil society, through a pilot project with the Ministry of Political development. It would also aim at encouraging civil society organisations to voice their views in a more coordinated way.</p> <p>The present project may indirectly enhance the involvement of civil society.</p>
	I.4.4.2	Evidence of association of the civil society to the implementation of interventions aiming at improving social and basic services.
01_A_ONG	I.4.4.2	<p>The ONG II programme with ADS is opening opportunities for funding for a number of Associations of CS to develop projects, also in more remote provinces.</p> <p>The projects are not really targeting the improvement of social and basic services. (see EQ 5)</p>
06_E_Children	I.4.4.2	<p>A grant facility was set up to finance projects of NGOs targeting the improvement of living conditions and integration of Children at risk, esp. streetchildren, working children and children with disabilities. 14 NGO's (and 72 local community associations were selected . Most (6) of these were targeting disabled children. The FGM free village project is entirely working with local CSOs, local NGOs and local UN volunteers.</p> <p>Source: ROM 2007, Annual Progress reports 2006-2007</p>
08_E_Water	I.4.4.2	<p>Yes: see I 4.2.1 & I 4.3.1</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.4.4.2	Idem : see previous I.4.4.2

13_M_Water	I.4.4.2	Axis n°5 has been the promotion and to turn to the public-private partnership and the “intercommunalité”, to create a legal and statutory framework, stable and transparent for the licensing and management of public services. Source: D4
22_R_SMAP	I.4.4.2	No evidence: Actions deal mostly at countries level with “agencies or centres”. Except SMAP 4 that provide a basic water supply service. Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.4.4.2	Generally yes: the projects involve part of the civil society to implement their pilot projects or disseminate the acquired knowledge. Stakeholders are a mix of scientists, administration and civil society Sources: D1, D3, D5
	<i>JC 4.5</i>	<i>Social security and access of the poor to basic services have improved</i>
	I.4.5.1	Evolution of the financial situation of the social security accounts (social funds, etc.)
08_E_Water	I.4.5.1	Not directly but as an expected result (consequence). Source: D4
09_E_Health	I.4.5.1	This programme includes a component to reform and make social service provision to the poor more sustainable.
13_M_Water	I.4.5.1	Not directly but as an expected result (consequence) Source D4
	I.4.5.3	Facts and statements about access to social services
06_E_Children	I.4.5.3	Access to school has improved for girls in the 7 governorates in Southern Egypt where the project is implemented. Access to schools for girls: 440 schools offer access to 11.000 children; a database has been developed at 425 villages to monitor the access to education of girls. The EC project planned to build and equip 200 schools in the poorest governorates. (source : ROM 07) . As to date one class-room 159 schools were built and school material & equipment was delivered to 1000 schools .These schools are located in very remote rural areas (hamlets). Girls who would otherwise not be allowed or able to attend school can now go to school in their village. Active Learning Approach has been introduced. “Facilitators” from the communities are trained as multi-grade teachers and special manuals for these teachers were elaborated. The schools are allowing a maximum of 25% of boys. The income generating activities and training for the parents of the girls have not started yet: only one NGO answered the call for proposals . 14 projects are targeting categories of poor or marginalized children: disabled children, street- children and working children. The projects aim at a better integration or rehabilitation into society.
09_E_Health	I.4.5.3	Relatively limited statements on this.

	EQ5	To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?
19_R_Herit	EQ5	The Heritage project has to do with cultural and civilisation values. In that sense it is meant to contribute awareness of common values, culture, etc.. But it did not target directly issues of governance.
20_R_MEPP	EQ5	This MEPP project cannot be attached to a particular aspect (police, justice,..) but it is clearly a project aiming at promoting values like dialogue, equality, respect and in that sense it belongs to this evaluation question. Notwithstanding the limited documentation it seems that it achieved results but was implemented in a context of open conflict that gave it little chance to have a wide impact. The situation is well summarised in the monitoring Report: "Targeting children aged 1-7, using simple, but entertaining formats, can be a highly effective tool to teach tolerance and self-respect. The Israeli broadcaster considered the series to be the 'Jewel in the crown' of its children's programmes. However this series is not being shown in a vacuum and given the difficult political, economic and social environment, it is hard to imagine a sustained impact in perceptions of youth unless the series can also affect parents and teachers, and the political climate becomes more positive. The process of co-production enabled an exchange of ideas and the forming of a shared set of values around tolerance between the Palestinian and Israeli teams, which is positive. However it is not clear that there is a desire for extensive collaboration in future, as sensitivities run too deep in the current situation, and there are considerable logistical constraints." Source: D1
21_R_FEMIP	EQ5	Whereas the risk capital facility is not addressing governance issues in the fields indicated in the title of this question, it has played a role in raising the governance standards of the private equity initiatives it backed up. Source: D9.
25_A_MLA	EQ5	This is not an operation targeted to these goals. However, it is a significant operation to strengthen and improve good governance in the financial sector. The participation of the EIB in the financing of TLG and MLA is regarded by the other investors and lenders as a clear indication that good financial governance will be the rule in these institutions and that the EIB will watch carefully these aspects. This is an essential aspect of such operation. Source: D1, M250, M184.
	JC.5.1	<i>The Commission systematically supported these aspects of governance in the MPC</i>
	I.5.1.1	Existence of interventions addressing these issues in the different CSP/RSP and resources allocated to them
01_A_ONG	I.5.1.1	The EU – Algeria association agreement came into force in September 2005. This finally gives the EU and Algeria an appropriate framework allowing them to consolidate their dialogue on this and other matters and to identify areas of cooperation. Both the CSP 2002-2006 and the two subsequent NIPs for the periods 2002-2004 and 2005-2006 contain interventions in the field of governance and democratisation. One of the main goals of the Barcelona declaration and of the common strategy adopted by the European Council (2000) is the "creation of an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for human rights and democracy" as well as "the improvement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the region and the development of an active civil society." The development of a pluralistic democratic society based on respect for human rights and the rule of law" is one of the key objectives.

		<p>During the first programme period covered by the NIP 2002-2004 Algeria has been quite receptive to MEDA cooperation in the field of GG and rule of law. New projects were launched in the fields of justice , Media and the development of civil society by support to NGOs. Civil society in Algeria also benefited from the EIDHR programme of the EC, which was complementary to MEDA where support mainly is transferred through governmental services. (NIP 05)</p> <p>During the first NIP 2002-2004 the budget for the sector governance amounted to 15 M€ for the Project reform of Justice (on a total budget of 150 M€ for Algeria).</p> <p>The support to civil society organisations (HR) was canalised through the EIDHR programme. It was the first programme of its kind in Algeria (NIP p 20) (but the Algerian government has forbidden to launch the next call for proposals).</p> <p>The NIP 2005-2006 has programmed two interventions in the sector of GG: the support to NGOs (ONG II) and the Support to Justice (Police II), both budgeted at 10 M€. .</p> <p>Unlike the programme ONG I , the second NGO-support programme is set up with the l'Agence de développement social (ADS), an agency of the Ministry of employment and solidarity as the institutional partner. The project ONG II follows the previous project ONG I , as far as the capacity building of local associations is concerned . It started on 03/09/2006 and is focussing on the capacity building and consolidation of the Algerian civil society and NGOs (□ dminist associatif algérien). It has –however- a totally different set-up and is embedded with the ADS of the Ministry of Solidarity & employment.</p> <p>The Police II programme is aiming at supporting the Algerian police forces, especially security forces and frontier police, to manage and control migration flows, while at the same time improving the respect of human rights. This programme is integrated into the programme for the modernisation of Justicial system.</p> <p>Another programme is added to the sector GG and HR in the presentation of the budgets (NIP p. 34) namely “Proximité rurale”. In fact, this is a social programme that is giving support to local development initiatives in rural areas. The project is developed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. It is budgeted at 11 M€.</p> <p>(tableau des engagements cfr NIP 2005-2006 p 34)</p>
03_WB_Just	I.5.1.1	<p>As explained in The National Financing Plan 204 for WB&GS , there is no CSP or NIP available for WB&GS and the assistance of the EC has been concentrated on addressing the most urgent needs.</p> <p>The National Financing Plan of 2004 states that, within the prevailing context, EU cooperation priorities for the Palestinian territories have been established on an ad-hoc basis since 2001. The assistance has been concentrated on urgent needs, while at the same time making a contribution to the creation of a viable and democratic Palestinian state (NFP 2004 p1).</p> <p>The Commission’s aid has gone to UNWRA, humanitarian aid and food aid. The NFP provided for one project to support civil society activities , to promote peace solutions to the conflict. (Eu partnership for peace programme / by call for proposals).</p>
05_E_TEP	I.5.1.1	<p>The 2002 NIP outlines governance objectives in broad terms:</p> <p>“To upgrade the capacity of Egypt’s Ministry of External Trade to support the Egyptian export sector in the liberalised trade environment introduced by the Association Agreement and by other regional trade agreements.</p> <p>· to upgrade the efficiency of critical activities (for instance import and export testing and customs administration) whose present performance constitutes a serious impediment to the expansion of trade between Egypt and the outside world.</p>

		<p>· To assist Egypt in introducing, implementing, and promoting the necessary reforms and instruments linked to its international and bilateral trade obligations”. [D1]</p> <p>Greater specificity about how this was to be achieved was followed in the detailed design:</p> <p>Improved governance was built into TEP, especially from year 2, through the extensive involvement of the private sector on the Steering Committee [M222]</p>
06_E_Children	I.5.1.1	<p>In the CSP/NIP documents the social sector and Civil society issues often overlap, because the poverty alleviation programmes are partly implemented by civil society organisations or realised in cooperation with them. Cfr EQ 4.</p> <p>In 2003 , with the programme on social development and civil society (20 Me) EC assistance concentrated on the social protection of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups , such as children at risk, and it strengthened the capacity of the non-governmental sector to contribute effectively to social development. (NIP 2005-06 p 18)</p> <p>The underlying project (NIP 2003-2004) is entirely targeting vulnerable groups: children at risk. The projects of Civil society are supported through a grants fund.</p> <p>Budget : 20 million €.</p> <p>In the NIP 2005-2006 the objectives were readjusted. Given the structural nature of poverty in Egypt, the EC assistance focused on support to government reforms within a broader national strategy, laid down in the PRAP (poverty reduction action plan). Good governance and decentralisation, including strengthening of truly participatory methods were considered keys to development.</p> <p>To realize the priority III Supporting sustainable socio-economic development, three interventions were planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to social reforms : indicative budget 15 M€ - Reform of the health sector : indicative budget 80 M€ - Democratisation, HR, civil society and good governance 5M€ <p>Democratisation, HR, civil society and good governance: the NNP sets out the framework for the EU policy building upon the AA and outlines the importance of the dialogue on HR as part of the political dialogue with MPC. The programme foresees a decentralised flexible grant funding, TA and twinning support activities for the authorities. Target groups are the National HR council, NGO-networks and NGOs specialised in women’s and children’s rights.</p> <p>From 2006 onwards the political dialogue and cooperation is enhanced in the fields of HR and governance, Rule of law , peace and security, , effective administration of justice and rule is enhanced.</p> <p>(source: Council decision and action plan 07/06/2006)</p> <p>A second programme in the field of Governance and HR was signed in 2005 “Support in the field of democratisation, human rights and civil society” and took off in 2006. As the line ministry for HR did not exist: the coordination took place with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , at the highest (diplomatic) level. A subcommittee on political matters (HR and democracy, international and regional issues) has been created in 2007 and constitutes a central mechanism for a strengthened dialogue on concrete HR issues. The EU hopes that it will</p>

		<p>allow to discuss HR issues in an open and constructive manner. (source: EU HR report 2006 & 2007) The members were appointed and approved, but it did not convene as up to date. Presided by an Egyptian diplomat, it consists of Egyptian high ranking persons, and representatives of the EC and of Member countries. The committee has not yet come together because of an incident with the European Parliament, which launched a very critical declaration on Egypt.</p> <p>In this G & HR programme support is given to the following institutions and projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Council of Women (NCW, °2000) , where an ombuds-office has been created in 2002 with the objective of dealing with complaints - The National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), established in 2003 as a National HR office with the ambition to give it national coverage through working with mobile units and the use of new communication technology for an ombuds-complaints-service. - The General National Federation of NGOs and Foundations (°1969), an umbrella organisation of NGOs, to promote an enabling environment for democratisation and citizenship rights. - HR capacity building programme for Law enforcement agents (Judges, Police) . <p>The programme is being implemented by the UNDP. The EU is providing financial support.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.5.1.1	Improved governance lies at the heart of the AA –relevant to many of the twinings. Little evidence so far, due to the slow start-up of most of the twinning projects.
09_E_Health	I.5.1.1	Only one step removed as the EC is proving budget support. See D11.
10_J_SectRef	I.5.1.1	This programme revolves around improving the environment for commerce. As noted in D9 there are institutional overlaps. This concern was evident even before finalisation of the FA (see preparation mission docs D7 and D8) and in correspondence indicating that the Egyptian authorities were considering institutional rationalisation in the sector.
11_J_HRGov	I.5.1.1	<p>Both the CSP 2002.2006 and the two subsequent NIPs for the periods 2002.2004 and 2005.2006 contain interventions in the field of governance and democratisation. One of the main goals of the Barcelona declaration and of the common strategy adopted by the European Council (2000) is the “creation of an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for human rights and democracy” as well as “ the improvement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the region and the development of an active civil society.” . The development of a pluralistic democratic society based on respect for human rights and the rule of law” is one of the key objectives. (CSP p3).</p> <p>The broad lines of previous interventions are described to explain how the present programme is part of a longer term goal and complementary to past and ongoing support to civil society. Jordan has been an active recipient of support for the promotion of HR and democracy. Since 1996 the EC has financed 11 bilateral operations (total € 3 million) and several regional operations, to strengthen democratisation, human rights and the rule of law. These have focussed on the rights of women, youth and children, including two operations to promote the participation of women in parliamentary elections. Moreover, Jordanian NGOs participated in several national and regional activities to promote the culture of peace and freedom of the media. The EC also co.finance NGOs projects (€ 1.3 million since 1996) in Jordan to complement these programmes.</p>

		<p>(More info in CSP p 18)</p> <p>The NIP 2005.2006 is building on Jordan's reforms and concentrating on four priority areas, among which the Development of democracy, HR and GG. (p9NIP and p 18)</p> <p>The budget (NIP 21) allocated to the HR & GG sector amounts to 3 million € in 2005 and 2 million € in 2006.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Strategic priorities & programme</th> <th>Indicative amount 2005</th> <th>Indicative amount 2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P1) Promoting the AA & ENP - support to ENP through AA - sector reform facility</td> <td>10 M€ 40 M€</td> <td>5 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2. Support to social sector</td> <td></td> <td>42 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3. Development to knowledge society</td> <td>2 M €</td> <td>5 M€ + 1 M€ (tempus)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P4. TA to development of democracy, GG & HR</td> <td>3 M€</td> <td>2 M €110 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total amounts</td> <td>55 M €</td> <td>55 M €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Strategic priorities & programme	Indicative amount 2005	Indicative amount 2006	P1) Promoting the AA & ENP - support to ENP through AA - sector reform facility	10 M€ 40 M€	5 M€	P2. Support to social sector		42 M€	P3. Development to knowledge society	2 M €	5 M€ + 1 M€ (tempus)	P4. TA to development of democracy, GG & HR	3 M€	2 M €110 M€	Total amounts	55 M €	55 M €
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20_R_MEPP	I.5.1.1	This is clearly such an intervention.																		
22_R_SMAP	I.5.1.1	The word "governance" does not appear even once in the description of the SMAP by the DG Env Source: D1																		
23_R_Water	I.5.1.1	In the available documentation, the word "governance" does not appear even once in the description of the MEDA Water programme																		
	I.5.1.2	Cases where such interventions have been proposed by the Commission but not accepted by the MPC																		
01_A_ONG	I.5.1.2	Finding not mentioned. The discussions with Algeria on the Association Agreement took a long time. It was signed in 2005.																		
07_E_SAA	I.5.1.2	"What do you mean by civil society – is it democracy? Won't accept ! but we can do pilot projects but do not interfere in the judicial system [M79].																		
09_E_Health	I.5.1.2	Not in this sector.																		
11_J_HRGov	I.5.1.2	None found in CSP/NIP documents																		
	JC.5.2	Commission interventions have accompanied reforms of the judiciary system and the police																		
00_A_Just	JC.5.2	National context : the Constitution of 1996 foresees an opening towards democratisation, liberalisation, market economy. The debate on the reforms of justice start in 1999. The l'Assemblée constitutionnelle has adopted a reform programme of justice which intends to be implemented progressively and underpinned by an appropriate budget for the Ministry of justice. 4 axes de la réforme :																		

		<p>1° Mettre le système judiciaire algérien aux norms internationaux 2° Améliorer l'organisation judiciaire 3° Réformer en profondeur le système pénitentiaire (premier stade : humanisation, ce stade est actuellement dépassé) 4° Développement qualitative des ressources humaines (32 000 fonctionnaires). Le programme Meda Justice I a été élaboré pour appuyer cette réforme ; sur la plan financier il est marginal par rapport aux ressources engagées par le government. Les premières discussions ont commencé en 2002 pour <u>identifier 3 composantes du programme</u> :</p> <p>a) amélioration de l'organisation de la justice b) revalorisation des ressources humaines (formation) c) renforcement des systèmes d'information et de communication.</p> <p>Le GoA a demandé l'appui de la Commission pour ce programme de réforme de la justice. <u>4 volets</u> : 3 volets financés sous Justice I (MEDA) : 15 M€ de la CE et 2M€ du GoA, et 1 volet financé sous Justice II (ENPI) : 17M€ <u>Les 3 volets de Justice I comprennent</u> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mise à niveau de l'enseignement / formation juridique aux étudiants (écoles nationales de la magistrature et du greffe). Ce volet comprend deux experts enseignants (AT), l'un en droit administratif et l'autre en droit commercial. - Formation pour tous les professionnels sur diverses thématiques : séminaires sur les droits des enfants, le métier de greffier, etc. - Organisation et modernisation du système d'information judiciaire ainsi que la fourniture d'équipements (cette dernière n'étant pas vraiment nécessaire étant donné les ressources financières de l'Algérie). <p>Source M5 ,M52,M93 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>EC Police programme</u> has not started : Programme Justice I régional a une composante coopération dans le domaine de la police. Un premier programme bilatéral avait supporté la police scientifique, les droits de l'homme, sans aucun problème. Par contre un programme bilatéral d'appui à la police des frontières avait été préparé ; la Convention de financement (10 mln €) n'a jamais été signée et les autorités algériennes n'ont jamais voulu dire pourquoi. Le problème serait que la police des frontières étant en partie prise en charge par la gendarmerie et que le programme bilatéral ne prévoyait aucun appui à la gendarmerie (qui dépend de l'armée). Un dialogue aurait facilement pu régler le problème mais il n'a jamais été possible de l'engager. <p>Source : M55</p>
<u>A_Just</u>	JC.5.2	<p>Secteur Justice Programme Justice Commission : le fait que la CE ait introduit une conditionnalité politique a posé des problèmes. La Commission aurait dû se cantonner aux formations et à l'expertise technique. <i>Dans ce domaine, la France fait notamment des formations et fournit une expertise ponctuelle à la demande des Algériens. La coopération dans ce domaine se fait notamment par le jumelage (personnes ou institutions). (NB en Tunisie, le Ministère de la Justice a toujours fermé ses portes à toute coopération bilatérale française dans ce secteur).</i> <i>Dans le cadre de son programme d'appui à l'économie (2006), la France avait mis sur pied des formations en droit des affaires auprès des magistrats. L'Algérie est en effet fortement demandeuse de ce type de formation du fait que cette compétence fasse défaut et de son utilité dans un contexte de libéralisation économique.</i></p>

		<i>Cette intervention a basculé sous le couvert de la Commission et a été entièrement financée dans le cadre du programme Justice de la Commission. Actuellement, la France espère mettre en place une bonne synergie avec la Commission dans le cadre de l'appui au système pénitencier. Les actions régionales de la France dans le secteur de la Justice sont pilotées depuis Paris. Les différents pays de la région MEDA ne veulent pas travailler ensemble sur ces domaines.</i> (Source M218)
	I.5.2.1	Reforms achieved or partly achieved with the support of Commission interventions
01_A_ONG	I.5.2.1	cfr EU annual Report on human rights 2007 (pp 68-69) gives an overview of the progress made in Algeria. Algeria coming out of a period of great instability resulting from ten years of terrorism and civil war, hopes to further advance in the restoration of peace and security. Terrorist acts continue sporadically. This is countered by repressive action by the security forces. Against this background, Algeria has declared its intention to keep the state of emergency in place. The EU has called for it to be lifted and appealed that it should not lead to restrictions in the exercise of certain fundamental freedoms such as the right to public assembly.
07_E_SAA	I.5.2.1	Too early for evidence to be available.
11_J_HRGov	I.5.2.1	<p>Jordan has signed and ratified all the major international human rights instruments and is one of the first countries in the region to have ratified the Rome statute for the establishment of the International criminal court. (only 2 in the region have signed: Jordan & Djibouti). Domestic ratification of the international treaties and publication are pre.requisites for the incorporation of these treaties. Compliance with international standards requires measures that extend beyond the ratification process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Awareness and training must be given to specific target groups: lawyers, judges, public security staff, ministries, etc. 2) Amendments to existing laws when these are in contradiction with international standards 3) Development of strategies and policies to ensure that international standards are translated into action and that they are meaningful not only in a court of law, but also outside and at all levels of the relationship between the citizens and the government. <p>Changes in the legislation are important, but changing the practice is essential. The project documents stress that there is a need to mainstream human rights principles throughout the work of judges, lawyers, public administration staff, social workers, legislators, etc.</p> <p>In general the integrity of the Judiciary is recognised, in Jordan. The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed and reaffirmed by the constitution. The ministry of justice has developed a comprehensive plan for reform – The Judicial Upgrading Strategy (JUST) – to be implemented from 2004 to 2006.</p> <p>The project's partner institutions that are most concerned by the judicial reform are the National Centre for Human Rights and the Judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ). The JIJ institute is a department within the Ministry of Justice, which is mandated to prepare qualified judges to occupy a judicial position, to upgrade the capacities of judges, prosecutors, and civil servants of the Ministry through training courses.</p> <p>The projects' components 1 & 2 aimed at supporting and strengthening the capacities within both partner institutions, as well as assistance for the penal reform strategy and the incorporation of international human rights treaties and standards, including legal changes and practice, into the domestic framework.</p>

		<p>The country progress reports mention the following achievements in the field of good governance and judiciary reform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ratification of the UN convention against corruption and defining an anti.corruption strategy, decentralisation plan, strengthening its audit bureau & submitting a draft financial disclosure law to Parliament - start of public sector reform within various ministries - design and implementation of a judicial upgrading strategy, including training for judges (inter alia) in Human Rights law. - Reform of the political parties and election laws discussed at the sub.committee, but no progress <p>Sources: CPR Commission: ENP progress report Jordan , Commission staff working document 04/12/2006 (SEC (2006) 1508/2).</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.2.1	<p>The independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution. In general the integrity of the judicial system is recognised. The judiciary have undergone significant reforms in recent years. The ministry of Justice has developed a comprehensive plan for reform. The judicial upgrading strategy (JUST) – to be implemented from 2004 to 2006. The JUST strategic vision is to “improve the overall performance of the judicial system in Jordan, enhance its role as an enabler for civil society and national competitiveness while maintaining independence. (source: Rider, 17/12/2006)</p>
24_R_Just	I.5.2.1	<p>The ROM- system Monitoring report of 2006 questioned the potential impact of the project and considered it absolutely important to examine the willingness of the 10 MED countries to take into account a programme such as Euromed Justice before putting in place a new one. It recommended to concentrate national programs on countries that were willing to reform their legal system.</p> <p>The programs of the seminars focused on issues related international crime, drugs-trafficking and terrorism, money-laundering, and judicial strategies and cooperation to deal with these issues.</p>
24_R_Just	I.5.2.1	<p>All the MEDA countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) participated in the seminars with a delegation comprised of 2 legal professionals, generally magistrates and/or public prosecutors. In total 505 judicial professionals, representing a large number of institutions from 10 MEDA countries, as well as 354 judiciary experts from EU countries participated in the activities. 89 % of the participants were men, 11% were women.</p> <p>The project was evaluated very positively by the participants. At the closing conference on 17/12/07 the MEDA representatives concluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the project allowed to improve knowledge on judiciary systems, to enter into a dialogue with colleagues, to present and exchange concrete experience and to discuss on topics of high judiciary interest, - the project had impact and positive effects in all MEDA countries and gave the participants the opportunity to familiarize with the various international texts on all topics. - It was an opportunity to deepen the various judicial practices of both the MEDA and EU partners as well as to be informed by the training programmes delivered by the various judicial schools. - It led to the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean network in the field of judicial training as well as a Euro-Mediterranean network of professionals of justice. <p>(source: evaluation report / at closing conference)</p>

	I.5.2.2	Degree of importance of these reforms
11_J_HRGov	I.5.2.2	<p>Country Report on Human Rights Practices . 2006 for Jordan released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (USA department of state) reported the following evolution in 2006: Civilian authorities generally maintained effective control over the security forces, although there were some instances in which members of the police and security forces were accused of committing human rights abuses. While the government respected human rights in some areas, its overall record continued to reflect problems.</p> <p>The following human rights problems were reported: Restrictions on the right of citizens to change their government; torture, arbitrary arrest, and prolonged detention; impunity; denial of due process of law; limited judicial independence; infringement on citizen's privacy rights; harassment of members of opposition political parties; restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, movement, and on some religious practices; legal and societal discrimination against women, discrimination against persons of Palestinian origin; restrictions on labor rights; and abuse of foreign workers.</p> <p>(source: http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/)</p>
	<i>JC.5.3</i>	<i>The reforms have led to better governance in the areas of justice and police and improved benefits for the targeted populations</i>
	I.5.3.1	Reference in the project documents to indicators (possibly to be elaborated and measured within the project) to assess progress with respect to these objectives
07_E_SAA	I.5.3.1	These are lacking at the programme level – how routine performance monitoring of projects comes under the PAO..
11_J_HRGov	I.5.3.1	<p>Within the Component 1 , it is expected that</p> <p>1) Result 1: The professional ability of judges in the area of HR will be strengthened. The indicator used is “the % of judges (sitting and new) that have undertaken HR training within the framework of the continuing education programme and the new training programme respectively”.</p> <p>The progress reports made by EC staff mentions that the design and implementation of a judicial upgrading strategy took place and that judges received training in HR law.</p> <p>2) Result 2 : The capacity of the NCHR to fulfil its mandate is strengthened. Is measured by the progress towards “full development of the organisational structure and work plans within the first 12 months, and the ability to function without technical assistance by the end of the programme.”</p> <p>3) Result 3: The penal reform strategy should be completed in line with international standards by the end of the programme. The indicators being the effective introduction of the penal reform and the set up of non.custodial measures & community based justice systems.</p> <p>4) Result 4: Assistance is provided for the incorporation of international HR treaties and standards, including legal changes and practice into the domestic framework. The indicators are that the ratification process for all HR treaties is completed, by the end of the first 12 months. And that at least 50%</p>

		<p>of the laws have been amended by th end of the programme. .</p> <p>The latest Country progress report of the EC staff “ ENP progress report Jordan”, working document 04/12/2006 (SEC (2006) 1508/2.), does not mention these changes.</p> <p>No project progress reports are available to expert</p> <p>The country reports (website EC /ENP) are very general and do not analyse the ongoing implementation. on website commission.</p> <p>The independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution. In general the integrity of the judicial system is recognised. The judiciary have undergone significant reforms in recent years. The ministry of Justice has developed a comprehensive plan for reform. The judicial upgrading strategy (JUST) – to be implemented from 2004 to 2006. The JUST strategic vision is to “improve the overall performance of the judicial system in Jordan, enhance its role as an enabler for civil society and national competitiveness while maintaining independence. (source: Rider, 17/12/2006)</p>
	I.5.3.2	Verification that these indicators have been measured
11_J_HRGov	I.5.3.2	<p>The logframe mentions the feedback from judges and stakeholders, periodical assessments by the project team and the mid.term review and final evaluation as potential sources for verification.</p> <p>Note: No project progress reports are available to expert.</p> <p>The country reports (on the website EC /ENP) are very general and do not analyse the ongoing implementation of the specific project.</p>
	I.5.3.3	Evidence provided by these indicators
01_A_ONG	I.5.3.3	
	I.5.3.4	Other documentary evidence of such evolution
01_A_ONG	I.5.3.4	<p>UNDP POGAR HR Watch EU HR reports Civicus www.civicus.org no country report on Algeria</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.3.4	The most obvious documents are not available: project & progress documents, intermediary reports from the PMU??
	I.5.3.5	Existence of internal disciplinary affairs office to monitor violations in the various key institutions (Justice, Police)
01_A_ONG	I.5.3.5	
	I.5.3.6	Opinion of selected beneficiaries
01_A_ONG	I.5.3.6	
	I.5.3.7	Views of Commission services and other donors
01_A_ONG	I.5.3.7	

24_R_Just	I.5.3.7	<p>Very little complementarity between national and regional initiatives; the regional initiative Euromed Justice is managed by a PMU that is located within the Council of regions with an office in Barcelona.</p> <p>It is not managed or monitored by the EC Delegations and works through different channels.</p> <p>It is pointed out that MC (eg Lebanon) are interested in the regional approach. The ECD could do more than just organising regional meetings. Instead, it should identify professional key issues and develop regional tools e.g. the UNDP is working on the coordination of judges and on the networking of training schools.</p> <p>The French have a regional programme which covers the Maghreb countries and where they work on practical issues. Lebanon joined them this year but could not participate yet due to security issues.</p> <p>(source: MN524)</p>
	JC.5.4	<i>As a result of Commission support, civil society organisations increasingly participate in the development process</i>
	I.5.4.1	Clear reference to this objective in the Commission programming documents
01_A_ONG	I.5.4.1	<p>The programming documents mention this objective, since the very purpose of this project is to enhance the role of civil society in the social development of the country and to improve the interaction with the national Algerian authorities.</p> <p>During the NIP 2005-2006 a second NGO-support programme was set up, within the framework of the l'Agence de développement social (ADS), an agency of the Ministry of employment and solidarity. The project ONG II is not (as originally planned) an extension of project ONG I that was carried out from 2002 till 2004. It has a different set up . It started on 03/09/2006 and is focussing on the capacity building and consolidation of the Algerian civil society and NGOs (□ dminist associatif algérien), as well as on the development and support to the ADS.</p> <p>The objectives of present project ONG II have remained the same :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) to strengthen the operational capacities of the local NGOs/CSOs, to promote their common interventions and - 2) to support the ADS in order to set up an enabling framework for the creation and development of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and for their participation into the social and cultural development of the country. <p>To this effect a fund was set up to finance projects by local NGOs and Civil society organisations (associations) that are active in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social field: promotion of women's rights and youth organisations - protection of the environment and promotion of ecotourism - cultural actions and sports - protection and preservation of archaeology & heritage - community development and promotion of sustainable development <p>Special attention was to be given to organisations targeting vulnerable groups (women, youth, children).</p> <p>Finding</p>
01_A_ONG	I.5.4.1	<p>NGOs : Impact on reforms is very small. Capacity building efforts have had effects on the functioning of a number of NGOs, scattered all over the country. It encourages a certain professionalization of the NGOs (working according to EU rules and procedures, having a proper accountability, working towards results)</p> <p>The ONG I programme was managed and monitored from ORAN, but no final reports and evaluations were produced. The ONG II</p>

		programme also knew a difficult start and calls for proposals were launched in the second half of 2007 and early 2008. Working through the ADS gives the programme the possibility to have a national coverage. (+ ancrage regional) (sources:M80,M88, M95)
06_E_Children	I.5.4.1	See under EQ 4 Finding
07_E_SAA	I.5.4.1	The SAAP Twinings have not focused on civil society, although as observed in the UNDP report on this topic, [see D9] CS has a major role to play in key areas being addressed through twinning such as road safety.
11_J_HRGov	I.5.4.1	Both the CSP 2002.2006 and the two subsequent NIPs for the periods 2002.2004 and 2005.2006 contain interventions in the field of governance and democratisation. One of the main goals of the Barcelona declaration and of the common strategy adopted by the European Council (2000) is the “creation of an area of peace and stability based on fundamental principles, including respect for human rights and democracy” as well as “ the improvement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the region and the development of an active civil society.” . The development of a pluralistic democratic society based on respect for human rights and the rule of law” is one of the key objectives. (CSP p3).
	I.5.4.2	Importance of Commission resources (financial, human, policy dialogue) allocated to this objective
01_A_ONG	I.5.4.2	The budget for the project ONG II is 10 M€ (on a total of 150 M€ for the NIP 2005-2006 in Algeria. About 29 % is allotted for the sector of HR, GG and social interventions (fight against poverty). (Cfr NIP p 34) NB: The ADS was created in 1996 as a “monitoring mechanism” within the framework of the World Bank loan for the financing of the social safety net (filet social) . It was integrated into the Ministry of Social solidarity and Employment afterwards. At present ADS is a large institution that is channelling and managing a wide variety of national social programmes and social development projects that are funded through international donors. The portfolio of ADS mobilised over 350 million € (in 2006) . The ADS has 10 specialised departments (directions) and has national coverage through 11 regional antennas that co-ordinate, evaluate and stimulate local social development initiatives. The EC contribution which is channelled through ADS is small , and almost symbolic.
06_E_Children	I.5.4.2	The EC has just started to support (together with UNDP) the National Federation of NGOs . At present civil society is very much divided and not well organised. The idea is to do a mapping of the CSO . It was difficult to get the programme started: there was no database of NGOs (16.000 NGOs of which 7000 active ones). It is difficult to make them work together (masse critique) , let alone mergers of NGOs. They all have their own agenda. Many NGOs have links with government or with politicians . Difficult to distinguish between real and paper NGOs. Il y a un “vide juridique”. Anybody can declare they are an NGO. A law is being developed . (also security problems make the GoE very reluctant; problems with cash transfers, esp. from Arab Middle East foundations). The Federation was not really independent: 10 members of Board are appointed by the president.. The idea is to make the federation of NGOs responsible for the management of the NGO financing. - develop a standard of accounting - negotiate with ministry of Solidarity (source: M112)

11_J_HRGov	I.5.4.2	<p>The broad lines of previous interventions are described to explain how the present programme is part of a longer term goal and complementary to past and ongoing support to civil society. Jordan has been an active recipient of support for the promotion of HR and democracy. Since 1996 the EC has financed 11 bilateral operations (total € 3 million) and several regional operations, to strengthen democratisation, human rights and the rule of law. These have focussed on the rights of women, youth and children, including two operations to promote the participation of women in parliamentary elections. Moreover, Jordanian NGOs participated in several national and regional activities to promote the culture of peace and freedom of the media. The EC also co.finance NGOs projects (€ 1.3 million since 1996) in Jordan to complement these programmes.</p> <p>(More info in CSP p 18)</p> <p>Finding The NIP 2005.2006 is building on Jordan's reforms and concentrating on four priority areas, among which the Development of democracy, HR and GG. (p9NIP and p 18)</p> <p>The budget (NIP 21) allocated to the HR & GG sector amounts to 3 million € in 2005 and 2 million € in 2006.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Strategic priorities & programme</th> <th>Indicative amount 2005</th> <th>Indicative amount 2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P1)Promoting the AA & ENP - support to ENP through AA - sector reform facility</td> <td>10 M€ 40 M€</td> <td>5 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2. Support to social sector</td> <td></td> <td>42 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3. Development to knowledge society</td> <td>2 M €</td> <td>5 M€ + 1 M€ (tempus)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P4. TA to development of democracy, GG & HR</td> <td>3 M€</td> <td>2 M €110 M€</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total amounts</td> <td>55 M €</td> <td>55 M €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Strategic priorities & programme	Indicative amount 2005	Indicative amount 2006	P1)Promoting the AA & ENP - support to ENP through AA - sector reform facility	10 M€ 40 M€	5 M€	P2. Support to social sector		42 M€	P3. Development to knowledge society	2 M €	5 M€ + 1 M€ (tempus)	P4. TA to development of democracy, GG & HR	3 M€	2 M €110 M€	Total amounts	55 M €	55 M €
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	I.5.4.3	Presence of parallel between the increase of ODA in selected countries and the share of channelled ODA (Commission and other donors)																		
01_A_ONG	I.5.4.3	No data available on http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/indicator_detail.cfm?country=DZ&indicatorid=106																		
	I.5.4.4	Views of stakeholders on the evolution of the participation of civil society organisations to the development process																		
01_A_ONG	I.5.4.4	<p>- ADS: develops programmes to involve local communities . (Annual ADS budget has increased to 350. million euro). Channelling th EC finds through ADS gives it a national coverage.</p> <p>Cfr documents of ADS (publications) .ADS takes on models of increasing civil society (+ local communities) participation in EU.</p> <p>Others initiatives include micro-credit in the PADSEL projects (EU funded) , the réseaux de proximité, régies de quartiers, etc..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other stakeholders reject the approach of implementing the programme through the ADS, stating that this is only strengthening the state rather than civil society . <p>On the whole there is very little participation of civil society in the development process, although the Algerian authorities realize that CSO can play a role. One of the reasons for ADS to implement the ONG II programme through ADS is the necessity to professionalize</p>																		

		the local associations in order to have capable partners. (source MN 88).
06_E_Children	I.5.4.4	It is pointed out that CS is not well organised in Egypt. There are around 16.000 registered NGOs. The government usually works with the same large organisations. It is difficult to make them work together (masse critique) , let alone that there would be mergers of NGOs. They all have their own agenda. Difficult to distinguish between real and paper NGOs. Il y a un “vide juridique”. Anybody can declare they are an NGO. A law is being developed . (also security problems make the GoE very reluctant; problems with cash transfers, esp. from Arab Middle East foundations). (Source: M112)
06_E_Children	I.5.4.4	It is pointed out that a real PRSP has not been developed in Egypt, and that the CS sector has not been involved in the development of the strategy, let alone the monitoring of the outcomes in poverty alleviation. (source: M241) Civil society organisations do not really participate very strongly in development , although there are openings in the social sector . The traditional Egyptian civil society was strongly characterized by a charity approach, not a development approach. That is changing now. The programme and capacity building of CSO has enabled a restricted number to participate in development process, at limited scale. An interesting study was made by the UNDP: the 2008 UNDP Human Development Report for Egypt is focussing on the Role of Civil society in Egypt’s Social contract. The state focuses attention on civil society’s role in public service provision (esp.health and education) but advocacy organizations that support civic and democratic development are viewed with suspicion. Source: UNDP report
24_R_Just	I.5.4.4	Civil society organisations were not involved.
	JC.5.5	<i>Human rights are increasingly respected in MPCs</i>
	I.5.5.1	Evolution of national legal instruments related to the protection of human rights
01_A_ONG	I.5.5.1	Société civile/DH La Commission a pu approcher ce secteur via un programme non ciblé sur la société civile . En effet, avec le <u>programme Police</u> , la Commission a financé des formations aux droits de l’homme pour des policiers. Cependant, via la ligne budgétaire IEDDH, la Commission fait face à une levée de bouclier du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères algérien : ce dernier refuse que la Commission finance des ONG locales. Les autorités se méfient de la société civile. Il existe une plus grande <u>liberté de la presse</u> en Algérie qu’en Tunisie. Le fait que le pays soit fortement contrôlé permet en même temps une certaine liberté d’expression. Il existe une loi qui protège la liberté du culte. Toute association doit s’enregistrer au Ministère de l’Intérieur pour exister. Dans le discours, il existe 63 syndicats en Algérie. Dans les faits, il n’en existe qu’un seul : l’UGTA, qui est rattaché au FLN. L’UGTA a une cinquantaine de sous-sections. (source: MN 55) <u>The EU annual Report on human rights 2007</u> (pp 68-69) gives an overview of the progress made in Algeria.

		<p>Algeria is coming out of a period of great instability resulting from ten years of terrorism and civil war, hopes to further advance in the restoration of peace and security. Terrorist acts continue sporadically. This is countered by repressive action by the security forces. Against this background, Algeria has declared its intention to keep the state of emergency in place. The EU has called for it to be lifted and appealed that it should not lead to restrictions in the exercise of certain fundamental freedoms such as the right to public assembly. This law limits the freedom of movement for political movements and civil society organisations. They are required to ask for an authorisation at the ministry of the Interior for any meetings or public gathering.</p> <p>The Constitution guarantees the right to create associations in article 43 . However the right to hold meetings is restricted by the exception Law. The Law on associations (Loi n° 90-31 of 4 december 1990) encourages the development of associations, but the conditions and modalities are defined by the law. It sets the framework in which the NGOs can work. The associative movement in Algeria has expanded, numbering into hundreds of national organisations and thousands of regional and local ones.</p> <p>According to stakeholders and recent publications there are now over 85.000 registered associations in Algeria.</p> <p>In 1988 when the Association Law was promulgated there were around 11.000 associations. Most of them were religious, sports or parents associations . in 1997 the number had increased to 57.000 associations, after the new Law on associations came into effect ((Loi 90-31 of 04/12/1990) . About a 1000 of them aim to be national associations.</p> <p>New kinds of associations emerged: cultural associations, neighbourhood associations, youth organisations, rural agricultural organisations, handicapped assoc, women's associations.</p> <p>Source: study CRASC, December 2005.</p> <p>Other studies give different figures, and more categories: health organisations, pensioners, students, environment, tourism, professional organisations , etc.;</p> <p>There has been an increase of 10.000 associations every year.</p> <p>Freedom of the press : is higher here than in a lot of other countries in the region. There are many newspapers. The media and the journalists were administrated by the islamist administration during the 1985-95 period.</p> <p>Status of women & gender issues: <u>times are changing</u></p> <p>Women occupy 5% of employed jobs, but in certain sectors they are dominant (40% in administration, 60% in health, 50% of judges) . they have social rights (equal salaries), less exploitation in Algeria compared to Morocco (house slaves)</p> <p>Still, the Code la Famille remains a problem : it is in the constitution (not easy to change).</p> <p>The legal age of marriage is 21 years. The average age is now 27-28 for girls, and 31 for young men. Polygamy is very rare.</p> <p>Source : M88</p>
06_E_Children	I.5.5.1	<p>The CSP/NIP for 2007-2013 gives an overview of the progress made in recent years on protection of Human Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the creation of the National council for human rights, under the chairmanship of former Un secretary-general Boutros Boutros Ghali. - Establishment of special departments for HR within some ministries - The parliamentary committee for HR - The inclusion of HR issues in the school curricula
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.1	<p>The Result 2 of component 2 in the logframe aimed at the strengthening of the National Centre for Human rights in order to fulfil its mandate.</p>

		<p>The NCHR has defined its strategy for 2005.2008 and has elaborated an implementation plan, which are published on its website. There are yearly HR reports, numerous publications and ongoing activities, as well as mechanisms to deposit complaints.</p> <p>The country progress report of 2006 is positive about a number of evolutions in the field of the protection of Human rights & fundamental freedoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a sub.committee for HR was established. The main achievement was that it provided a forum to discuss sensitive issues such as the death penalty & women's rights , issues which would otherwise not be discussed in other fora. - The sub.committee offered an a institutional framework for a dialogue on these issues - The EC.support to the NCHR has enhanced its credibility - NCHR investigated complaints about harsh punishments & requested the adoption of legislative and procedural measures to combat these; <p>Source : website http://www.nchr.org.jo/ CPR Jordan ENP – 2006.</p>
	I.5.5.2	Evolution of the adoption of the main human rights legal and political documents in MPCs
01_A_ONG	I.5.5.2	<p>EU CSP/NIP 2007-2013</p> <p>The EU – Algeria association agreement came into force in September 2005. This finally gives the EU and Algeria an appropriate framework allowing them to consolidate their dialogue on these matters and to identify areas of cooperation.</p> <p>Algeria has signed the main international conventions and treaties. But makes exceptions for certain articles , as for ex. In Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, where Algeria declares that it is prepared to apply the provisions of this article on condition that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Algerian Family Code.</p> <p>Source http://www.arabhumanrights.org/en/ratification/viewarticle.asp?id=6&aid=2&pid=0#1</p>
06_E_Children	I.5.5.2	<p>Egypt has ratified most of the major HR conventions, though with reservations. In general the provisions of international treaties are part of national legislation.</p> <p>However, a major obstacle to the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the implementation of the emergency law (since 1981). (cfr CSP 2007/ chapter 2.2)</p> <p>Since 2003 the debate on democratisation and HR is intensified and positive developments have occurred (examples in CSP 2.2) .</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.2	<p>According to the UNDP Human Rights index two Optional protocols to the convention of the rights of the Child came into force during 2006 and 2007, namely one concerning children in armed conflicts and Sale of children and prostitution. Jordan had already signed hem in 2000.</p> <p>Source: http://www.arabhumanrights.org/en/ratification/country.asp?cid=7</p> <p>The Law on the NCHR of Jordan was promulgated as a permanent law in 2006 (Law nr 51/2006). It had been set up by temporary law</p>

		<p>in 2002. The Centre is an independent national institution; it has a juridical personality with full financial and administrative independence in its activities related to human rights.</p> <p>NCHR website : http://www.nchr.org.io/</p> <p>The latest 2006 Status report for HR of the NCHR gives an overview of the HR related legal changes and International covenants and conventions that became part of the Jordanian legal system: i.a. on Racial discrimination, Civil and political rights, Economic , social and cultural rights, Torture & inhuman treatment, Rights of the child.</p> <p>Source : NCHR website permanent Law</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.2	Since Human rights, democratisation and rule of law are among the highest priorities of the EU and Strategic guidelines have been elaborated to achieve these goals, the issues are frequently referred to in all the Commission programming documents.
	I.5.5.3	Clear reference to this objective in the Commission programming documents
06_E_Children	I.5.5.3	Better governance, promotion of democracy and respect for HR constitute core objectives of the EU's external policies. In line with the conclusions drawn up in the 2002 UNDP Arab human development Report, the Commission adopted a Communication on "Reinvigorating European actions on HR, GG and democratisation with Mediterranean Partners". The communication sets out guidelines to promote HR and fundamental freedoms in co-operation with the Meda partners. It proposes 10 concrete recommendations to improve the political dialogue between the EU and its mediterranean partners, as well as EU financial cooperation on HR issues. ((NIP 2005-2006).
	I.5.5.4	Evolution of international indicators related to human rights
01_A_ONG	I.5.5.4	<p>Associational Life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Freedom of association in Algeria is governed by the 1997 Order Enacting an Organic Law Governing Political Parties, the 1990 Law on Labor Unions, the 1992 Emergency Law, and the 1999 Law on Civil Harmony. ■ <u>Political parties</u> represented in the Algerian parliament include Democratic National Rally (Rassemblement national pour la démocratie), Movement of Peaceful Society (Harakat Moudjtamaa As-Silm), National Liberation Front (Jabha al Tahrir al Watani), Nahda Movement (Harakat al-Nahda al-Islamiyya), Socialist Forces Front (Front des Forces Socialistes), Rally for Culture and Democracy (Rassemblement pour la Culture et la Démocratie), Workers Party (Parti du Travail), Republican Progressive Party (Parti Républicain Progressif), Union for Democracy and Freedoms (Union pour la Démocratie et la Liberté), and Liberal Social Party (Parti Social-Libéral). ■ The main Algerian <u>trade associations</u> are the Association of the Chief Executive Officers (ACEO), the General Confederation of the Algerian Economic Operators (COGEA), and the Algerian Confederation of Businessmen (CAP). Other economic interest groups are the Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Algeria. The umbrella labor confederation, the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), is composed of national syndicates that are specialized by sector. There are also some autonomous unions, such as syndicates for Air Algeria pilots (SPLA), airport technicians (SNTMA), and teachers (CNEX). ■ The most active independent human rights groups are the Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADDH) and the Algerian League for Human Rights (ALHR). <p>(source: UNDP website on Democratic governance in the Arab States)</p>
06_E_Children	I.5.5.4	The EC yearly HR reports (2006 & 2007) mention a positive evolution with the work carried out by the National council of for Human rights in defending HR an raising awareness. The NCHR is preparing a National Plan on Human Rights. Considerable steps were taken to improve the status of women and children. There are positive measures in the areas of detention of suspects and harsh penalties.

		<p>There continue to be causes for concern: harsh treatment of the opposition, bad treatment of minorities, use of torture, death sentences, continued state of emergency since 1881. The media are relatively free, but there is increasing control over the internet. Egypt was elected to the UN HR council on 17/05/07 and it is hoped (by the EU) that HR practice in Egypt will improve as a consequence.</p> <p>According to the US state department (Bureau of democracy) the situation of HR in Egypt remains poor. The government's respect for human rights remained poor, and serious abuses continued in many areas. These included limitations on the right of citizens to change their government; a state of emergency, in place almost continuously since 1967; torture and abuse of prisoners and detainees; poor conditions in prisons and detention centres; impunity; arbitrary arrest and detention, including prolonged pretrial detention; executive branch limits on an independent judiciary; denial of fair public trial and lack of due process; political prisoners and detainees; restrictions on civil liberties--freedoms of speech and press, including internet freedom; assembly and association; some restrictions on religious freedom; corruption and lack of transparency; some restrictions on NGOs; and discrimination and violence against women, including FGM.</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.4	<p>Signing of international conventions: Jordan has signed and ratified all of the major international human rights instruments and is one of the first countries to have ratified the Rome Statute for the establishment of an international Criminal court". Source: Rider , 12/2006.</p> <p>The latest 2006 Status report for HR of the NCHR gives an overview of the HR related legal changes and International covenants and conventions that became part of the Jordanian legal system: i.a. on Racial discrimination, Civil and political rights, Economic , social and cultural rights, Torture & inhuman treatment, Rights of the child. Source : NCHR website</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.4	<p>In October 2003 a new policy for the Jordanian Media was developed; the post of minister of information was abolished and a well-known human rights activist was appointed as the official spokeswoman for the Government. The government is actively revising laws related to the press and Media, is opening opportunities for private international investments in the sector, and is willing to develop the Higher Media council. 2004 witnessed a number of positive developments with regards to press freedoms of which amendments to the legal framework. (Rider , 12/2006)</p>
	I.5.5.5	<p>Views of stakeholders on the evolution of the respect of human rights in MPC and of the contribution of Commission interventions to it</p>
01_A_ONG	I.5.5.5	<p>In the past there was a Fund for micro-projets à la Délégation (10.000 à 50.000 €), and local associations could apply directly. At present, the support to CSO in the field of HR goes through the EIDHR . The Algerian NGOs could apply to this fund directly. The projects were monitored by the delegation in Alger. For larger programmes (over 100.000€) the application had to go through a EU-NGO. Since 2008 this restriction has been lifted. They can apply directly with the EIDHR . However : other obstacles have been raised: in Algeria. The government has forbidden to launch the call for proposals. For international</p>

		<p>NGOs the visa are sometimes refused. (eg Avocats sans Frontières (BE). International NGOs work in a « grey zone » : if their work is social or humanitarian, and they take a low political profile, it is accepted. At the same time their presence is illegal, which means that they can be expelled at any moment. (Source ; MN 134, MN 95)</p>
06_E_Children	I.5.5.5	<p>According to some interviewed stakeholders, the situation of HR in Egypt is worse than before. The legal framework has not been changed , but has tightened control on HR associations. It is pointed out that , although the MEDA NIP and country strategy paper do not include textual references related to human rights, it is clear that one of the objectives of the strategy is to improve the legal framework of civil society, which didn't happen at all. The reason is that the EU Programs are dealing only with the Government and not with the Civil society. Further more, when the EU comes to evaluate the Government performance, it evaluates the government activities, like it does evaluate civil society, whereas governments should be evaluated legal framework improvement. The legal framework in Egypt became worse. The new associations law of the year 2002 is far worse and tighter than the older one. It includes all sorts of NGOs and puts too many constraints for Human Rights Groups, which means that they are under the supervision of the Ministry of social affairs. Being under the control of the government, all actions, strategies, networks, budgets, and communication of Human Rights Organizations are strictly monitored. There is very little political pressure from the EU. One of the reasons could be due to the lack of leadership at the EU front. (as opposed to the USA where there is clear leadership) . Source: M22</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.5.5.5	<p>HRW Jordan, World Report for 2006 : “Jordan made little progress in changing law or practice restricting the exercise of basic rights such as freedom of expression, association, and assembly. The National Agenda, a project initiated by King Abdullah II in 2005, recommended reforms but the government and parliament have not yet passed any of the promised legislation to enact them, such as a political parties bill, an election law, and amendments to the public assemblies, welfare societies, and journalism and publication laws”.</p> <p>Civil society: withdrawal of the draft NGO law. (2007)</p> <p>Guidelines recommend (nr 2) the drawing up, by each of the delegations in the MEDA area , of “EU Human rights facts sheets”.</p>
	JC.5.6	<i>The capacity of the poor to express their needs has improved</i>
	I.5.6.1	Specific support provided by the Commission interventions to that end
11_J_HRGov	I.5.6.1	<p>Civil society The 4th component of the present project aims at strengthening the voice of civil society in public policy. The Ministry of Political Development developed a strategy and action plan, in which there is room for more active interaction with civil society, adopting a policy of openness, promoting the culture of citizenship, dialogue and participatory approaches. The EC intervention is supporting the development and capacity building on both sides: within the government as well as among civil society.</p> <p>The Result 7 in the 4th component is aiming at developing mechanisms to inform Civil society about governmental plans and activities, while result 8 is aiming at developing mechanisms to channel input from civil society in public decision making . Activities focussed on improving the Government’s communication skills and mechanisms to communicate with civil society. Ngos have recognised that there was also a need to strengthen their own capacities, i.a. in the field of developing strategic plans, project</p>

		<p>design and drafting, project management. In the past these efforts were concentrated in the capital city (85% according to the Evaluation of the EC support to Jordan during the period 1996.2006), published in 2007), and they did not necessarily reach the smaller and poorer organisations.</p> <p>Among the planned activities there is the identification of a suitable interface between government and civil society, through a pilot project with the Ministry of Political development. It would also aim at encouraging civil society organisations to voice their views in a more coordinated way.</p>
	I.5.6.2	Specific institutions (ombudsman) allowing citizens to formulate complaints on improper actions by government bodies and public administrations.
06_E_Children	I.5.6.2	<p>The CSP/NIP for 2007-2013 gives an overview of the progress made in recent years on protection of Human Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the National Council for Human Rights, under the chairmanship of former UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros Ghali. The National Council of Human Rights was established on June 19, 2003 by law no.94 for the year 2003. It is mandated to propose a national workplan on HR, to receive complaints, and to monitor the implementation of international agreements related to the protection of HR. Establishment of special departments for HR within some ministries The Parliamentary committee for HR An ombudsman office at the National council for Women was set up in 2001 as an EC financed project. Since its establishment the service received over 20.000 complaints from women. This service builds strong linkages with various administrative authorities within specialised ministries to allow them to transfer complaints and ensure processing and resolutions. The EU is continuing the financial support in the NIP 2006-2007. (source: FA HR & CS, 2005)
11_J_HRGov	I.5.6.2	The project strengthened the National Centre for Human Rights, where specific HR abuses can be deposited. (source : website NCHR)
	I.5.6.3	Number and evolution of complaints received and handled by these institutions.
06_E_Children	I.5.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National council of HR issues monthly and annual reports. There is a possibility to post complaints online. (source: http://www.nchr.org.eg/en/home.asp). - An ombudsman office at the National Council for Women was set up in 2001 as an EC financed project. This service builds strong linkages with various administrative authorities within specialised ministries to allow them to transfer complaints and ensure processing and resolutions. Since its establishment the service received over 20.000 complaints from women and about 55% were resolved . The EU is continuing the financial support in the NIP 2006-2007. (source: FA HR & CS, 2005)
	I.5.6.4	Number (evolution) of civil society organisations active in social and political debates
01_A_ONG	I.5.6.4	<p>There is one organisation with a portal, on which opinions of CS can be voiced. However there is also an active press, which also offer forums to express opinions. The portail des Associations is supported by the EU and by the Embassy of Canada. =</p> <p>http://www.ranahna.dz/ Press :</p>

		http://www.latribune-online.com/evenement/1243.html http://www.elwatan.com/Les-degats-de-la-politique-de- http://www.lequotidien-oran.com/index.php?news=5105234
06_E_Children	I.5.6.4	<p>A recent study on Civil society shows that there is a significant trend in the growth of sustainable development –oriented civil society organisations as opposed to charitable or philanthropic organisations. Another trend has been the emergence of partnerships and contractual relationships between non-government organizations and/or the private sector and public authorities in the service of long term development.</p> <p>The trend of civic engagement and participation is now facing obstacles and barriers with the narrowing of space for public activism in reaction to genuine or fabricated threats to national security.</p> <p>Hence the zigzag of stops and starts in the process of democratisation and the sluggish pace of social and political liberalization. Hence the decision by the state to tighten up control on CSO funding sources, registration procedures, and NGO activities.</p> <p>Source: UNDP Egypt human Development report 2008.</p> <p>A very extensive study on civil society . No numbers on CSO that are active in social pol debate.</p>
	I.5.6.5	Facts and statements about freedom of expression
01_A_ONG	I.5.6.5	
06_E_Children	I.5.6.5	<p>The GoE controls the national newspapers, national TV and radio. The EU annual report on Egypt (2007) states that independent and opposition newspapers are flourishing and the media are more outspoken. However, the authorities are increasing their control over internet, including the harassment of bloggers that present views in opposition of the government.</p> <p>The UNDP report (Arvin framework) points to the fact that journalists & media people opposed to the government may be subject to harassment and even prosecution under emergency laws and for national security reasons.</p> <p>Source : UNDP Egypt human Development report 2008.</p>

	EQ6	To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improve public finance governance and increased the cost effectiveness of interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?
10_J_SectRef	EQ6	Trade liberalisation including measures to improve the climate for the private sector lie at the heart of the Association Agreement with Jordan. At a strategic level the logic behind the support is clear-cut – the issue is whether the agreement itself reflects EC internal guidance with respect to budget support and sector programmes. It feels more like 1990s-style conditionality.
	JC.6.1	<i>The preparation and implementation of BS has led to a comprehensive policy dialogue with the partner authorities</i>
	I.6.1.1	References to the policy dialogue in the preparatory and reporting documents of BS operations
04_WB_Relief	I.6.1.1	Funding wholesale purchases of fuel could be a form of budget support if the revenues collected from consumers ends up going to the Government. This risk doesn't seem to be explored in the documentation.
05_E_TEP	I.6.1.1	The introduction of TEP B as a budget support operation stems back to the severe delays and constraints experienced with the Industrial Modernisation Programme (IMP), which was based on using non-budget support (principally TA) as the instrument of implementation. “□ The IMC should have been established and operational by early 2000. The programme has suffered from very serious delays which called its future into question although the appointment of a new Minister of Industry (Nov 2001) signals a renewed Egyptian commitment to launch activities under the programme as soon as possible” Source D1.
05_E_TEP	I.6.1.1	“The origin of TEP-B dates back from 1999 when first discussions took place between the EC and Government of Egypt about the need to enhance trade relations between the European Union and Egypt. The dialogue lasted several years and the core of the negotiations took place in 2001 in the aftermath of September 11 events that had created a real trauma in Egypt and a difficult climate in the relations between the EU and Egypt. The experts on trade at the EC delegation recall the history of TEP-B, as it stands in ECD collective memory. At the time of initiation of TEPs, in the early 2000-2002, intense discussions were held between the EC representatives (who at that time came from Brussels, as the EC was not yet de-concentrated in Egypt) and the Ministry of International Cooperation. In those days the situation of the trade sector in Egypt was rather miserable, and there was a strong lack of coordination at central government level, as several ministries were responsible for the different fields of intervention that are now under the unique umbrella of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (created in 2004). There was a Ministry of Internal Trade, a Ministry of Foreign Trade, and a Ministry of Industry. These individual ministries worked in isolation, with lack of global efficiency. The discussions followed an identification mission ² conducted by the EC (AidCo) in May 2001 in order to assess Egypt's needs of a

² The report of the identification mission is an internal EC document, not communicated to the evaluation mission, except for consultation at the EC delegation on October 3, on the occasion of the presentation of the first version of the draft final report by the evaluation team (after departure from Egypt of the Customs specialist, who therefore did not have the opportunity to see it).

	<p>structural adjustment facility aimed at trade enhancement. At that time the idea of budget support was launched, and first estimates of possible budget envelopes were made; these estimates did not take into account the cost of implementing the reforms that were to be supported by the EC (as such evaluation seemed hazardous); they were based on macroeconomic considerations, taking into account the additional fiscal revenues that could be expected on global budget from more efficient customs control. The support that the EC would agree to grant to Egypt in the form of a structural adjustment facility was proportionate to the gains expected from the reforms to be held.</p> <p>In 2000 the situation of trade was extremely difficult, and the ministries in charge had little or limited efficiency in dealing with the trade community and international trade issues. In addition, the relations of the administrations with the public services were difficult and heavy; there was a great instability in rules and regulations; importers and exporters were confronted to all sorts of harassment linked to the exactitude and conformity of their documents; the standards were not conform to the norms; the determination of the value of goods was complex; it was impossible to do any pre-processing; there did not exist any dry port; it was impossible to take any good to a storage place without preopening of the containers at the port; thus TEP-B had an important role to play in encouraging the pursuit, extension and consolidation of the reforms. The preparatory phase of TEP-B took place from end 1999 to end 2000.</p> <p>The process of negotiation of TEP-B was long and difficult. Dialogue and consultations were held by the EC Delegation with the Ministry of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of External Trade, the Head of Customs, the Head of General Organisation for Import and Export Control (GOEIC), the Head of Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (EOS), the World Bank and USAID.</p> <p>The Delegation “picked up” certain aspects or actions from the ongoing reform and supported these actions. It is important to indicate that the implementing agencies may not have the complete picture and have difficulty in appreciating the full significance of the programme.</p> <p>The EC was rather demanding vis-à-vis the Egyptian Government who was not used to this type of dialogue and to the high level of demand from the EC. The EC wanted to know in depth what the status of reforms was exactly, how legislation was implemented, what were the key obstacles to the movement of goods, etc. Therefore the SFA was signed only in 2003, after four years of intense dialogue and considerable amounts of exchanges.</p> <p>Once this was done, the EC did not release the funds easily. It took another two years of intense dialogue and persistent high levels of requests from the EU imposed on all stakeholders: Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) and their implementing services/organizations (Customs, EOS, GOEIC), to track the changes and obtain the formal proofs that changes had effectively (and not only theoretically) taken place.</p> <p>The introduction of TEP-B was a unique opportunity to force these ministries as well as the Ministry of Finance to cooperate, as the release of funds would not take place without the full accomplishment of the different conditions for which they were respectively responsible.</p> <p>The implementation of TEP-B activities also required an active involvement of all implementing agencies involved, who had to account in a detailed precise manner on their activities, thus reporting not exclusively to their own ministries, but to the EC as well. All agencies had thus a direct responsibility in making sure that their respective share of Egypt’s commitment to TEP-B would be fulfilled. Had one agency failed to accomplish its mission as described in TEP-B, the funds would not have been released.</p> <p>Looking at this process from a distance, in 2007, 7 years after the beginning of the programme conception, it may have appeared to the professional evaluators that changes that occurred thanks to TEP-B were not enormous, that much more lies ahead than was</p>
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		accomplished (the detailed evaluation is presented further below). The content of the matrix may be qualified as being “weak”, making the release of funds not difficult to obtain. This is the view today. But one has to remember what the situation of Egypt trade was in 2001 (very bad) and consider the time needed to carry out a comprehensive customs reform. It took decades in Europe to modernize its customs. Egypt undergoes the modernization process at its own speed, and TEP-B was one step in this process. Acceleration is highly desirable in future; however, it will not be easy, taking into account the importance of the human factor: still Egyptian Customs employ 17,000 persons in 2007.
08_E_Water	I.6.1.1	No clear reference.
09_E_Health	I.6.1.1	No preparatory documents are available from the delegation (and only the FA was downloaded from CRIS). The matrix of conditionalities concerns financial reforms, and is understood to have been based on a dialogue at the time (See D4). The Compliance Report for the Release of the 1st Tranche (D8) indicates a dialogue.
09_E_Health	I.6.1.1	The following meeting note is not specific to health but provides insights: “Budget support had a hard beginning in 2004, as it depended on ownership of counterparts and the existence of sector strategies, both were absent from the former cabinets in the Egyptian government. Commitment and ownership of the government changed with the change of cabinet in 2006, and it was demonstrated with some projects such as TEP B and the Water Sector Budget Support, the later has resulted in the creation of a new institution for the regulation of water in Egypt. (Referred to OECD study on donors work in water sector and appreciated sector budget support as a successful modality). Choice of ministries. Mature ministries versus ministries with no strategic direction, institutional strength and above all. the challenge of coordination with Ministry of Finance There were two successful models for coordination in budget support projects: 1- Budget support in the water sector in which the money was 100% disbursed by Ministry of Finance for Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. 2- Spinning and weaving budget support with Ministry of Investment, also included a %age for ministry of Agriculture (conditionalities related to cotton). In other cases, coordination through Delegation Project managers is generally good. Egyptians know how to coordinate between different ministries well. For other ministries, there is no way to enforce learning of public finance management issues, “but to leave them in the water to swim”.. Within the project they have to adopt public finance management principles in order to make it work. [M60] THIS APPROACH DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE FULLY CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EC AS SET

		DOWN IN THE SPSP GUIDELINES (2003 OR 2007 VERSIONS)
10_J_SectRef	I.6.1.1	Sound Public finance management is a pre-condition for this support. Some indicators linked to PFM. PEFA allowing to assess is only currently conducted.
10_J_SectRef	I.6.1.1	No TA has been built into the programme – apart from M&E. This has caused some ownership issues (see D9)
10_J_SectRef	I.6.1.1	See the Matrix (D5) and subsequent docs confirming the release of the 1st tranche.
13_M_Water	I.6.1.1	Cf infra I612. Source D13
14_M_PubAd	I.6.1.1	The preparatory missions conducted by the Commission and the WB between January 2002 and April 2004 have been the occasion of a dialogue with the Moroccan authorities on the reforms already engaged and to be pursued. The missions brought high level TA to the authorities and allowed an in-depth preparatory work before the start of the programme. As a consequence, the authorities could start the reform during 2003. Sources D14, D16
14_M_PubAd	I.6.1.1	The Procès Verbal related to the negotiations conducted in Rabat for this programme show that a policy dialogue took place. The FA also clearly mentions that the support of the Commission is based on an already national policy aiming at reforming the public administration and meant to support it. Sources: D8, D15
15_M_Fisc	I.6.1.1	Important policy dialogue referred to in the FA and related document. Moreover the intervention takes place after other interventions of the Commission and with other donors who also participate in the policy dialogue with the Government; notably the BWI Sources: D9,D10, D11, M45
15_M_Fisc	I.6.1.1	The mission reports of the follow up of the programmes of reform in Morocco indicate a continuous policy dialogue between the IMF, the EC and the authorities of the Ministry of Finance. They also permit to understand the evolution of this dialogue. At first the Ministry of Finance was reacting very positively to the identification mission of May 04 and endorsed its recommendations. Then they realised the political and technical difficulties associated with the implementation of some measures and raised concerned about the absorption capacity of their administration. This long dialogue, supported with technical seminars, lasted about two years until a realist but still ambitious reform programme could be finally agreed upon. Source: D14
17_T_Educ	I.6.1.1	There is no explicit reference to a policy dialogue in the FA. However, the Commission decided to support this intervention through a sector budget support owing the existence of a sectoral policy and the commitments and of a legislation which paved the way to the reform of higher education. Moreover, the GoT committed itself to put in place a coordination mechanism between donors (i.e The GoT foresees the organisation of a yearly meeting with the donors presided by the MESRST to discuss the implementation of the GoT strategy as regards higher education) Sources: D8, M123
18_T_FAS4	I.6.1.1	Proceedings of the negotiation process in the preparation of the FA Sources: D8
	I.6.1.2	Opinions of the Commission services on the quality and intensity of the policy dialogue
09_E_Health	I.6.1.2	Preparation of the Matrix: the names of those involved are provided in meeting note M10. The matrix was shared with WB and USAID

		for comments [M10] Generally accepted that the policy dialogue was weak in the sector [M120;M60; M33]
09_E_Health	I.6.1.2	The Delegation Capacity to design, monitor and evaluate BS projects Personnel in the delegation who manage projects are with sector specific background not PFM background. However, during the design of some of the projects, specifically the health sector BS, Paul Mathieu an economist from Tunisia helped conceive the BS operations in Egypt. There is also this regulation that only one person would handle project management. (the preference is to be a technical person from the sector) On the other hand, the delegation is recruiting 2 contractual agents to support with BS operations, one of them with PFM background has worked on BS programs in the Dominican republic and the other implemented BS projects in Azerbaijan. Also the EC and OECD are designing a new instrument for audit, procurement and budget control (SIGMA) [M10]
10_J_SectRef	I.6.1.2	Low appreciation of the process and logic behind budget support amongst the Jordanian implementing agencies [see D7]
10_J_SectRef	I.6.4.1	The following is based on other EC programmes to Jordan not the SRF, but is still relevant: “The shift from project to sector budget support is not yet fully mastered” “In two instances (support to SMEs and poor municipalities), a part of the accumulated experience and knowledge has been lost during the shift from EC project / programmes to Jordanian institutions. In the first case, this problem has been observed despite joint efforts by the EC and the Government to manage the transition between the EJADA programme and the newly-created institution assisted through sector budget support. The process of transferring knowledge from EC projects to the Government is therefore to be recognised as complex and not yet fully mastered”. [D13]
13_M_Water	I.6.1.2	Policy dialogue has been efficient, although some crucial decision could not be reached even after two extensions. The needs in TA to accompany BS have been underestimated. A permanent TA is not justified but a targeted TA for periodic missions that answer the country’s needs is crucial. The beneficiaries are also asking for advice. Source: M45
13_M_Water	I.6.1.2	“Il faut souligner la qualité, dans l’ensemble très bonne, du dialogue qu’EuropeAid et les autorités marocaines ont su développer dans le cadre de la préparation et le cadre du suivi des programmes “ (NB the note refers to the 4 Programmes of Support to the Reforms in Morocco, of which Water. Source D13
14_M_PubAd	I.6.1.2	According to Commission officials, a constant policy dialogue took place in the preparation phase of the programme. Due to this joint preparatory work, the authorities could start implementing the reform in 2003.

		Source D16
15_M_Fisc	I.6.1.2	Notes from the Delegation to Brussels as well as the minutes of the negotiations and interviews with former task managers provide evidence that both the Commission services and the partner's authorities had a positive opinion of the policy dialogue. Source: D14, D10, M45
17_T_Educ	I.6.1.2	The BS of the Commission in higher education led progressively to an intense policy dialogue with the GoT. A preparatory mission from Brussels negotiated the indicators with the authorities: a mix between indicators based on process and on results has been agreed upon following discussions. A consensus has been reached on indicator 2 which measures the return on investment. The first coordination mechanism between donors has been a fiasco whereas a more intense dialogue took place in the second meeting where the universities took the leadership. Workshops are now held to discuss the issues of the sector. Source: M123
18_T_FAS4	I.6.1.2	Budget support creates permits to engage a virtuous circle between the political dimension and the economic/financial dimension of cooperation. For example: sector support in the area of trade. Traditionally these projects were conducted in the form of TRA that did not give much possibility to use the political dimension. The same is true of projects to support the private sector. In contrast with the TA approach, the budget support offers the possibility to engage into a deep and comprehensive dialogue on the reforms and not just on the technicalities of a particular project. Budget support definitely allows for a policy dialogue the quality and the intensity of which is not possible under traditional TA. There are limitations, however, and the dialogue is difficult. In the case of FAS IV the pace of the reform is not enough sustained. There aspects of the reform that remain difficult to address: the reform of the public administration, the reform of the banking system, privatisation remain a taboo. This the dialogue has definitely improved with BS but remains variable according to the problems. It should be noted that the NIP, approved by the MS, is not signed by the Government of Tunisia who has agreed only to sign a MOU. This also indicates the limitation of the policy dialogue. Budget support is viewed by the Commission as more interesting than classical projects because it leaves more room to the technical and policy dialogue than traditional TA projects. Sources: M78, M206
18_T_FAS4	I.6.1.2	Policy dialogue is regarded by the Commission services as easy and constructive with the Ministry of Finance. It is more difficult with the central bank in particular on the sensitive issues of governance in the banking sector and the way the central bank fulfils its role of surveillance and supervision of the prudential rules. Sources: M206, M233
	I.6.1.3	Opinions of the partner's authorities on the quality and intensity of the policy dialogue
07_E_SAA	I.6.1.3	By 2003 there was high pressure in the EC to spend Euro250m EC very concerned about having to report that the money hadn't gone. Hence the pressure to convert the instrument to budget support: "I would be very surprised if they told us we need budget support – as the budget deficit in 2007 was less than than 1%" [M79]
09_E_Health	I.6.1.3	Frustration by the FMOH at being expected to implement a matrix, much of which rested with MoF.
13_M_Water	I.6.1.3	The BS is recorded as a receipt in the national budget. The visibility of its contribution to the State resources is therefore good. However, none spending directly linked to the implementation of the reforms appears as counterpart. The question of visibility of the use of the support is therefore not relevant. Source: D11
15_M_Fisc	I.6.1.3	Cf. I.6.1.2

17_T_Educ	I.6.1.3	While the authorities were at first reluctant to use the BS modality to support higher education, they totally approve the modality now. The MTEF first imposed by the Commission to use the BS modality has been totally appropriated by the authorities. The orientation of the BS programme towards the attainment of objectives has been appreciated by the authorities. Sources: M252, M64
18_T_FAS4	I.6.1.3	The partner recognises the constructive and useful aspects of the policy dialogue with the various donors involved in FAS IV. It considers that whereas the World Bank and IMF have mainly brought in technical competence the involvement of the Commission has been very valuable to give additional credibility to the process of reforms engaged by the Tunisian authorities. Sources: M197, M64, M233.
	JC.6.2	<i>The Commission BS interventions have been preceded by an assessment of the partners' institutional capacity and governance in the area of public finance</i>
	I.6.2.1	Existence of feasibility analyses, PEFA, etc.. prior to the implementation of BS
04_WB_Relief	I.6.2.1	The 2004 docs note that a CFAA of the Palestinian Authority was undertaken in 2004 by the World Bank. (It is reported to have been surprisingly positive)
05_E_TEP	I.6.2.1	Egypt's eligibility to EU-funded budgetary support was assessed in the light of IMF article IV Consultation report of November 2001, of the WB Public Expenditure Review included in the June 2001 Social and Structural Review (Chapter IV) and of the WB Country Financial Accountability and Public Procurement Assessments currently undertaken. TEP-B was a trade-related reform based programme taking the form of a Structural Adjustment Facility. It was implemented as part of a larger Trade Enhancement Programme (TEP) financed by the EU for a total of 66 M€ 'pilot' assistance initiative provided by the EC to GoE to assist in Trade development, including three different programmes. (ref D10)
08_E_Water	I.6.2.1	Since 2004 there has been a shift from large-scale technical assistance programmes to budget support. Budgetary support has proved successful in areas where the Government has started ambitious reforms and has been willing to involve donors, such as customs reforms, economic and sustainable water use, textile restructuring and vocational training. Use of budget support operations has also been made possible by the high level of control exercised by the Ministry of Finance over public funds, the Government's consideration for new reforms to improve public finance management and for moving toward higher fiscal discipline were evaluated as relevant and appropriate. Sources: D2,D12
09_E_Health	I.6.2.1	There is no evidence that the "seven assessments", as prescribed in the EC's SPSP Guidelines have been conducted at the start of this programme to establish the eligibility criteria. The staff in the Delegation could not provide formulation reports that had been prepared by the EC prior to implementation of the BS. Those interviewed by the evaluation team had not seen any such documents. Therefore either they do not exist or they have not been made available to current staff members. A PEFA ha not been conducted for Egypt (at the time of the evaluation mission – June 2008). [M60] (at the time of the evaluation mission – June 2008). [M60]? However, the EC's own Aid Delivery Training message is that PEFA's should have been conducted for all countries receiving budget support from the EC by the end of 2008. A Delegation member pointed that there is nothing mentioned for a certain standard in MEDA operations related to PFM, except that there must be "credible reform undergoing".

		<p>The Delegation advised the evaluation team that the World Bank is working now (2008) on a Country Financial Accountability Assessment, CFAA, which has been drafted and presented to MoF in March 2008 for review and feedback. The Commission is ready with a ToR for a proposed PEFA assessment in Egypt, as soon as the WB mission is over and the assessment is finalized. [</p> <p>The Delegation depends on the other donors work and especially WB related to economic review and annual public finance management overview conducted for the country. The Delegation used to issue its own economic/PFM reports, but this task has been recently removed from its priorities by the Head of Delegation as it was believed that the World Bank could fulfil this role. There is no reason that the Delegation should doubt the credibility of the WB findings but the risk is that there will be no in house technical capability to conduct the necessary continuous assessment of the compliance of the partner's PFM with the internationally adopted requirements for accountable and effective budget support.</p> <p>Personnel in the Delegation who manage projects are with sector specific background not PFM background. However, during the design of some of the projects, specifically the health sector BS, an economist from Tunisia helped conceive the BS operations in Egypt.</p> <p>Currently to support with BS operations the Delegation is recruiting 2 contractual agents, one of them with PFM background, and both with BS expertise in other countries.</p> <p>Sources: M60, D4</p>
09_E_Health	I.6.2.1	PEFA will be conducted this year with the World Bank. (This piece of information is not necessarily correct.. See meeting notes with M60e) [M10]
13_M_Water	I.6.2.1	These 2 documents, dated 2001, show that prior to the Financing Agreement studies have been conducted and shared with other donors (WB) Sources: D17, D18
14_M_PubAd	I.6.2.1	The FA mentions that national authorities have undertaken important diagnoses and analyses on the two axes of the intervention – budgetary management and human resources management- with the technical support of the WB. These analyses led to the definition of the programme. “La fonction publique et les structures administratives”, le “Rapport diagnostic sur les rémunérations” published in 2000 and the papers of the working group on human resources management supported by the WB within the framework of the Public Expenditure Review can be mentioned. Sources: D8, D14, D25, D26
15_M_Fisc	I.6.2.1	No PEFA has been conducted nor equivalent assessment of the eligibility of the PFM for a BS intervention. However, technical studies have been conducted by the IMF on the needs of reform of the fiscal system, including the functioning of the fiscal administration. However, it concentrated on the revenue side not on the expenditure side, not on the capacity of the administration to use the BS funds in order to conduct its intended reforms. It identified the main weaknesses of the Direction Générale des Impôts. Sources: D9,D10, D13, D14, D15

17_T_Educ	I.6.2.1	The FA mentions that there are regular IMF analyses (Article IV and reports on the observation of standards and codes (ROSC)). Source: D8
17_T_Educ	I.6.2.1	A preparatory phase has been conducted: it confirmed the existence of a sectoral policy in higher education and legislation conducive to reforms in the sector. Source: M123
18_T_FAS4	I.6.2.1	The fiche de project (D10) is clearly based on preliminary studies. It appears these studies were done by the World Bank from which a Country Financial Accountability Assessment of June 2004 is very positive about the quality of the public finance management system in Tunisia. However, a recent note of the Commission dated March 2008 highlights the fact that no PEFA has been conducted and therefore no systematic diagnosis of the PFM system is available; moreover the Commission has entirely relied on the analysis and indicators done by other donors (WB, IMF) which limited its technical dialogue with the authorities and its capacity to provide specific institutional support to strengthen the PFM. Sources: D10 §2.4, D26, D15
	I.6.2.2	References in the FA to these analyses and to the main weaknesses to address
08_E_Water	I.6.2.2	The special conditions of the FA (§4) do not refer particularly to a previous analysis and weaknesses to address. But Pt 1 specifies that the GoE “will take account, in the preparation and implementation of the reforms, of its possible impact on the macroeconomic framework, and in particular on public finance.” Pt4: “The GoE will work for implementation of macroeconomic policy and a rate of application of structural reforms agreed upon in accordance with the objectives of (i) targeting the issue of the major internal and external balance, (ii) improved, sustained and fairly shared growth (...). The medium-term macro-economic framework used as a reference for this condition is presented in Annex B. Source: D4
09_E_Health	I.6.2.2	The FA (see D4) is sparse with respect to broader aspects of PFM and Governance, including corruption.
13_M_Water	I.6.2.2	The special conditions of the FA (§7) do not refer particularly to a previous analysis and weaknesses to address. Pt 1 specify that the Government commit itself to take into account the impact of the implementation of the reforms on the public finances and Pt6 request to maintain the macro-economic policy. Source: D4
14_M_PubAd	I.6.2.2	The FA presents an analysis of the budgetary management and human resources management systems. As regards the budgetary management system, the FA mentions the main constraints identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lack of useful forecasting tools 2. weak decentralisation of the budgetary management 3. Public expenditure execution focuses on means –and not on results- 4. A priori audit systems 5. Inadequacy of the IT system Concerning human resources management, the FA also presents its main weaknesses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Management procedures incompatible with the decentralisation 7. The statutory framework is out of date 8. Lack of flexibility in the management of the needs

		<p>9. Inadequacy between the skills required and the jobs owing to the absence of a continuous training</p> <p>10. Inefficient system of remuneration</p> <p>11. Inadequacy of the structure of grades</p> <p>12. Absence of an IT human resources management system</p> <p>Source: D8</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.6.2.2	<p>The terms of reference and in general the description of the intervention as laid out in the Financing Agreement are clearly using the technical analysis provided by the IMF preparatory study.</p> <p>Sources: D9, D13</p>
17_T_Educ	I.6.2.2	<p>The FA presents an analysis of the public finance situation in Tunisia. The legal and institutional framework is described as clear, precised and respected. Moreover, it is stated that the IMF judged that Tunisia has followed a prudent budgetary policy and has reached a high level of budgetary and fiscal transparency. Some recommendations have however been formulated to increase the transparency and the quality of the public finance. Moreover, the FA states that the public expense system of the MESRST is effectively controlled.</p> <p>Source: D8</p>
17_T_Educ	I.6.2.2	<p>The FA also analyses the institutional capacities of the MESRST: the MESRST has been reinforced and reorganised, mainly through WB projects, and is qualified as having acquired sufficient capacity to implement donors' programme. However, a TA is foreseen as necessary to put in place a MTEF.</p> <p>Source: D8</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.6.2.2	<p>FA and fiche de project, as well as note on the first disbursement tranche have a clear analytical content and point to main weaknesses.</p> <p>Sources: D8, D10</p>
	I.6.2.3	Inclusion in the FA of indicators allowing to measure progress in the mitigation of the observed weaknesses
08_E_Water	I.6.2.3	<p>The matrix is designed to follow the reforms implementation and planning, no other indicators</p> <p>Source D4</p>
09_E_Health	I.6.2.3	<p>This is central to the matrix of conditionalities for Health, but included some unrealistic targets For example, the matrix included initiatives that should have been piloted in 5 governorates , later expanded to 10 governoratess. The Ministry srealised that they could not work on some governorates in models of excellence whereas other governorates were totally deprived any proper service. There is a view that it would be desirable to adjust the matrix to reflect the reality.</p> <p>See also I.6.3.2</p> <p>Source M120</p>
13_M_Water	I.6.2.3	<p>Apart from the matrix but written to follow the reforms implementation and planning, no other indicators</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.6.2.3	<p>The performance indicators related to this budget support allow to measure progress in the mitigation of the observed weaknesses:</p> <p>As regards the budgetary management system, the indicators comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1) a rolling MTEF for 2004-2006, and a MTEF for 2005-2007 - (2) number of ministries having chosen decentralisation schemes - (3) number of ministries adhering to the globalisation of the credits of decentralised services - (4) number of pilot ministries having benefited from an audit training and number of audit reports produced

		Source D8
15_M_Fisc	I.6.2.3	The FA and the matrix of conditionalities include indicators on the progress of the reform of the fiscal system to be engaged with the assistance of the Commission's fund. These reforms are essentially directed to the VAT and the revenue side of public finance. The implementation of these reforms undoubtedly contributes to improved governance and reduction of weaknesses of the fiscal system, but there are no indicators verifying the (improvement of the) capacity of the PFM system so use the BS funds in view of achieving its intended objectives. Source: D9
17_T_Educ	I.6.2.3	The conditions for the release of the fixed tranches are: pursuit of the implementation of the government strategy in education, presentation of a developed MTEF for higher education, implementation of the donors' coordination mechanism. The performance indicators related to this budget support concern higher education. There are no indicators on public finance whereas the IMF made recommendations for the increasing of the transparency and quality of public finance. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.6.2.3	The conditions for disbursement of the tranches of BS are precise but they verify more the adoption of the reforms than they attempt to measure their results. Sources: D8
	JC.6.3	<i>Where deficiencies have been pointed out in the preliminary assessment analyses, the available resources for TA in institutional capacity building have been used to accompany the BS</i>
	I.6.3.1	Use (at the request of the partner or as a result of a dialogue with the Commission) of the Institutional Capacity Building facility of budget support interventions (normally 2% of total BS)
05_E_TEP	I.6.3.1	TEP-B took the form of direct non-linked budget aid that was to be disbursed in two instalments of €20 Million each corresponding to two sets of measures (conditionalities) related to trade issues. The beneficiary was the Ministry of Finance. TEP-B was implemented over a 30-month period. The main activities focused on Foreign Trade Facilitation. (ref D10). No TA was provided under TEP B, and TA provided under TEP A and C has principally focused on trade related issues rather than governance or PFM issues per se (although there are areas of overlap)
09_E_Health	I.6.3.1	NO – the TA facility (Euro2million) has not been drawn down – as noted in meeting M120 the only request related to computerisation.
14_M_PubAd	I.6.3.1	The FA does not include a special provision for institutional capacity building through TA. The FA mentions, in the special conditions, that the GoM will support the cost of a TA if needed during implementation. Source D8
14_M_PubAd	I.6.3.1	There is no evidence in the documentation available that this facility has been used.
15_M_Fisc	I.6.3.1	This BS organised so that the Government can use it to finance all needed technical assistance. Source: D9
17_T_Educ	I.6.3.1	The FA foresees 2% of the total of the intervention (€1M out of €48M) for technical assistance. The MTEF being a new approach in Tunisia, the FA foresees a punctual TA to the MERST team in charge of the management of the model. Moreover, a pool of short-term TA will also be made available to help with the implementation of key elements of the reform (decentralised management tools and university observatories).

		Source: D8
17_T_Educ	I.6.3.1	The use of the TA has increased the institutional & management capacities of the MESRST : MTEF, observatories & monitoring and evaluation techniques introduced within the ministry and appropriated. The TA provided has been well perceived by the beneficiaries. Source: D12, M227, M48
18_T_FAS4	I.6.3.1	This FAS does not include, a special provision for institutional capacity building through TA (as is normally the case with BS). Thus there is no recourse to such facility. However, the project fiche, as well as the CSP, highlights the fact that complementary TA is provided in the sector of economic reforms. This TA has been provided in part in the form of technical advice by the IMF, in part by the Commission using such instruments and modalities as the framework contract (e.g. the study on the MTEF, cf D25) or the twinning. These additional TAs have been substantial and covered a variety of issues. In particular the twinning strategy include among its main axes: trade facilitation and economic cooperation that are directly complementary to this Facility. Sources: D8, D10, D3, D6, D25, [M206, M107, M75]
	I.6.3.2	Existence of indicators associated with budget support and allowing to assess progress in capacity building and governance.
05_E_TEP	I.6.3.2	The matrix of conditionalities for TEP B contained the following list of results areas, which enabled progress to be measured: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintaining of prudential macro-economic policies (Result 1) 2. Fiscal consolidation (Result 2) 3. Full budget accounting (Result 3) 4. Customs compendium consolidated (Result 4) 5. Single Windows in Customs central offices to lodge complaints (Result 5) 6. Electronic Clearance System in Customs (Result 6) 7. Model Customs and Tax Centre (Result 7) 8. New Simplified Customs Manual for the Sokhna Port (Result 8) 9. Pre-Processing of Import (Result 9) 10. The Transfer of Products from one Free Trade Zone to another allowed free of charge (Result 10) 11. Direct Transfers to Dry Port (Result 11) 12. Customs Processing on a 24 hrs Basis (Result 12) 13. The existing Duty Drawback System expanded (Result 13) 14. Flexible settlement of disputes on reported weight of exported commodities (Result 14) 15. An “Expert System” based on the application of the principles of “acceptance at face value” and of “selectivity” in processing the duty drawback claims and simplifying duty drawback refund procedures (Result 15) 16. All Imports earmarked for Free Zones exempted from Inspection at the Port of Entrance (Result 16) 17. Simplified Zone Procedures Manual, Duty Drawback Procedures Manual, and Free Zone Application Manual (Result 17) 18. All Standards kept in line with International ones (Result 18) 19. Modernize Standards (Result 19) 20. New Standards adopted in their Original Language (Result 20) 21. Put into effect at least one more contract, for Pre-Shipment Inspection, with internationally recognized Certification Agencies (Result 21)

		<p>22. Authorize Accredited Certification Agencies for Pre-Shipment Inspection (Result 22)</p> <p>23. Allow GOIEC to Sub-Contract Inspection of Food and Non-Food Products and bring GOEIC methods of testing and certification and quality and certification marks fully in line with either those of the EU or the International Standards Organization (Result 23)</p> <p>24. Expand Decree 106 application to all remaining Customs Central Offices (Result 24)</p> <p>25. Simplify the Eligibility Criteria for Inclusion to GOIEC White List (Result 25)</p>
05_E_TEP	I.6.3.2	<p>Links between the three TEPs:</p> <p>The three EU-financed programmes work within the same framework (trade enhancement), with complementing activities. TEP-A's main beneficiary is the MoTI while TEP-C works with the MoF (Customs Authority in specific). Though TEP-B was a non-linked budgetary support programme, i.e. funds were directly credited to GoE upon the fulfilment of conditions, both TEP-A and TEP-C project managers have indicated that part of TEP-B funds were utilised in relation to activities they participated in, such as automation activities in MoTI & MoF (in relation to customs).</p> <p>Both TEP-A & TEP-C had a project team, and include various components and capacity building activities. In addition, TEP-A has a programme support unit responsible for monitoring the activities carried out by the consortia participating in its implementation. On the other hand TEP-B in nature differs as it is related to the fulfilment of certain conditions (within different entities / governmental bodies), including customs (MoF), standards (MoTI) & export & import control (MoTI). The overview of the fulfilment of the conditions is carried out within each implementing unit. (D10)</p>
09_E_Health	I.6.3.2	<p>The matrix of conditionalities includes numerous reforms that aims at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Finance and of the line ministry. For instance: implementation Treasury Single Account for all budgetary flows, start producing medium-term fiscal forecast, measures aiming at a financially sound restructured sector, etc. However, whereas indicators assess the adoption of the measures they do not permit to assess whether as a consequent capacity has been strengthened.</p> <p>D4.</p>
13_M_Water	I.6.3.2	<p>0.6 M€ allocated to M&E. The EU delegation has been in charge of the follow-up of the reforms implementation and supported by regular TA missions. See also I 6.1.2.</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.6.3.2	<p>Indicators allow assessing progress in governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rolling MTEF 2004-2006 and MTEF 2005-2007 <p>Indicators allow assessing progress in capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of General Inspection of Ministries having received an audit training - Number of agents and ministries having received training in audit according to the training plan <p>Source D8</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.6.3.2	<p>All indicators associated with the 15 measures of the matrix of measures and indicators annexed to the FA would contribute to such assessment. Measures 12 to 15 associated with the 4th axis (improvement of the administration) indicate improved capacity building in the management of the mobilisation of resources. However, see also I.6.2.3</p> <p>Source D9, matrix.</p>

17_T_Educ	I.6.3.2	2 indicators could allow assessing progress in capacity building: - Indicator 8: elaboration of development plans for the faculties - Indicator 9 : the evaluation system Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.6.3.2	The status of conditions regarding the disbursement of the first tranche is as follows: - Conditions related to the macroeconomic framework: Satisfied (growth has been satisfactory, inflation and current account deficit under control, GoT maintains good command of public deficit and debt) - Private investment climate: adaptation of regulatory framework. Satisfied. Not satisfied (publication of GoT website of action plan for administrative simplification). Satisfied (reduction by 20% of minimum capital). Satisfied (clarification of operations do create and operate companies) , etc. Except 1 all specific conditions satisfied. - Development of markets open to competition: Satisfied (draft law prepared relatively conform to conditions) (cf infra I632) - Financing sector: clean up banks balance sheet. Satisfied (provision made for bad loans) - Restructuring insurance sector. Satisfied (tariff of civil responsibility insurance increased, major companies restructured) The status of conditions regarding the disbursement of the second tranche is as follows: - Conditions (2) related to the private investment climate. Satisfied. - Conditions (2) related to the banking system: 1 condition satisfied, 1 partially satisfied. - Conditions (2) related to the insurance sector: Satisfied - Conditions (1) related to the financial markets. Satisfied Conditions (2) related to the macroeconomic framework. 1 condition satisfied, 1 condition partially satisfied. Sources: D10, D19
	I.6.3.3	Evolution of these indicators
09_E_Health	I.6.3.3	NO documentation available to explain how they were developed.
14_M_PubAd	I.6.3.3	- Rolling sectoral MTEF have been put in place in 4 Ministries (target met) - 64 General Inspection of Ministries (15 ministries) received a training on internal audit and performance (target met) Source: D24
15_M_Fisc	I.6.3.3	The 11 indicators conditional for the release of the first tranche have been assessed positively and the corresponding measures realised. Sources: D16, D17
15_M_Fisc	I.6.3.3	17 indicators out of 23 have been realised and the corresponding measures realised. The indicators not or partially realised are: “Mesure 5.1: l’atelier pour presenter et discuter le rapport d’évaluation 2003-2005 a été reporté à février 2008 à cause des difficultés de calendrier des marocains mais aussi à cause de nos experts charges de l’animer; la Délégation mentionne l’accord des autorités marocaines pour l’organisation de cet atelier, qui permettrait de considerer cette condition comme partiellement remplie, mais aucune pièce justificative n’est jointe au dossier → condition non réalisée. Mesure 6.2: les termes de reference de l’étude relative à l’assujettissement du secteur agricole à la TVA n’ont pas encore été définies → condition non réalisée. Mesure 9.1: l’étude sur la réforme de l’impôt sur le revenue (avec un plan d’action stratégique et un calendrier de mise en oeuvre) n’a pas encore été réalisée; la Délégation mentionne que les autorités marocaines ont sollicité le concours d’une expertise du Département des Finances Publiques du FMI, qui permettrait de considerer cette condition comme partiellement remplis, mais aucune pièce justificative


		<p>n'est jointe au dossier à ce sujet → condition non réalisée.</p> <p>Mesure 9.2: le seuil unique d'imposition à la TVA et à l'IR (regime reel) n'a pas encore été adopté → condition non réalisée.</p> <p>Mesure 10: les impacts budgétaires relatifs aux principaux produits de consommation (réglementation des prix, subventions, fiscalité, ...) ont été évalués, mais pas les impacts économiques et sociaux → condition non réalisée.</p> <p>Mesure 12.1: l'Identifiant Fiscal Unique (IFU- n'est pas utilisée par l'ADII comme identifiant prioritaire et les fichiers d'identification fiscale de l'ADII n'ont pas été harmonisées avec ceux de la DGI et de la TGR → condition non réalisée. “</p> <p>Source: D18</p>
17_T_Educ	I.6.3.3	<p>Development plans for the faculties have been realised. This planning tool constitutes the basis of the autonomy of the universities. The targets related to indicator 8 have been reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - target 2004-05: methodological guide presented – Verified - target 2005-06: development plans have been realised in all the faculties of 1 university and in at least 2 faculties in at least 6 universities - Verified <p>The programme contributed to the realisation of a methodological guide which helps to monitor and evaluate the sector.</p> <p>The targets related to indicator 9 (evaluation system) have been reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - target 2004-05: methodological guide presented – Verified - target 2005-06 : 15 faculties in 7 universities evaluated – Verified and even exceeded <p>Sources: D12, D16, M227</p>
17_T_Educ	I.6.3.3	<p>The universities have appropriated the evaluation “culture” and use the methodological guide.</p> <p>Source M227</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.6.3.3	<p>Cf I.6.3.2</p> <p>The following qualification can be brought concerning the development of some indicators mentioned under I632:</p> <p>First tranche:</p> <p>At first the World Bank had disbursed rather automatically without consulting with the Commission. On its side the Commission had considered that one of the measures had not been realised as intended. It was the provision requiring that the project of law on competition be submitted to the opinion of the Conseil de la Concurrence. The project drafted by the GoT specified only that all the implementation decrees should be submitted to the Conseil de la Concurrence but not the law itself. An in depth examination of the question revealed that the GoT had replicated the French legislation (similar to that of several other EU countries) and the Commission therefore admitted that the condition could be regarded as fully realised. The point is interesting because this embarrassing situation could have been avoided if DG competition had been consulted at the time of the elaboration of the matrix. Under MEDA II there was no provision envisaging such consultation of the technical DGs. Under the ENP this mechanism is foreseen in the framework of the technical sub-committees.</p> <p>Second tranche:</p> <p>The conditions related to the banking sector have been the object of contentious discussions. 6 indicators for that sector are included in the matrix of conditions for the second tranche, two of which are conditional for the disbursement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase to 100% the rate of provisioning of the bad loans: this has been done in 2006; - verification by the BCT that the banks who in 2005 had not sufficiently provisioned their bad loans, had allocated the totality of their

		<p>financial results to the elimination of these insufficient provisions; this indicator was a condition of disbursement and has been satisfied. Not only were the banks in such situations forbidden to distribute dividends but they have also been obliged by the BCT to declare losses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct a study on the evaluation of the performance of the factoring enterprises; the condition has been considered as partially satisfied because the study was on-going; - adoption by the authorities of a programme of implementation of recovery of claims based on the previous study; the condition (not conditional to disbursement) could not be satisfied since the study was not terminated; - communication of the results of a detailed surey on the evolution of the bad loans, the provisioning policy and the assessment of guarantees. This condition has been satisfied; - “adoption par la BCT de règles prudentielles spécifiques aux concours accordés aux entreprises ne respectant pas les conditions de transparence prévues par la Loi sur la sécurité financière”. This measure (condition for disbursement) has been considered as only partially satisfied and has been a source of contention between the BCT and the Commission. The position of the BCT has been that it cannot meet this condition without exceeding its power as it would mean requiring the commercial banks to impose specific prudential practices to the enterprises whereas these practices are not necessarily imposed by the law. However, in practice the rate of non performing loans has gradually declined during the FAS 4: from 23.6% at the signature of the financing agreement, do 17.3% by end 2007 (15% forecasted by end of 2009). <p>Notwithstanding the fact that some indicators are not formally satisfied, overall the evolution of the reform in the banking sector has been judged satisfactory and in line with the objective of the BS; the second tranche was thus fully disbursed.</p> <p>Another condition that was not fully satisfied regarded the formulation of MTEF over the period 2007-2008 and a financial programming targeting a positive primary government balance (excluding grants and privatisation proceeds) for 2008. Whereas a MTEF has been elaborated and used a major issue has been the degree of realisation of the objectives in terms of government deficit, a positive balance being out of reach in 2008. (See</p> <p>The existence of conditions only partially satisfied did not reduce the disbursement of the second tranche but delayed it. Whereas it could have been disbursed already in 2006, the effective disbursement of the totality of the tranche was made in October 2007 after a thorough analysis had permitted to conclude that even if formally some conditions were not fully realised in terms of overall performance the objectives aimed by the FAS IV were sufficiently achieved to justify this disbursement.</p> <p>Sources: M206, D19, M214, M233, M87</p>
	JC 6.4	<i>Provision of BS has increased the predictability of funding and eased the management of its public finance by the partner country</i>
09_E_Health	I.6.3.2	<p>The matrix of conditinalitiesof ths BS operation entailed high transaction costs.</p> <p>The Delegation observed that :</p> <p>“Very detailed discussions have been held with the Ministry of Finance regarding the Strengthened Fiscal Comprehensiveness etc eg 4 meetings lasting 4 to 5 hours each. This is only one of four areas of the Matrix of Disbursement Conditions”. [M120]</p> <p>The Line Ministry noted that:</p> <p>“We just came back from Sharm El Sheikh conference”, in which everything was communicated to all stakeholders regarding the overall</p>

		<p>strategy, the coming phase, etc. Individual meetings were held with individual interested parties, donors, beneficiaries, etc. A representative of the EU side was there. The Ministry doesn't understand the insistence for a meeting now. Why more meetings? Also the Delegation is asking for translations of everything to English, whereas the working language of the Government is Arabic. This is a burden on the ministry, especially that there isn't any earmarked budget for miscellaneous expenses. [M8]</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance observed that: "EU procedures require more time. Other donors have fewer conditionalities offer more flexibility. No specific challenges related to procedures or to money disbursement before or during the project implementation, only some delays due to the lengthy procedures.</p> <p>Can't say that BS improved public finance management or budgetary accountability in the government, but has contributed to the overall strategy implementation of relative sectors". [M16]</p> <p>Note that none of the TA has been used under this programme [M120] so all the dialogue is about the conditionalities.</p>
	I.6.4.1	Synchronisation of decisions to provide BS and to release tranches with the budget cycle of the beneficiary.
05_E_TEP	I.6.4.1	<p>TEP B</p> <p>The 1st Tranche was disbursed very late in the agreement. It is of note that Delegation staff interviewed were not sure of the reasons for this [which highlights the effective separation of the TA support under TAP A and the Budget Support under TEP B]. At that time Brussels was in charge of the BS, but probably preparation of the conditionalities documents at the government side took sometime. [NB Brussels is still responsible for the release of budget support – this has not been decentralised]. A Delegation interviewee observed that the strange thing is that the evaluators said that the set of conditionalities in this project were measurable and practical. [M222]</p>
09_E_Health	I.6.4.1	The release of the budget support early in the financial year, and the challenge of maximising predictability has not explicitly been covered in the FP (D4)
09_E_Health	I.6.4.1	Disputes over whether conditions have been met have led to poor predictability on timing of results
15_M_Fisc	I.6.4.1	<p>The first and second tranches have been disbursed respectively in November 2006 and November 2007 allowing the beneficiary to use them under its budgets of 2007 and 2008.</p> <p>Sources: D16, D18</p>
17_T_Educ	I.6.4.1	<p>The first tranche has been released at the signature of the FA.</p> <p>The second tranche has been released late e.g. first trimester of 2006</p> <p>The third tranche has been released with a slight delay and not in its entirety as one indicator was not satisfied (€21,250m released instead of €22m)</p> <p>Sources: D12, D13, D15</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.6.4.1	<p>This was a floating tranches BS. Once the conditions were considered as satisfied the decision to pay was made and disbursement followed immediately.</p> <p>Sources: D10, D19</p>

	I.6.4.2	Degree of release of the variable tranches of BS (as an indication of swift and efficient implementation and of the fact that the predictability and stability of the BS funding comes also from beneficiary meeting the conditions)
05_E_TEP	I.6.4.2	No variable tranches were built into the agreement
09_E_Health	I.6.4.2	NO VARIABLE TRANCHES built into the Financing proposal. This has not been handled as conventional EC budget Support with a fixed and a variable tranche. The reasons are not explained. The consequences has been that long discussions have taken place to agree on whether or not the conditions of the first tranche were applied.
09_E_Health	I.6.4.2	No – disputes on tranche 1; also anticipated on second tranche. Some fig leaves going into draft submission (eg in relation to accrual accounting in the health sector). This resulted in delays on agreeing on the disbursement but [M120]
10_J_SectRef	I.6.4.2	No variable tranche included in the design of this programme.
13_M_Water	I.6.4.2	First instalment released in December 2002. Second released in December 2006 after two riders extending the period of the FA for about 2 years (delay). Even so, if the majority of the conditions have been reached some important ones were still on progress (viabilité financière des ABH, tariffs)
13_M_Water	I.6.4.2	As with other BS projects in Morocco, whereas the project started well with a quick disbursement of the first tranche, implementation difficulties hampered the soft disbursement of the subsequent tranches. In this case the main hurdles proved to be key sensitive reforms (that conditioned the disbursements) related to the analysis and adaptation of tariffs, the status of the staff of the Agence de Bassin, the adoption of the Plan Directeur d'Aménagement Intégré des Ressources ne Eau et le Plan National de l'eau, and the introduction to the Parliament of law on concessions. Source D13
13_M_Water	I.6.4.2	“L'élaboration et l'adoption des textes réglementaires (circulaires et arrêtés) sur la tarification de l'eau pour ses usages constituent le principal écueil”. Source D15
15_M_Fisc	I.6.4.2	All indicators for the first tranche have been assessed positively, meaning that all actions linked to each measure have been completed and the confirmation modalities fulfilled. Sources: D16, D17
15_M_Fisc	I.6.4.2	For the second tranche 17 out of 23 indicators have been satisfied and consequently the Commission realised 17/23 of that tranche, i.e. € 19.75 million and specified that the remaining 7 million € should be carried over the third tranche. Source: D18
17_T_Educ	I.6.4.2	Indicator n°2 has not been realised. As a result, the part of the variable tranche corresponding to that indicator has not been disbursed (€0.75m). Sources: D12, D15, M252
18_T_FAS4	I.6.4.2	Cf I641
	I.6.4.3	Opinion of the beneficiaries in charge of public finance management on the predictability of BS compared to that of alternative Commission funding.
09_E_Health	I.6.4.3	“Regarding budget support projects, they are complicated in being linked to the Ministry of Finance. We would prefer if we get in the

		<p>future normal projects Like those we used to get in the past (technical assistance)”</p> <p>“The matrix is a complicated tool to digest. It took us time to understand and comprehend. Linkages are not working properly because for example we had difficulty in the release of the second tranche is pending MoF conditionalities. MoF committed itself to a program that it can’t implement within that timeframe.”</p> <p>The design documents were technically constructed by MoHP but they were reviewed and approved by MoF. After they signed they discovered that they can’t commit to it.</p> <p>“Can’t we do Earmarking? For future projects! Second Tranche is delayed because of delays at the MoF” [M8]</p> <p>Donor money and allocation in the ministry</p> <p>The MOHP conducts its annual plan and requested budget and submits it to the Ministry of Finance... what if more donor money comes... Usually the ministry puts an ambitious plan, knowing aid funds are available for specific activities. [M8]</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.6.4.3	<p>No particular comment. The only contentious issues have been the assessment of the degree of realisation of some conditions.</p> <p>Sources: M233, M197</p>
	J 6.5	<i>BS interventions have accompanied systemic reforms of public finance systems (incomes, expenditures, regulation and management) at macro or sector level according to the type of BS</i>
14_M_PubAd	J 6.5	<p>This BS intervention clearly accompanied the reform of the modernisation of the Moroccan administration. Most of the measures foreseen by the matrix for the 3 axes have been realised or are being realised. Important progresses have been made and the modernisation of the public administration is well under way. The rhythm of increase of the payroll seems under control owing to the results of some measures taken (prohibition of recruitments, early voluntary retiring) (Axis C). Measures have also been taken towards continuous training and evaluation and promotion (circular on evaluation and methodological guide elaborated, training of the trainers) (Axis B2). Other measures targeting changes in recruiting modalities (decrees, etc.) wait for the draft law. Legislative and regulatory measures have been taken. Other measures are more structural (e.g. the setting up of jobs-skills referential in several ministries – Axis B1) but do not bring a significant progress so far in the effectiveness of the administration.</p> <p>Regarding the budgetary reform, several tools/techniques have been elaborated: 4 rolling sectoral MTEF, a general methodological guide on MTEF and a Table of Government Financial Operations (TOFE) (Axis A1). The implementation of the credit generalisation has progressed in 25 ministries and the extension to all ministries was foreseen for 2007 but decentralisation is late due to a change in the GoM strategy concerning the place of deconcentration compared to decentralisation. The GoM was finalising a new strategy which will articulate deconcentration and decentralisation, give the regional governors a key role and reinforce the regional poles. A circular inviting ministerial departments to prepare decentralisation schemes and a methodological guide to prepare them have been prepared. Moreover, the budgetary nomenclature has been extended to decentralised credits per region and contracts “objectives/means/results” have been signed between ministries and decentralised services (Axis A2).</p> <p>As regards internal audit and evaluation to better the performance of ministries (Axis A3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 64 General Inspection of Ministries (15 ministries) received a training on internal audit and performance - a performance audit manual has been produced - joint audit missions IGF/IGM could start in 2007 in the 15 ministries

		- a system of control of public expenditure is being put in place Source: D24
	I.6.5.1	Reforms achieved or partly achieved as as result of BS operations
05_E_TEP	I.6.5.1	TEP-B also cannot be dissociated from the larger package of EU TEP programmes (TEP-A, TEP-B-TEP-C), as these programmes are complementary. Although TEP-B is now closed (the SFA was signed in July 2003 and the duration was 30 months, that is up to January 2006, TEP-A and TEP-C are still running in continuity with the achievements reached by TEP-B. There is clear coherency in the actions run by the three TEP programmes. Such reforms over the period of investigation (2002-2007) effectively took place and yielded significant improvements, at ministerial level, at trade level, at end consumer level [D10]. Now with the private sector oriented government, decentralization is encouraged from the GAOM and short term contracts for high calibre personnel are adopted to attract young professionals to government work] [M128]
09_E_Health	I.6.5.1	Progress is being made according to the ist compliance report (D8). However whether this is due to the EC budget support or whether it would have happened anyway a key outstanding issue.
10_J_SectRef	I.6.5.1	Part of the Matrix covers strengthening of Financial Management Reform Strategy, eg through analysing the impact of reducing the number of corporate tax rates.
13_M_Water	I.6.5.1	Tranche 1 : 20 out of 26 reforms conditional for release of that tranche have been fully satisfied, 6 only partially satisfied (4 related to tariffs, 1 to the use of analytical accounting in the ORMVA, 2 to quality of water) . Conditions partially satisfied were carried over to tranche 2 See Matrix of conditionalities :  D:\TdB\Active\ MEDA2\Work\Project\ Sources: D20, D23, D22
15_M_Fisc	I.6.5.1	See I.3.1.2
17_T_Educ	I.6.5.1	The programme is inscribed in a context of important reforms in the sector of higher education initiated by the GoT: the programme indeed supported the ongoing national reforms targeting the modernisation of higher education through the conditionnalities and targets set for the indicators. The following reforms have been supported: - LMD reform (Licence-Masters-Doctorate) - Professionalising of higher education - Employability of students - Autonomy of universities For instance, the autonomy of universities has been recently materialised by a new law on higher education (February 2008). In that context, the various tools developed within the framework of the BS programme (MTEF, observatories, evaluation system) will be

		integrated. Sources: D12, M227, M123																												
18_T_FAS4	I.6.5.1	<p>Disbursement of the first tranche indicates that the conditions regarding the macro-framework have been satisfied: (growth has been satisfactory, inflation and current account deficit under control, GoT maintains good command of public deficit and debt). The conditions relating to the macro-economic framework were only partially met (cf I.6.3.3).</p> <p>In practice the hypotheses formulated for the macroeconomic framework at the time of the preparation of the FAS IV proved invalidated by the evolution of the energy prices and then by that of the cereal prices. The road towards an equilibrium of the primary deficit had been planned as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Assumption: price of energy: \$/barrel</td> <td>54.0</td> <td>60.0</td> <td>70.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Realisation</td> <td></td> <td>65.0</td> <td>72.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target (FA) primary balance (% of GDP)</td> <td>-0.4</td> <td>-0.2</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Realisation</td> <td>-0.4</td> <td>-0.1</td> <td>-0.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The assumptions had already been carefully adapted by the Ministry of finance: Whereas the plan 2007-11 was build on an assumption of \$65/barrel but the Finance Law envisaged cautiously \$70. Moreover, in the dynamic perspective the MTEF envisages a depreciation of the nominal exchange rate by 2% every year. Whereas the oil and cereal price shocks make these assumptions irrealist and equilibrium of the primary deficit out of reach within the time span envisaged, it is important to note that substantial progress have been achieved. The reforms of the public finance that have been undertaken would have led to the achievement of the macro-economic targets without the non anticipated external price shocks and, moreover, they have considerably increased to resilience of the Tunisian economy to the shocks. The evolution of the external debt is a indicator:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Public debt/GDP (%)</td> <td>58.4%</td> <td>53.9%</td> <td>51%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The downward trend should continue with a target of 45% in 2009. The main explanatory factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the improved management of the public finance, both in terms of resource mobilisation and expenditures management; the taxation of oil products has increased. Overall fiscal revenues have increased by 15% in 2007. - the privatisation of the Telecoms (but only 340 million TND have been used to reimburse the debt; - improved debt management. <p>A key issue for the public finance remain the adjustment of the oil subsidy (to maintain a low level of domestic energy prices). Its reduction is key condition of budget sustainability but it is the more difficult to reduce, socially and financially, that the international oil price increases. The objective is the gradual elimination of this subvention but the challenge is formidable, although it is being addressed as indicated by the following evolution:</p>		2005	2006	2007	Assumption: price of energy: \$/barrel	54.0	60.0	70.0	Realisation		65.0	72.5	Target (FA) primary balance (% of GDP)	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	Realisation	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4		2005	2006	2007	Public debt/GDP (%)	58.4%	53.9%	51%
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		<p>2004: the oil subsidy has been brought down to 200 TND; the reduction has been accompanied by 2 measures: a reduction of 8 points of the VAT on oil products (except gasoline-, and the initiation of a reflection on energy saving and how to promote it.</p> <p>2005: three upward adaptations of domestic oil prices are passed during the year but given the rise of international energy prices the oil subvention increases to 500 million TND. An active energy savings policy is implemented</p> <p>2006: domestic energy prices are increased 3 times, the subvention is maintained to 500 million TND, but the IXth Plan program a gradual reduction to 450 million in 2007 and 50 less million each year so as to eliminate the subvention over a period of 10 years. This programming is based on the assumption of \$65/barrel for the international oil price.</p> <p>2007: International oil prices have evolved in conformity with the forecasts, two increases of domestic prices have taken place on 28/10 and 28/12/2007 (electricity tariff increased on that date so as to benefit of the effect for the entire 2008 budget).</p> <p>2008: average international price of oil: \$105 for the first five months of the year and expected to be \$130 for the year average. This has been partly offset by the appreciation of the TND against the \$ (1.16 TND per \$ in June 2008 against 1.38 as 2007 yearly average. Domestic tariffs of oil have been adjusted in March (13% increase of gas) and April (8% increase electricity).</p> <p>The dramatic consequences of the oil price shock are partially mitigated by several factors: improved tax mobilisation and sustained GDP and trade growth (mainly due to tourism and telecoms) have led to 15% growth of tax revenue. Investments undertaken since several years and increased energy savings have improved the energy balance of the country.</p> <p>The above description illustrates the careful and accurate macro-financial programming as well as the political willingness to adjust the domestic prices in order to keep on track with the assigned objectives. The reforms undertaken by the GoT and the BS support provided by the FAS IV have, as acknowledged by Tunisian authorities and the IMF, helped to strengthen the technical capability of the authorities to follow up the macro-financial framework; and added political credibility to these reforms. It remains that the external price shocks are a formidable challenge for the Tunisian economy. The energy case described above is compounded by a similar situation in the cereals. International prices are increasing dramatically and a domestic subvention (315 million TND in 2007) is applied to domestic prices.</p> <p>Sources: 10, D19, D25, M87</p>
	I.6.5.2	Degree of importance of these reforms
05_E_TEP	I.6.5.2	<p>The time and costs involved in importing and exporting a standardised shipment of goods are detailed under the topic “Trading Across Borders (2007)”.</p> <p>Every official procedure involved is recorded - starting from the final contractual agreement between the two parties, and ending with the delivery of the goods. The data for 2007 are provided by “Doing business in Egypt” report (World Bank report). The availability of the same type of data for the base year 2002, five years ago, would provide an objective measure of the progress accomplished over 05 years. In any case, according to the table below, Egypt is now better placed than the average country of the region, in terms of time and cost for trading across border, is it for export or for import. However, progress remain to be done to reduce time, if one compares the time required for crossing borders with the time required in OECD countries. Regarding costs, Egypt is in a good position in the region and in comparison to OECD countries.</p> <p>It is probable that TEP-B had some influence on the results presented below, as part of the package of trade enhancement programmes launched in Egypt. However, it is not possible to measure such impact, as no monitoring tools for such measurement was provided in the SFA.</p>

		Time and cost of crossing borders of Egypt, 2007																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Egypt</th> <th>Region</th> <th>OECD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time for export (days)</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time for import (days)</td> <td>18</td> <td>29</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost to export (US\$ per container)</td> <td>714</td> <td>992</td> <td>905</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost to import (US\$ per container)</td> <td>729</td> <td>1,129</td> <td>986</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Egypt	Region	OECD	Time for export (days)	15	25	10	Time for import (days)	18	29	10	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	714	992	905	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	729	1,129	986
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Cost to import (US\$ per container)	729	1,129	986																			
		Source; D6																				
09_E_Health	I.6.5.2	Cf. the Matrix; Some elements of the matrix pre-assume a high degree of institutional capacity. Source: D4																				
13_M_Water	I.6.5.2	The importance of the reform of the tariffs is paramount as demonstrated in the note of the Meda Team IV on the economic and social importance of the water sector. It shows that the public subsidy to the agricultural water sector: - amounts to 3.28% of GDP and 45% of fiscal deficit in 2001 - is equivalent to 13% of total gross fixed capital formation in 2001 and could have contributed to the creation of 50 000 jobs if reallocated to productive investment. Source D17																				
15_M_Fisc	I.6.5.2	See I.3.1.2																				
17_T_Educ	I.6.5.2	The reforms engaged by the GoT and supported by the Commission programme are important and deep reforms targeting the modernisation of the sector. Sources: D12, M123																				
18_T_FAS4	I.6.5.2	See I651																				
	J 6.6	<i>The reforms have led to better economic governance in the areas concerned and improved benefits for the targeted populations</i>																				
18_T_FAS4	J 6.6	The FAS IV does not target specific groups of the population and include no specific activity to benefit the poor. However, by strengthening the resilience of the economy and reducing its vulnerability to external shocks it definitely contributed to poverty reduction. The strong growth achieved over the recent years and the positive perspectives in this regard, the improved external debt position and the strengthened international financial credibility of the country are all elements that should be favourable to poverty reduction.																				
	I.6.6.1	Value and evolution of the indicators of economic governance associated with the provision of BS																				
05_E_TEP	I.6.6.1	The evaluation team was confronted to some challenges in having to evaluate the effectiveness of TEP-B. One of them is that the TEP-B SFA does not contain a Logical Framework in the format imposed by the EC in the context of Project Cycle Management (PCM). Such Logical Framework, if it had been part of the SFA, would have contained Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) associated to each Expected Result. The confirmation modalities presented in the matrix are no substitutes for OVIs, as they refer to actions, not to results. This is precisely what made TEP-B evaluation a difficult exercise. There was no pre-agreed mechanism incorporated into TEP-B's SFA for the (continuous or not) follow-up or monitoring of TEP-B results. For projects that did not foresee such mechanism, it is a real challenge to assess effectiveness. [D6]																				
09_E_Health	I.6.6.1	See D4 and D8. Really premature to draw conclusions.																				

10_J_SectRef	I.6.6.1	One measure referred to in the matrix is phasing out of domestic oil subsidies – so the reform process is being supported by the programme.
13_M_Water	I.6.6.1	In terms of governance, the programme is supported by the following pillars - increase of the role of non state actors as partners in the identification and implementation of the policies; - reform of the public administration (public finance and civil service) - decentralisation and strengthening of local government. Source: D14
15_M_Fisc	I.6.6.1	See I.3.1.2.
18_T_FAS4	I.6.6.1	FAS IV has been designed to support a process more than to achieve results measured by indicators. According to interviewees, both from Commission side and from partner's side it is difficult to identify indicators of results linked to that type of instruments. On the one hand there is a readiness of the partner to make commitments about the process but not about the results that are more uncertain and quasi impossible to measure, on the other hand the horizon of a BS intervention is too short to allow for tangible results to materialise. Sources: M242, M206, M172, M87, M233, M214
	I.6.6.2	Opinion of selected beneficiaries
05_E_TEP	I.6.6.2	In a historical perspective, at the beginning all cooperation took the form of technical assistance, and since then the momentum has increased that it should take the form of budget support. The delegation respondent thinks that this is a phase and then need for technical assistance will emerge again until an appropriate balance between BS and TA is reached. [M222]
09_E_Health	I.6.6.2	See M8 reported above, re this.
17_T_Educ	I.6.6.2	The universities appreciate the tools/methods brought by the Commission programme: - the observatories - the MTEF - the evaluation system The introduction of a results-oriented management approach has also been appreciated by the beneficiary institutions. Sources: M227, M64
	I.6.6.3	Views of Commission services and other donors
17_T_Educ	I.6.6.3	In reinforcing the operational and institutional capacities of the MESRST and Universities, the programme increases the services offered to the population. Sources: D12, M123
	J.6.7	<i>The results achieved with budget support modality were incorporated in a comprehensive and sustainable way in the regulatory and/or institutional framework of the country</i>
10_J_SectRef	J.6.7	The matrix covers a large number of reform areas. The key question is whether the Government would be carrying out all of these measures anyhow, regardless of the support from the EC. Or has the EC managed to catalyse the process – make it happen faster?
14_M_PubAd	J.6.7	The budgetary and human resources reforms are well engaged but must be reinforced and followed-up to ensure an effective implementation beyond the official declarations. The budgetary reform has well evolved but there is a need to gather all the elements in a

		comprehensive new law to put in place a budgetary architecture which will allow a more important credit globalisation and a more effective programming. The programme indeed introduced new techniques and tools which help to modernise the public finance system but they are not an end in themselves. The reform of the 1998 organic law would constitute a signal of transition towards a new public finance governance. Source: D24
	I.6.7.1	Adaptations of the regulatory/institutional framework that contributed to fiscal sustainability (global or at the level of the sector object of the policy dialogue underlying the budget support)
09_E_Health	I.6.7.1	Only one tranche released so far – however D8 indicates that conditionalities were achieved re this.
17_T_Educ	I.6.7.1	The MTEF introduced by the Commission programme in higher education is being generalised to 3 other pilot ministries (health, agriculture and transport) within the framework of a new donor programme (WB, EC, AfDB) on results-oriented expenditure management. Source: M123
18_T_FAS4	I.6.7.1	Cf I651 The FAS IV reforms are entirely integrated in the day to day operations of the administrations concerned (Ministry of Finance, Central Bank, Prime Ministry,...)
	I.6.7.2	Adaptations of the regulatory/institutional framework that contributed to improved delivery of public services
17_T_Educ	I.6.7.2	The observatories of the universities, created within the framework of the Commission programme, have been institutionalised by a decree in April 2008. Within each university, an observatory will be created to help the university making decisions and following them up. The observatories will centralise and diffuse statistics, express its opinion on the strategy of the university, produce studies on the professional insertion of the students, etc. Sources: D17, M123, M252, M227
18_T_FAS4	I.6.7.2	See I.6.3.3

	EQ7	'To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?'
22_R_SMAP	EQ7	Le SMAP n'est pas à la hauteur des prétentions affichées au début et ses moyens ont été largement insuffisants ou ses ambitions trop importantes. Il y a eu trop de diversité de domaines d'activités et d'organismes impliqués. Le Ministère souhaite voir moins d'appuis de types « capacité/ études/ R&D » et plus d'actions tangibles et durables (approche programme avec réalisation d'infrastructures ou d'outils de gestion). Si l'on excepte l'un ou l'autre point, le SMAP n'aura pratiquement aucun effet durable auprès des pays bénéficiaires. Le Ministère est plus intéressé à l'avenir à des actions plus concrètes, plus pratiques « on voulait des projets avec des résultats concrets, pilotes éventuellement, on a seulement des rapports » et moins de « renforcements des capacités » moins utiles selon elle parce que déjà bien couverts par ailleurs. Source : M116
	JC.7.1.	Commission interventions for infrastructure provisions in the water sector increased significantly the access and quality of services provided by the MPCs to their populations
	I.7.1.1	Number of people (and percentage of the population) having benefited from an access to drinking water and to sanitation systems
04_WB_Relief	I.7.1.1	Electricity provision has helped the pumping of water and sewerage. However this has not been quantified.
07_E_SAA	I.7.1.1	A twinning partner concerning water quality has been selected but has yet to start work. [see D7].
08_E_Water	I.7.1.1	No data available nor expected from the programme. The programme does not deal with a particular amount of people or category. The purpose is to foster the management and financial viability of the national water resources and as a consequence the environment and the opportunities to develop economic activities in rural and urban areas. Source: D4
13_M_Water	I.7.1.1	No data available nor expected from the programme. The programme does not deal with a particular amount of people or category. The purpose is to foster the management and financial viability of the national water resources and as a consequence the environment and the opportunities to develop economic activities in rural and urban areas. Source D4
22_R_SMAP	I.7.1.1	No data available nor expected from the programme. Only SMAP 4 dealt with water. Activity #10: (...) programme will focus on villages of around 500 inhabitants, without access to electricity, with strong problems of droughts and with lack of pure water supply. The number of communities will be between 3 and 10 per country (3). According to the ROM report, the amount of communities/or infrastructure (it's not clear) has been more than expected due to a good coordination and a decreasing of the costs (photovoltaic technology price are lowering due to larger international demand development). Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.1.1	Only data available is the RMSU -First Conference of the MEDA Water Programme Jordan, April 2007: "120 villages (no mention of amount of population) are now supplied with drinking water, sanitation and new techniques and technologies for wastewater reuse" Programme are not designed to improve significantly a covering rate but as said above to deal with "pilot projects and transfer of

		technology” Source: D4
	I.7.1.2	Repartition of the beneficiaries (Urban/Rural)
08_E_Water	I.7.1.2	The structure of the beneficiaries is linked to the evolution of the nature of the projects. The BS programmes affect directly or indirectly a large part of the population. Small and medium scale enterprises are important targets of the support, and the civil society benefit of a limited but efficient support. Source: D12 (Note that D12 of E_Water copies literally D11 of M_Water).
13_M_Water	I.7.1.2	The structure of the beneficiaries is linked to the evolution of the nature of the projects. The BS programmes affect directly or indirectly a large part of the population. Small and medium scale enterprises are important targets of the support, and the civil society benefit of a limited but efficient support. Source: D11
22_R_SMAP	I.7.1.2	SMAP 4 intervenes in rural area. Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.1.2	No data available
	I.7.1.3	Quality of the water and sanitation systems
08_E_Water	I.7.1.3	See I 7.1.1. The programme does not implement infrastructure Source D4
13_M_Water	I.7.1.3	See I 7.1.1
22_R_SMAP	I.7.1.3	Seem to be good and appreciated (ROM report). Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.1.3	ROM report “appreciated” no data on infrastructure quality (design quality of Programmes are reported “good”)
	JC.7.2	<i>Commission interventions for infrastructure provisions in the water sector promoted an integrated sector approach at national level and a cross-border cooperation between MPCs</i>
	I.7.2.1	Number and type of Commission interventions providing regional and multi-country infrastructure
08_E_Water	I.7.2.1	No infrastructure were foreseen in the FA. Sources: D4, D11
13_M_Water	I.7.2.1	No infrastructure was foreseen in the FA. Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.2.1	Description of grant details not available hence quantities are not clear. NB: The official name of the MEDA Water programme is “Euro-Mediterranean Regional Programme for Local Water Management”. The Programme intent to improve local water management conditions through co-operation of non-profit organisations from EU countries and non-profit organisations in the MENA countries, capacity building, construction of demonstration plants, technology transfer and creation of awareness. It aims mainly at three technical components, (i) water supply and wastewater reuse (in agriculture and in an urban set-up), (ii) irrigation water management and (iii) improvement of decision-making structures in irrigation, rural water supply

		<p>and sanitation, and drought management.</p> <p>According to ROM reports and D3 “Encouraging results have been achieved in all sectors mentioned above. Successes can be reported in many fields. Farmers increasingly manage their water resources themselves; villages now plan improvement of water availability and its use, and negotiate their investment needs with local, regional and national authorities; through clear guidelines and pilot projects wastewater reuse is becoming more accepted. North-South academic exchanges have taken place on a large scale on subjects such as drought management, wastewater treatment, wastewater reuse, autonomous desalination, irrigation technology, dissemination technology and others. The capacity of MENA countries to solve their problems has therefore increased”.</p> <p>Source: D1, D3, D5</p>
23_R_Water	I.7.2.1	<p>(1) ADIRA (Germany, Egypt, Spain, Greece, Jordan, Morocco, Turkey)</p> <p>- Investigating optimum concept for fresh water supply in rural areas derived from salty water: units powered by autonomous, renewable energy supply systems with fresh water output are the focus of this project. Evaluating the potential and the optimum solution for the countries involved taking into account the technical, economical, environmental, and organisational as well as the socio-technical and the socio-economic aspects.</p> <p>(2) EMWater (Germany, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Turkey)</p> <p>- Develop and implement technical guidelines for efficient waste water management, its treatment and reuse, strengthen the exchange of experience and co-operation in the European and Mediterranean partner countries.</p> <p>(3) EMPOWERS (United Kingdom, Egypt, Jordan, The Netherlands, Palestine)</p> <p>- Improve long-term access and rights to water by vulnerable populations, through participatory water planning & management process with key stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, end-users and the private sector. Stakeholder dialogue and concerted action will help to enhance vertical and horizontal linkages, information flows, empowerment and decision making at all levels, including local communities.</p> <p>(4) MEDWA (Austria, Spain, Jordan, Palestine)</p> <p>- Provide access to complementary competencies across international borders in the field of water local management (Technical and non technical training, demonstration and pilot activities, and equipment (irrigation networks, collective wastewater treatment, construction of common and individual reservoirs and cisterns) software component for associations, cooperatives, and forums).</p> <p>(5) ISIIMM (France, Egypt, Spain, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco)</p> <p>-To understand current contradictions associated with local water management in Mediterranean watersheds and finding institutional innovations according to the area of social compromise in each locality. Partners from six Euro-Med countries will undertake 11 case studies and will exchange experience and knowledge about institutions, organisations and the rules for water use that are applied at three levels: national frameworks, regional basin situations, and specific river basins.</p> <p>(6) MEDAWARE (Greece, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Spain, Turkey)</p> <p>- Issue of sustainable urban wastewater treatment and reuse in the agricultural production through promotion of effective technologies and safe practices. It will mainly focus on the development of technical specifications for urban wastewater treatment technologies and systems (including innovative ones) and for urban wastewater utilization.</p> <p>(7) MEDROPLAN (Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia)</p> <p>- To develop Guidelines for drought preparedness plans and to set up a Network for drought preparedness in Mediterranean countries. Understanding of drought, its causes, its impacts on the economy, the environment, and society; transfer of know-how, technology, and</p>

		<p>expertise; strengthening institutional and public capabilities and raising awareness.</p> <p>(8) ZerO-M (Austria, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)</p> <p>- Optimised close-loop usage of all water flows in small municipalities or settlements (e.g. tourism facilities) not connected to a central wastewater treatment. Focus on sanitation systems with low water consumption.</p> <p>(9) IRWA (Italy, Spain, Jordan, Lebanon)</p> <p>- Rehabilitating part of the Litani River; increasing the availability of cultivable lands through protection from inundations and their control; increasing irrigation efficiency in the central and southern parts of the Jordan River Valley; improving farmers' technical know-how; strengthening regional cooperation on water issues in agriculture.</p> <p>Source: D3</p>
	I.7.2.2	Commission interventions related to regional infrastructure ensured the participation of both sides of the border at all stages of the project cycle
23_R_Water	I.7.2.2	<p>As far from the available documentation, there were no “cross border” infrastructure but only pilots projects exchanging results between countries. All the (numerous) websites (MEDA Water and for each of the Programme) are particularly well documented: exchange and availability of information is a strong point of the Programme.</p> <p>Sources: D1, D5</p>
	JC.7.3	<i>Commission interventions for infrastructure in the water sector have improved the capacity of the relevant sector institutions in the MPCs</i>
	I.7.3.1	Existence of assessment of the institutional capacity at the identification stage.
08_E_Water	I.7.3.1	<p>The FA gives a clear overview and analysis of the Water sector institutional capacity and macro-economic framework.</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
22_R_SMAP	I.7.3.1	<p>The project description gives a rapid – although fair - overview and analysis of the 3 national Water sector and their particular issues.</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
23_R_Water	I.7.3.1	No data available on this
	I.7.3.2	Evidence that the management of infrastructure supported by the Commission has improved (e.g. maintenance, regulatory aspects,..)
08_E_Water	I.7.3.2	<p>Component A & B: Savings should occur in public spending for water supply services and, at the same time, cost-effectiveness, cost sharing, cost-transfer and cost-recovery rates should be increased. The increased public awareness of the true value of water, of the societal importance of water quality (and of its huge national cost) and of the unbearable fiscal burden of the national management of this key resource for life in general should have an impact on the public acceptance of increased rates of cost recovery and contribute to public spending savings, financial sustainability of WS&S operators, to a more equitable sharing of the national sanitation cost burden and to improved coverage of sanitation facilities in rural areas.</p> <p>Continuous flow will benefit farmers on terms of flexibility in cropping schedules, it will also facilitate use and re-use, as well as their monitoring, while volumetric control will help to optimize distribution and use in general.</p> <p>Source: D4</p>
13_M_Water	I.7.3.2	<p>The FA describes in details the issues in regard with the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) inside hydrographic basin limits. The IWRM has been the basic objective of the axis n°1 (Agences de Bassin).</p>

		Source: D4
13_M_Water	I.7.3.2	See I 7.3.1
22_R_SMAP	I.7.3.2	SMAP 4: clear improvement of the management (and price policy) for the beneficiaries particularly in Morocco and Tunisia, but less in Algeria (political instability in the intervention area). Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.3.2	Few infrastructure have been implemented (if exception is made for the pilot projects). Programme results include: Intra-regional transfer of knowledge; Reinforcement of capacity building to promote active involvement of actors involved in water planning and wastewater management; Dissemination of information on the role and the effectiveness of training in spreading awareness with respect to opportunities for sustainable operation of water and wastewater plants Training of all project target groups, e.g. farmers, operators and competent authorities on the wastewater sustainable management and safe reuse Source: D3
	JC.7.4	<i>Interest rate subsidies and/or TA funded out of EC resources managed by EIB have permitted to increase significantly the provision of infrastructure in the water sector in the MPC</i>
21_R_FEMIP	JC.7.4	The main financial goals of the Facility, as set-out in Barcelona were towards gradually increasing the Bank's core lending activities in the MPCs to some 2 bn EUR per annum, compared to the yearly level (up to 2002) of some 1.4 bn EUR (itself an increase on the average yearly commitments of 1.1 bn seen during the period 1997-2000), while simultaneously devoting additional financing resources towards private sector development. Source: D4
	I.7.4.1	Importance of the reduction of the cost for the beneficiary resulting from interest subsidies
13_M_Water	I.7.4.1	The FA (§3.2) mention as proposed project for the EIB interest rate subsidies: Water sanitation in Moroccan cities and solid waste management. The interest rate subsidies granted in collaboration with the EIB will be used mainly in projects involving sanitation operations and the provision of basic services for areas which have a dense, relatively urban population and do not have the administrative status of municipalities. Overall amount: EUR 10 million. Source: D4
	JC.7.5	<i>Results achieved by Commission support in the water sector are maintained after the end of its direct support</i>
	I.7.5.1	Explicit reference in the programming documents to measures to ensure sustainability
08_E_Water	I.7.5.1	Water and sanitation management efficiency should have a strong impact if all reforms are in place and (particularly) applied. TA is offered without prejudice to the clear GoE commitment and responsibility for the implementation of the reforms. EU funded TA is not available to deliver directly any of the measures referred to in Annex A (matrix of conditionalities), which are placed under the sole responsibility of the GoE. Sources: D4
22_R_SMAP	I.7.5.1	W&S management efficiency could have a strong impact but apparently limited to the beneficiaries communities. All depends on the willingness of duplication of the example by the national authorities.

		Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.7.5.1	Programming documents not available. There are no mentions of a willingness for duplication of the activities example by the national authorities.
23_R_Water	I.7.5.1	As regards sustainability prospects, perspectives for all projects are quite optimistic, but the extent of the actual embrace of the local communities as well as of the relevant stakeholders will be visible only after pilot plants are operating i.e. near or after project completion. Source: D1
	I.7.5.2	Stakeholders involvement in project design, implementation and management of the provided infrastructure
08_E_Water	I.7.5.2	BS approach forces national stakeholders to be involved if funds are released according to a fair monitoring of the implementation of the agreed measures to be implemented.
	I.7.5.3	Evidence that the benefits continue to be used after the end of Commission intervention

	EQ 8	<i>To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?</i>
15_M_Fisc	EQ 8	No evidence of such concern
19_R_Herit	EQ 8	Cross cutting issues in the above sense are not really addressed in this programme.
	JC.8.1	<i>Strategic documents of the Commission under the MEDA II regulation take environment and gender issues into account.</i>
21_R_FEMIP	JC.8.1	In the context of the Risk Capital Facility, no formal environmental assessment has been undertaken. It is considered that the nature of the proposed interventions will have no direct impact on the environmental conditions in the beneficiary countries. Similarly the RCF is not regarded as a gender-specific and is therefore not considered to require particular focus on gender issues. Source: D1
	I.8.1.1	Strategic documents systematically include an analysis related to these cross-cutting issues aspects
01_A_ONG	I.8.1.1	The MEDA Regulation specifies that gender aspects shall be included in the programming and implementation of development cooperation. In most MEDA countries there are serious gaps in the field of women's rights. The Communication of the EC to the Council and EU Parliament (Guidelines) refer to the UNDP Arab Human Development Report (2002) to point to important shortcomings on the issue of gender in the MEDA region. Women remain marginalised in economic and political structures and are broadly discriminated against in law and custom. This in turn hampers economic and social development. The CSP/NIP strategic documents include an analysis of the situation of women, especially in the legal context: The constitution and Civil code subscribe to the principle of the equality of sexes and the full legal capacities of women, but the Code de la Famille still places them under the "tutelle" of their husbands (and sons) according to the rules of the sharia. (CSP 12) However the issue is not taken up specifically in the priority on the reform of Justice (NIP 2002-2004). The problem of women (48 % are illiterate) is also taken up in the priority of developing human resources: more equality, equity and a better access for women are among the top priorities.
02_A_Tpt	I.8.1.1	The FA does not refer to any cross cutting issue. The 2002-2006 CSP/NIP does not mention policies for gender issue neither from the EU neither from the Government. Water and environment are mentioned as a sub-item of the economic reinforcement development (more as an economic issue than a "social" issue). Sources D3, D4
04_WB_Relief	I.8.1.1	No evidence
06_E_Children	I.8.1.1	The CSP/NIP documents do not systematically include an analysis related to gender. The FA raises the issue of gender disparity in primary education. It also points to th specific problem of Female genital mutilations, which affects 97 % of adult women in Egypt (and 50% of school age girls). The EC Guidelines adopted in 2003 are based on the findings of the Arab human Development report of 2002, which outlined serious deficiencies in the field of Women rights. Women remain marginalised in economic and political structures and are broadly discriminated

		<p>against in law and custom.</p> <p>The CSP of 2007 gives an overview of the gender related situation.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.8.1.1	This has not been referred to in the FA [see D4] which is principally focused on administrative arrangements. The Twinning Manual does not cover this in detail either.
08_E_Water	I.8.1.1	The FA refers basically to the quality of water and as a consequence to the environment. No gender issue mentioned. Sources D4,D3.
08_E_Water	I.8.1.1	<p>Environment is a horizontal objective of the EC. Since 1996, it was declared a strategic objective by the first Egypt CSP (1996-1999) and a sub-objective in the following ones. There is no evidence that gender was mainstreamed in environment related projects funded by the Commission. Nevertheless it is worth noting that the NEAP prepared by the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs and the Egypt Environment Affairs Agency includes gender as a horizontal priority.</p> <p>Except for the projects that were environmental by nature or by choice, there is no evidence of mainstreaming the environment in EC interventions. For instance, although the CSP 2002-2004, considered that IMP should go into cleaner production direction and mobilise important TA to this end, nothing has been done to date. The health programme is not considering hazardous wastes and there is little evidence of environmental mainstreaming in the Education Enhancement Programme.</p> <p>The environment and natural resource management are major concerns for the GOE with water management being the first priority. But other priorities include air quality, land (including desert areas) use, coastal and marine protection and solid waste management. The Egyptian priority meets the objective of EC co-operation related to the environment as well as the importance given to it by the successive Egypt CSP.</p> <p>The co-ordination between the Member States and the EC is very positive in the areas of solid waste management and cleaner production. Sources: D12</p>
09_E_Health	I.8.1.1	Documents 5, 6 and 7 provide a profile of gender issues.
09_E_Health	I.8.1.1	Yes, see D5, D6, D7, D9, D10 and D11 on this issue
10_J_SectRef	I.8.1.1	The documentation does not refer to cross-cutting issues. Gender seems to be absent – ditto the environment (eg in FA).
11_J_HRGov	I.8.1.1	<p>The MEDA Regulation specifies that gender aspects shall be included in the programming and implementation of development cooperation. In most MEDA countries there are serious gaps in the field of women's rights .</p> <p>The Communication of the EC to the Council and EU Parliament (Guidelines) refer to the UNDP Arab Human Development Report (2002) to point to important shortcomings on the issue of gender in the MEDA region. Women remain marginalised in economic and political structures and are broadly discriminated against in law and custom. This in turn hampers economic and social development.</p> <p>CSP and the NIP 2005.2006 mention women as a specific vulnerable group, with women's needs in particular to be considered under the strategy for support to the social sector. (CSP 13 .14) .</p> <p>In the priority sector of Democracy, HR and GG, one of the specific objectives towards the establishment of a more democratic society is the “strengthening of women's rights and women's participation in political, social, administrative and economic life of the country.</p>

		<p>The performance indicators to measure this are: the number of women representatives in local and national parliaments, the number of women entrepreneurs, women representatives in professional associations /chambers.</p> <p>The NIP 2005.2006 further states – under the paragraph on cross-cutting issues. that “reducing gender disparities in all EC funded programmes will need to be addressed with special attention for women’s rights, and their specific needs to enhance their role in economic life and to benefit from appropriate social support.” It is pointed out that although the GOJ has advocated a number of policies and programmes to advance women’s status, significant inequalities still persist and actions are needed to identify issues and propose solutions.</p> <p>FA and logframe do not mention gender issues or perspective.</p>
12_L_AA	I.8.1.1	<p>The CSP 2002-2006 includes an analysis as far as environment is concerned. The lack of Lebanon’s policy to tackle environmental degradation is also stressed.</p> <p>The CSP also explains the situation as far as women’s rights are concerned. It mentions that particular attention will be put on women.</p> <p>Sources: D2, D4</p>
12_L_AA	I.8.1.1	<p>The FA of the intervention neither mentions the gender situation nor the environment situation</p> <p>Source: D6</p>
13_M_Water	I.8.1.1	<p>The FA does not refer to any cross cutting issue. Chap. 3 of the 2002-2006 CSP/NIP proposes a project dedicated to the “environmental protection” which is devoted to the water sector only. The CSP also mentions social challenges (health and education) but does not mention policies for gender issue neither from the EU neither from the Government.</p> <p>Sources: D3, D4</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.8.1.1	<p>The CSP 2002-2006 includes an analysis as far as environment is concerned. Moroccan environmental challenges are linked to industrialisation, desertification and to demographic change. The CSP also mentions that social challenges (health and education) particularly concern women but there is no analysis of the gender situation in Morocco.</p> <p>Sources: D3, D6</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.8.1.1	<p>The FA of the intervention mentions the gender situation in the human resources management system. It is stated that the men/women equity is ensured in the statutory regulation for recruitments and civil servants’ career management.</p> <p>Source D6</p>
16_S_VET	I.8.1.1	<p>Environmental degradation is identified as one of the main Syrian challenges in the CSP 2002.2006.</p> <p>The CSP mentions that environment and gender will be dealt primarily through regional cooperation activities. Apart from this reference, the CSP does not analyse the situation as far as gender issues are concerned.</p> <p>Source D2</p>
16_S_VET	I.8.1.1	<p>The FA does not make an analysis of the gender situation. The FA however mentions that the Ready Made Garment Industry (RMG), chosen for the pilot scheme in the Textile sector, is the most labour intensive, has high added value, employs many women and will need to become more competitive in the future.</p> <p>The FA does not provide either an analysis of the environmental situation.</p> <p>Source D4</p>
17_T_Educ	I.8.1.1	<p>The CSP 2002-2006 refers to the environment as one of the transversal priorities of the government policy. The CSP also refers to the</p>

		gender situation in its country analysis. Sources: D3, D6
17_T_Educ	I.8.1.1	The FA of the intervention includes an analysis of the gender and environmental situations. Source: D8
22_R_SMAP	I.8.1.1	The core of the SMAP is the environment. No gender issue mentioned (except SMAP 4).
22_R_SMAP	I.8.1.1	The SMAP fields of actions cover : 1. Integrated Water management In line with the approach established by the Marseilles Euro-Mediterranean Water Conference, action to promote sustainable water management must be based on a global and integrated approach capable of anticipating future problems and aiming at the increase and diversification of supply and the sustainable management of water demand. 2. Waste management The waste problem is becoming a major concern. Regardless its nature (domestic, industrial, hazardous etc , liquid or solid), it is generating health problems and unpleasant living conditions and is hampering sustainable development. 3. Hot Spots In many areas, pollution and environmental degradation is such that immediate action should be undertaken: "Hot Spots" (urgent problems in urban areas, industrial sites, or sensitive natural areas...). 4. Integrated coastal zone management More than 50 % of the Mediterranean countries' population is concentrated on the coastline. Existing pressures due to human activities cause enormous damage to coastal eco-systems and landscapes. 5. Combating Desertification Desertification aspects related to climate changes should be dealt within long-term perspective frameworks. The complexity of the issue implies appropriate planning, concrete actions and an integrated management approach. Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.8.1.1	Gender issue are not mentioned directly in the programme summaries: the water supply and sanitation facilities improvement are considered for the whole population, with for some project (EMPOWERS) some focus on more vulnerable groups, such as women. Source: D2
24_R_Just	I.8.1.1	None found in the documents concerning this programme. Finding
	I.8.1.2	Strategic documents identify the main strategies that should be adopted so as to promote cross-cutting issues
01_A_ONG	I.8.1.2	The FA stresses the importance of gender issues: women's organisations and NGOs that take up women' rights are targeted especially in the financing of NGO-projects.
06_E_Children	I.8.1.2	Two components of the present project "Children at risk" target special groups: girls in rural south who do not have access to education and girls at risk of FGM. A subcommittee on Human rights was set up in 2007.
08_E_Water	I.8.1.2	(CSP) "In order to mainstream efforts at all levels in a more effective way, the response strategy in this CSP should be coherent with any Egyptian national strategy for sustainable development prepared in other international contexts, such as the UN Commission for Sustainable Development and the Mediterranean Action Plan. Particular attention will be paid to opportunities for mainstreaming environmental benefits in all development sectors and activities proposed in the NIP 2002-2004. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) should be provided prior to the funding of any large infrastructure projects and projects in ecologically sensitive areas.

		Sources: D3
11_J_HRGov	I.8.1.2	See above. FA and logframe do not mention gender issues or perspective. No specific results or activities are to be found in the intervention, as presented in the logframe in annex to the FA. In the Rider it is mentioned under "other provisions" that "at the different stages of the project execution as well as in the composition of the local staff team of the project, the Beneficiary will treat men and women equally without any type of discrimination and promote respect for human rights." There is also a very general provision for the protection of the environment .
12_L_AA	I.8.1.2	The NIP 2002-2004 mentions that particular attention will be paid to the inclusion of environmental considerations in the activities proposed. Environment protection is one of the priorities of the NIP 2004-06 and is mentioned as a CCI. The social and rural integrated development programme (NIP 2002-2004) put the emphasis on income-generating activities of women. Women are also taken into account in one of the NIP 2005-06 programmes (vocational and professional training). Sources: D2, D4
12_L_AA	I.8.1.2	The FA does not foresee any explicit strategy to be adopted so as to promote CCI. Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.8.1.2	One of the NIP 2005-2006 priorities focus on drinking water supply for the population of rural areas and on water and sanitation (§5.4). The programming will contribute to the follow-up of the Johannesburg conference and, in particular, to implementing the EU water initiative. Sources: D3
14_M_PubAd	I.8.1.2	In the NIP 2002-2004, environment is considered both in EIB loans (getting rid of industrial pollution and water sanitation) and in the Agranier Project which has an environmental component (fight against desertification). The NIP 2002-2004 also foresees two interventions which mostly concern women: the vocational training and Agranier projects. It is mentioned that gender issues will be taken into account in all the projects. The NIP 2005-06 focuses on the promotion of women's rights through a specific programme. Women are also at the heart of the priorities of the Khenifra project. As regards environment, the NIP 2005-06 foresees two interventions (water sanitation through EIB assistance) and a specific project on environment protection (drinking water supply) Sources: D3, D6
14_M_PubAd	I.8.1.2	The FA does not foresee any explicit strategy to be adopted so as to promote CCI.
16_S_VET	I.8.1.2	The CSP 2002.2006 mentions that environmental concerns will be taken into account in all activities. 2 programmes of the NIP 2002.2004 out of 7 foresee activities which include environmental considerations. 3 programmes of the NIP 2004.06 out of 8 foresee activities which include environmental considerations. One programme of the NIP 2002.2004 and one of the NIP 2004.06 include gender issues. The NIP 2004.06 mentions that gender criteria will be taken into account in the implementation of all the programmes in the NIP. Source D2
17_T_Educ	I.8.1.2	The CSP mentions that the environmental dimension will be taken into account in all the priority sectors of the NIP. On the contrary, the NIP 2002-2004 does not make any explicit reference to the inclusion of environmental considerations in the activities of the

		programmes. It does not refer either to gender. The NIP 2004-2006 include environment protection in several interventions where gender is specified as an horizontal issue that will be closely monitored by Commission services. Source: D6
17_T_Educ	I.8.1.2	The FA does not foresee any explicit strategy to be adopted so as to promote CCI. Source: D8
22_R_SMAP	I.8.1.2	See I.8.1.1 Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.8.1.2	Water is a cross-cutting issue for the EU strategies (Communication on EC's Development Policy, COM(2000)212, 26.4.2000)
	JC.8.2	<i>The Commission's interventions in the MEDA region are designed and implemented so as to promote cross-cutting issues</i>
	I.8.2.1	Inclusion in the Commission's interventions implemented in the MEDA countries/region of measures promoting gender and environment cross-cutting issues
01_A_ONG	I.8.2.1	At the implementation level there is special attention for gender issues: cfr call for proposals and criteria for selection.
02_A_Tpt	I.8.2.1	No mention in this intervention. But not really applicable. Source: D5
06_E_Children	I.8.2.1	EC interventions have targeted specific groups which suffer from gender related problems, such as girls' education and FGM that affects 95 % of adult women and 50% of school age girls. Two components of the present project "Children at risk" target special groups: girls in rural south who do not have access to education and girls at risk of of FGM. No gender mainstreaming in other components.
06_E_Children	I.8.2.1	Both issues are given increased attention in government policies. A recent law has criminalized FGM by medical staff; the media attention and high profile support by the first lady have enhanced the impact of the programmes. Legislation is still dominated by the sharia , which is highly unfavourable for women.
08_E_Water	I.8.2.1	No mention in this intervention but obviously applicable for the environment. Sources D4,D11
09_E_Health	I.8.2.1	Government led – most of the indicators included in the matrix concern process matters rather than outcomes.
12_L_AA	I.8.2.1	There are no measures included in the FA to promote CCI. Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.8.2.1	No mention in this intervention but obviously applicable for the environment. Source: D4
14_M_PubAd	I.8.2.1	There are no measures included in the FA to promote CCI. Source:D8
16_S_VET	I.8.2.1	The FA includes measures to promote CCI: As regards gender: "Relevant activities and tasks under the programme will be recorded in gender disaggregated data in order to enable a monitoring and evaluation of the programme's impact on men's and women's access to, and control over, the benefits generated by the

		programme”. As regards environmental protection: “To benefit from the assistance of the programme, any organisation will have to be in accordance with national legislation concerning environmental matters”. Source D4
17_T_Educ	I.8.2.1	There are no measures included in the FA to promote CCI. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.8.2.1	No mention in this intervention. But not really applicable. Source D8
22_R_SMAP	I.8.2.1	No mention in SMAP docs of gender but obviously applicable for the environment (core of SMAP). Source: D1-D8
	I.8.2.2	Inclusion in the interventions’ design of indicators allowing to measure their outcomes in terms of gender and environment
11_J_HRGov	I.8.2.2	The logframe does not have specific gender related indicators . (Source : rider, annex logframe of the project)
12_L_AA	I.8.2.2	There are no indicators allowing measuring the interventions’ outcomes in terms of gender and environment. Source: D6
14_M_PubAd	I.8.2.2	There are no indicators allowing measuring the interventions’ outcomes in terms of gender and environment. Source: D8
16_S_VET	I.8.2.2	There are indicators allowing measuring the interventions’ outcomes in terms of gender (cf I.8.2.1) Source D4
17_T_Educ	I.8.2.2	There are no indicators allowing to measure the interventions’ outcomes in terms of gender and environment. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.8.2.2	Cf I821
22_R_SMAP	I.8.2.2	Each Grant Contract proposes some indicators. Those indicators are more qualitative than quantitative. No reports on monitoring of those indicators available Sources: D2-D8
24_R_Just	I.8.2.2	The end of programme report gives the % of female participants to the trainings and seminars : an average of 11, 13 % . (source: www.eipa.eu)
	JC.8.3	<i>The Commission’s interventions in the MEDA countries/region are designed and implemented so as to stimulate regional cooperation in the management and promotion of cross-cutting issues</i>
	I.8.3.1	Evidence that Commission’s interventions implemented in the MEDA countries/ region increased the capacity to address and manage jointly cross cutting issues
02_A_Tpt	I.8.3.1	No evidence for this intervention
14_M_PubAd	I.8.3.1	There is no such evidence in the documentation available
16_S_VET	I.8.3.1	The MR mentions that the gender issue should have been tackled in a more explicit approach, considering its importance in the sector. Source D6

18_T_FAS4	I.8.3.1	No evidence, but probably not applicable.
	JC.8.4	<i>The Commission's interventions in the MEDA region have increased the awareness of the partners about these issues</i>
02_A_Tpt	JC.8.4	No evidence for this intervention
13_M_Water	JC.8.4	No evidence for this intervention
18_T_FAS4	JC.8.4	Not applicable for this intervention
22_R_SMAP	JC.8.4	It is likely, but there is no report that evidences it
	I.8.4.1	Reference in policy documents to gender and environment issues
01_A_ONG	I.8.4.1	GENDER: Algeria has signed the main international conventions and treaties , but makes exceptions for certain articles. Algeria acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1997 with reservations as to the primacy of Islamic Law over the convention when in conflict. Algeria declares that it is prepared to apply the provisions of this article on condition that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Algerian Family Code. Source http://www.arabhumanrights.org/en/ratification/viewarticle.asp?id=6&aid=2&pid=0#1 And EU CSP/NIP 2007-2013
02_A_Tpt	I.8.4.1	CSP & NIP mention as one of the three main objectives of Government policy the promotion of a socio-cultural policy “à la mesure des ambitions nationales”. The gender is mentioned in the third policy objective as one sub-item: “la consolidation de l'action de l'Etat en direction de la famille et de la condition feminine passe par la limitation des naissances, la promotion de l'alphabetisation, le microcrédit”. Source: D2, D3, D4
06_E_Children	I.8.4.1	The EC Guidelines adopted in 2003 are based on the findings of the Arab human Development report of 2002, which outlined serious deficiencies in the field of Women rights. Women remain marginalised in economic and political structures and are broadly discriminated against in law and custom.
08_E_Water	I.8.4.1	NB: the NIP 2005-2006 refers more to the “business” environment than to the “natural” environment. Generally said when doing a search on “environment” in the various docs, the occurrences refer by far more to “economic environment”... Sources: D3
09_E_Health	I.8.4.1	Not as prominent eg in D1, as might have been anticipated.
11_J_HRGov	I.8.4.1	The most explicit document in the field of Human right and Good governance is the Communication of the EC to the Council and the EU Parliament, the “Guidelines” for reinvigorating EU actions on Human rights and democratisation with Mediterranean partners. The Guidelines refer to the UNDP Arab Human Development Report (2002) to point to important shortcomings on the issue of gender in the MEDA region. Women remain marginalised in economic and political structures and are broadly discriminated against in law and custom. This in turn hampers economic and social development.
	I.8.4.2	Efforts in national statistics to measure cross cutting issues
06_E_Children	I.8.4.2	Gender issues are measured very regularly: eg number of girls at school , all gender indicators for UN purposes are observed.
	I.8.4.3	Opinions of Commission services and donors
06_E_Children	I.8.4.3	Gender issues are given increased attention in government policies. A recent law has criminalized FGM by medical staff; the media

		attention and high profile support by the first lady have enhanced the impact of the programmes. Legislation is still dominated by the sharia , which is highly unfavourable for women.
	I.8.4.4	Opinions of stakeholders on the partner side
01_A_ONG	I.8.4.4	On the Status of women & gender issues: <u>times are changing</u> Women occupy <u>5% of employed jobs</u> , but in certain sectors they are dominant (40% in □ dministration, 60% in health, 50% of judges) . They have social rights (equal salaries), less exploitation in Algérie compared to Morocco (house slaves) Still, the Code la Famille remains a problem : it is in the constitution (not easy to change). The legal age of marriage is 21 years. The average age is now 27-28 for girls, and 31 for young men. Polygamy is very rare. [source : MN 88 (Source : Algérie : Office national des statistiques : La population active occupée du moment est estimée à 8 594 000 personnes, soit un taux d'occupation de 25,5% d'après les données de la même enquête. Les femmes représentent <u>15,7% de l'ensemble des occupées</u> : 19,7% en milieu urbain et 9,2% en zone rurale.)
06_E_Children	I.8.4.4	Gender issues are given increased attention in government policies. A recent law has criminalized FGM by medical staff; the media attention and high profile support by the first lady have enhanced the impact of the programmes. Optimism, considering the increased level of education of women and their active role in society (e.g. increased number of female judges)

	EQ 9	To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?
18_T_FAS4	EQ 9	<p>A major element of sustainability is provided by the continuity of the BS. This continuity has a double dimension: i° with the budget support the policy dialogue on the reforms and their monitoring is the object of a permanent dialogue between the donors involved and the GoT; ii° the successive FAS follow without rupture and each FAS is prepared within the previous one. The FAS IV for instance is directly anchored into the FAS III, two components of which are further carried on (enabling environment, financial sector). This contrasts with the traditional TA projects that are generally either discontinued or continued after an interruption and not always with a clear link to the previous interventions.</p> <p>Sources D7, M242, M206, M63, M87, M197, M172, M166, M214, M233, M220</p>
19_R_Herit	EQ 9	<p>Sustainability of the Heritage individual projects depends on 4 elements:</p> <p>i° the institutionalisation of the project results. This is the case of the of the MedVoices project, the partners of which have developed teaching or PhD programmes around the theme of local history. Local museums involved in the project have set up exhibits based on work of MedVoices. Some projects (Delta e.g.) are using in one country methodologies developed in other countries. Several partnership and networks organised under Heritage II have developed links with other institutions. Still the authors of the final evaluation of Heritage II observe considerable rigidity in national institutions like ministries of Culture to take into account the aspects of the heritage highlighted in the projects.</p> <p>ii° ownership. Ownership has been stronger for projects with horizontal management approach (e.g. MedVoices) than those with a top down approach (MediMuses). In the case of top down projects the different partners have had less contacts among themselves and did not develop follow up activities.</p> <p>iii° socio cultural factors. Local and cultural factors were adequately met in projects like Temper in Turkey or MedVoices and Delta that undertook considerable efforts to tailor activities to local needs. Overall two main socio cultural problems were observed than proved an impediment to ownership and sustainability. The first: that all lead partners were based in EU countries, essentially for financial reasons, resulted in 90% of Heritage II activities taking place in EU countries. Second: the use of Arabic language as one of the project languages with English and French would have contributed to remove socio cultural barriers.</p> <p>iv° financial sustainability. Several projects showed the ability to raise additional funds to start other activities based upon previous project activities (e.g. Patrimoines Partagés was able to interest CNRS to provide ongoing support to their website). However, in general the dissemination of projects results and the continuation of activities is left to the partners' goodwill and in many case it is disappointing.</p> <p>The general message emanating from the partner is that Heritage programmes were extremely interesting but mostly for those who participated. Each project produced a series of excellent outputs in terms of training, exhibitions, renovation work, research, documentation etc. However, at the end of the projects the teams were dismantled and nothing seems to have subsisted; the knowledge remains with the experts who have participated and are generally somewhere else as the projects have not been continued not taken over</p>

		<p>by national authorities after their termination. This confirmed by an examination of the website of Euromed about which two major facts are striking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is no continuity between activities of the successive Euromed programmes. Euromed Heritage I worked on the documentation of the Mediterranean heritage, Heritage II launched a series of thematic projects, Heritage III focused on four projects aiming at promoting the Mediterranean heritage. Each project was based on calls for proposals and funded valuable and interesting actions but without ensuring their continuation nor their articulation with each other or with the cultural policies of the national authorities; as a results interventions were of a major interest for those who participated in them and for the direct and immediate beneficiaries of their outputs but with no further impact. - the pages related to Heritage II projects and activities describe events that took place in the period of the projects (exhibitions, planned concerts, etc..) but there is nothing extending beyond the project period or even announcing future activity. The pages point to the coordinators of the projects for information on what was done and often indicate that the project is terminated. <p>Sources: D2, p 27 and sq, M84, M101, M115, M191, M148, D24</p>
21_R_FEMIP	EQ9	<p>Sustainability may be looked at from a double point of view: (1°) the sustainability of the individual risk capital operations, (2) the development in the partner countries of a financial market in which SMEs in need of capital can recourse to equity or quasi-equity. On the first point the nature of risk capital operations implies that sustainability is the primary concern of the investors. RCFs constitute an ideal background for capacity building and technical assistance and could allow the creation of functional combinations with technology transfer and EC programmes in the region. Counterpart FIs are continually being selected and developed. Investment companies which exist for the sole purpose of taking equity participation in startups or in expanding SMEs are involved for the long term. The sustainability of the companies they finance will ensure their sustainability. The risk on the risk capital is borne by the EC. The financial risk relates to the performance of the underlying funds or projects to be selected by EIB. The EIB usually succeeds in being represented on a fund's Investment Committee, and thus has the possibility to be a part in the decisions related to the projects. On the second point, it is recognised that beyond funding, the Bank has contributed to raise the overall governance standards of the initiatives it backed up. Nevertheless, much remains to be done as even in the most advanced Partner Countries, the recourse to equity or quasi-equity is still, compared to the situation prevailing in the EU, extremely underdeveloped. Existing actors, often captive of banks or financial institutions, are in general quite risk averse and not interested in early stage and/or technology financing. Also, certain areas of concentration such as turnaround or infrastructure financing are still virtually not covered. Finally, there remains an important financing gap, with virtually no private international capital available to back-up the local institutional investors. All these are important obstacles to be overcome to meet the private sector development goals of the Barcelona process. This means that the sustainability of the efforts undertaken is largely conditioned to the continuity, and even the reinforcement, of risk capital operations in the Mediterranean Partner Countries as the operations engaged so far although they were generally successful individually, have not yet reached the critical mass needed to have a real impact on financing modes of SMEs in the partner countries.</p> <p>Sources: D2, D3, D9, M184, M250</p>
	JC.9.1	<i>The sustainability of Commission interventions has been addressed at the design stage</i>
05_E_TEP	JC.9.1	<p>The issue of sustainability was addressed systematically. Everything that was developed within that project was transferred to the Sustainability Unit, a division that was created deliberately to maintain capitalise on TEP A accomplishments. Discussions are ongoing with Akram Bastawy from the Sustainability Unit to plan for follow up of TEP A. A follow-on programme is being prepared which is</p>

		expected to start in 2009 or 2010. [see M 222]
15_M_Fisc	JC.9.1	The nature of the budget support and the dialogue with the DGI guarantee that the reforms introduced are owned by the beneficiary and become part of its daily practices in managing its fiscal system. Source: D9
19_R_Herit	JC.9.1	Ownership and institutionalisation have generally been factored in the project design. The monitoring reports (see table in beginning of this project fiche) show good results (a or b) in terms of sustainability for all projects except Navigation du savoir. For three projects, defence systems, filières innovantes and MediMuses one of the monitoring reports indicate a weak (c) sustainability. It is worth noting that the first monitoring reports off all projects are very positive with regards to sustainability. For Navigation du Savoir and the three project pointed it is only in the subsequent monitoring reports that sustainability problems appear. This tends to indicate that potential sustainability as can be assessed from project designed has been generally ensured but along implementation problems of sustainability arose. Sources: D2, D8-D16
	I.9.1.1	Existence of feasibility studies that assessed the capacity of the beneficiary to pursue the activities
01_A_ONG	I.9.1.1	No feasibility studies were made.. According to some sources the choice of the beneficiary was proposed by the delegation, according to others it was imposed by the GoA ONG II followed ONG. I, a programme which was managed by a separate PMU that had no capacity to pursue the activities, unless funded entirely by the EC. The Agence de Development Social was set up in 1996 by the World Bank and allegedly chosen because of its experience in managing a wide variety of national social programmes and social development projects that are funded through international donors. Moreover , it has national coverage through 11 regional antennas that coordinate, evaluate and stimulate local social development initiatives
02_A_Tpt	I.9.1.1	The FA does not refer to a feasibility study on the capacity of the beneficiaries to pursue the activities. However, the chapter Mid-Term review §“lessons” p.6 of the NIP 2005-2006 highlights the problem of the absorption capacity of the beneficiary: “Algeria's specific circumstances, the lessons of the past and the needs expressed by the Algerian authorities influence programming for 2005-2006, in particular as regards the appropriate scale of operations (in relation to specific absorption capacity): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third generation programmes (NGO type) are generally of modest size. They are extensions of existing programmes, which makes appraisal easier. • The over-ambitious scale of the three earlier upgrading programmes partly explains the start-up problems with MEDA in Algeria. This was confirmed at a local coordination meeting with the Member States on 9 December 2003, with the scale of programmes under the current NIP being judged "effective and realistic". The earlier mistake had in any case been corrected in the 2002-2004 NIP. • Operations meeting the needs expressed by Algeria and confirmed by the programming exercise (TA, training, twinning, studies/surveys, small-scale investment projects, small diagnostic equipment, etc.) dictate a realistic scale (implementation and absorption capacity).” Giving this, the actual programme may appear at first glance as quite ambitious. Source: D5
04_WB_Relief	I.9.1.1	Reimbursement – no effort at capacity building through this project.

05_E_TEP	I.9.1.1	<p>“Egypt has a very mixed record on absorption capacity. Weak institutional capacity and poor policy implementation have been important factors in the slow commitment and take-up of funds during MEDA I although the Social Fund for Development Programme indicates that large budgets can be used effectively if the delivery structure and commitment exists” [D1]</p> <p>However the monitoring reports indicate that this programme has been undertaking effective capacity development and sustainability parts should be achieved.</p>
05_E_TEP	I.9.1.1	<p>A number of activities in the area of simplification had already been completed even before the TEP-B programme started. Actions 1.10, 1.11, 2.11, 1.16, 2.24 all fall into this category. During TEP-B it was only necessary to make an announcement of Decree and inclusion in Executive Regulations. The costs to the TEP-B programme were insignificant.</p> <p>The evaluation concludes that TEP-B activity in the area of simplification has, to a degree, been effective but at relatively little cost. The activities undertaken are relevant, they have had a minimum impact in reducing deadlines and costs; sustainability will be guaranteed both by the demands of the trading community and the inclusion of procedures in Executive Regulations. It is difficult, however, to assess the efficient or cost effective use of TEP-B money. [D6]</p>
06_E_Children	I.9.1.1	<p>No feasibility studies mentioned.</p> <p>Two components (EEP and FGM free village) consist of financial support of EU to large multi-donor programmes and to the national institution NCCM.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.9.1.1	<p>The first annual review flagged a risk that the duration of support was too short and the programme was therefore over-ambitious. However continued support seems probable.</p>
09_E_Health	I.9.1.1	<p>The financing agreement [see D4] refers to original work undertaken by other donors – World Bank etc but no feasibility formulation studies were available in the delegation and the staff involved in the programme had very little institutional memory.</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.9.1.1	<p>Covered in detail in the preparation mission reports</p>
12_L_AA	I.9.1.1	<p>There is no such evidence in the documentation available. The civil service is very weak (skills and number) and ill-paid in Lebanon. Source: M28</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.9.1.1	<p>The CSP 2002-2006 highlights the absorption capacity of the MEDA funds by Morocco. Source D3</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.9.1.1	<p>Apparent from the FA and other documents, and from past projects in the sector, that serious assessment of the beneficiary’s capacity was available. Source: D9</p>
16_S_VET	I.9.1.1	<p>An identification and feasibility missions have been undertaken to design the programme. There is however no mention of an assessment of the capacity of the beneficiary to pursue the activities. Source D4</p>
17_T_Educ	I.9.1.1	<p>The FA presents an assessment of the capacity of the beneficiary. The MERST has been reorganised and strengthened within the 10 past years, mainly owing to WB projects which restructured higher education and supported the higher education reform. The MESRST has therefore acquired the necessary institutional capacities to implement a sectoral policy and to manage external financing support. Source: D8</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.9.1.1	<p>The FA, the “fiche de projet”, and especially the CSP 2007-2012 highlight the absorption capacity of the beneficiary. This is reflected in</p>

		all the interviews held both with donors and partner's authorities. Sources: D8, D9, D13, M148, M235, M206, M64, M87, M214, M233, M140, M166, M220
19_R_Herit	I.9.1.1	No evidence of such studies. In practice all retained proposals were coordinated by well known institutions from the Northern side of the Mediterranean: museums, universities, cultural institutions. It appears that these institutions have developed a good capacity and expertise in initiating proposals for the Commission funded programmes and tended to bring in partners from the South. This has limited the motivation of the partners' authorities to involve themselves in these activities and to take over their support. Sources: D2, D24, M84, M101
22_R_SMAP	I.9.1.1	Not available
23_R_Water	I.9.1.1	Not available
24_R_Just	I.9.1.1	The programme has been closed. It was a three year training programme.
24_R_Just	I.9.1.1	Euro-Med Justice II (° 2008) is a continuation and enlargement of Euro-med Justice I , providing for regional support for the judiciary. The budget has been increased from 2 M€ to 5 M€, and the number and range of activities is greater than before. The programme is aimed at the establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean cooperation area in the field of justice by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promoting intitutional and administrative capacities in beneficiary countries b) improving judicial procedures and access to justice in MPC c) reinforcing cooperation. <p>As in justice I the project Euro-Med Justice II will be mainly restricted to government authorities and public administrations. (source: 2008- EMHRN report)</p>
	I.9.1.2	Explicit reference in the programming documents to measures ensuring sustainability
01_A_ONG	I.9.1.2	No reference in programming documents (it is a grant with calls for proposals).
05_E_TEP	I.9.1.2	Yes the 2002 CSP
06_E_Children	I.9.1.2	None . The interventions are carried out in cooperation with the National Council for Motherhood and childhood (NCCM). The National Council for Childhood & Motherhood (NCCM) was established in 1988 as the highest government authority entrusted with policymaking, planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of protection and child development.
09_E_Health	I.9.1.2	"Further development of financing of health care, that allows a sustainable increase in coverage while ensuring equitable access to the basic benefit package". [D2]
09_E_Health	I.9.1.2	The FA (doc D40 refers to 6 early steps by MoHP, mirrored by the HSSSP that will assist in achieving sustainability,. These are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating a medical coverage package; - - setting up a public payor system to reduce fragmentation; - - establish payment mechanisms; - -hospital and clinic management to reduce waste; - -strengthen the regulatory functions and - -cost reduction [D4]

12_L_AA	I.9.1.2	The FA does not contain measures ensuring sustainability. Source D6
12_L_AA	I.9.1.2	The intervention corresponds to a need identified by the beneficiary country. Lebanon will need to pursue and deepen its modernisation process to fully reap the benefits of the AA. Source: D2, D6
14_M_PubAd	I.9.1.2	There is no explicit reference
16_S_VET	I.9.1.2	The FA contains 2 activities that are supposed to ensure sustainability. One activity aims at the establishment of a demand driven approach for formulation and provision of vocational education and training services to the productive sector. Moreover one activity aims at developing and implementing methods and tools that will create accurate information on the labour requirements, which will lead to the accurate supply of skilled labour. Source D4
17_T_Educ	I.9.1.2	There is no such explicit reference in the FA. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.9.1.2	There are no such references in the documents, but the nature of the reforms supported allows to assume reasonably that once they are engaged they will be continued.
22_R_SMAP	I.9.1.2	Except for SMAP 4, there are few explicit evidence of (practical) measures in the project's descriptions. The descriptions of the projects generally include a § "Sustainability of activity after end of co-financing". The main arguments are the involvement of national experts in carrying out the activities or intervention shared by local communities/partners (know-how transfer). With regard to the financial sustainability little guidance is given. Source: D2-D8
22_R_SMAP	I.9.1.2	The follow-up mechanisms are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the creation of a Network of SMAP Correspondents, designated by competent Ministers of participating countries. Co-ordination will be ensured by the European Commission and meetings will take place once a year. - Establishment of a regular reporting system: a yearly Report on Implementation by each Partner. These Reports should be the basis for discussion at the annual Correspondents' meeting. - Provision for a review mechanism, after two years, in order to check that the Programme is on the right track and to make the necessary adjustments. The review should be made by the SMAP Correspondents and coordinated by the European Commission. Any necessary adjustments to the Programme would be submitted for adoption at ministerial level. - In consultation with the Mediterranean Partners and on the basis of experience gained from environmental activities and projects/programmes in the region, the European Commission will prepare an interim report and a more detailed programme of regional activities. These documents will contribute to the preparation of the review of the SMAP and its further implementation. - Provision for consultation practices, allowing also civil society organisations (including NGOs) to contribute to the implementation of SMAP, the assessment of results and any necessary modifications before decisions are made. Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.9.1.2	Few explicit evidence of (practical) measures in the project's summaries. The main arguments are the involvement of national experts in carrying out the activities or intervention shared by local communities/partners (know-how transfer). With regard to the financial sustainability little guidance is given.

		Sources: D3, D4
	JC.9.2	<i>The ownership of Commission-funded facilities has been ensured</i>
05_E_TEP	JC.9.2	An exit strategy was initiated in Jun 2006 and implemented in Jul 2007. A Ministerial Decree was passed to establish a TEP-A Sustainability and Co-ordinating Unit, located in the MTI, with 3 separate divisions: IT, Communication and International Donor Co-ordination. This unit is resourced and managed by a Focal Point Officer as Head of the Unit and demonstrates future commitment by a pro-business government to developing a strategy for TEP for Egypt. It can be assumed that those who have participated in TEPA will have been trained for handing over the project at technical, financial and managerial level. [D6]
25_A_MLA	JC.9.2	See JC.2.1
	I.9.2.1	Commission interventions address a need identified by the beneficiary country
01_A_ONG	I.9.2.1	ONG II (10 M€) from sept 2006 till 08/2008 is totally different set-up. The project management is embedded within the Agence de Développement Social , an autonomous (yearly budget & donations) governmental body with structures at regional level (wilayas). The Algerian side is contributing 1 million €. The Algerian government insisted on this institutional set up and is planning to take over the programme.
06_E_Children	I.9.2.1	The interventions are carried out in cooperation with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). The NCCM was established in 1988 as the highest government authority entrusted with policymaking, planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of protection and child development.
08_E_Water	I.9.2.1	The programme supports the government policy and expressed needs. Sources: D4,D5
09_E_Health	I.9.2.1	Yes, as stated in MOHP strategy docs [D7]
10_J_SectRef	I.9.2.1	Yes, according to the preparatory documentation – as described earlier.
11_J_HRGov	I.9.2.1	The present intervention is aligned on Jordan's priorities and reform strategies. It is mainly focussing on strengthening of capacities of government institutions. The programme provides a complementary opportunity to address HR, GG and democratisation issues at the institutional level in full support of the GOJ's efforts in this area. One of the main lessons learnt from the previous period (2003 – 2004) was that targeting the sole needs of the NGOs is not sufficient.
13_M_Water	I.9.2.1	The programme supports the government policy and expressed needs. Source: D5
14_M_PubAd	I.9.2.1	The intervention corresponds to a need identified by the beneficiary country. The intervention indeed inscribes itself within the Moroccan Economic and Social Development Plan (2000-04) which foresees a reform of the public administration. Source D3, D8
15_M_Fisc	I.9.2.1	Cf JC21
16_S_VET	I.9.2.1	The MR pointed out that the programme clearly meets national identified needs, within the framework of the policy modernisation initiated at national level. Source D6
17_T_Educ	I.9.2.1	The intervention corresponds to a need identified by the beneficiary country. The intervention indeed inscribes itself within the general

		framework of the development of national human resources which aims at the realisation of the objectives of the Xth Plan –increasing of employment and realisation of the knowledge-based economy-. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.9.2.1	Definitely: they support the government programme and have been negotiated; analytical justification is clear. Sources: D8
22_R_SMAP	I.9.2.1	The programme supports the MPC's government policies and expressed needs. MPC's emphasize their interdependence with regard to environment, the need for a regional approach, increased co-operation, better co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes. Sources: D9-D10
23_R_Water	I.9.2.1	The programme supports the MPC's government policies and expressed needs. MPC's emphasize their interdependence with regard to scarcity of water resources, the need for a regional approach, increased co-operation, better co-ordination of existing multilateral programmes Sources: D1, D3
24_R_Just	I.9.2.1	At the conference of Valencia (April 2002) the EU Mediterranean Ministers stressed the need for an increased dialogue and the relevance of the objectives of the Barcelona declaration in 1995 to make the Mediterranean a region of peace and stability, development and common prosperity, cooperation and understanding between cultures and civilisations. An action plan was adopted, covering the three chapters of the Barcelona process. The plan was elaborated after extensive consultations with all partners, and included visits by the EU Presidency, jointly with the Commission and the Council general secretariat to all Mediterranean capitals. The Valencia action plan included a number of initiatives in a short and medium term perspective to give a political impetus to the Barcelona Process. In the political and security chapter it was agreed to reinforce political dialogue, including on defence matters; to take a common approach and cooperate in the fight against terrorism; to deepen the dialogue on Human Rights and to draw up the main lines for partnership building measures. The Ministers also reiterated their firm political commitment to democracy, human rights and rule of law. This framework document adopted at the Euro-Med Valencia conference marked a decisive step forward in co-operation on issues related to justice and home affairs. The conference asked the Commission to implement it with partners, notably through a regional cooperation programme.
	I.9.2.2	Key stakeholders have been involved at all stages of the project cycle
01_A_ONG	I.9.2.2	The decision to switch to a different set up was taken by the GoA. Civil society has not been involved. It is pointed out that civil society is not well organised and that there are no representative umbrella organisations. There are around 80000 local associations.
05_E_TEP	I.9.2.2	Yes [see M222]
06_E_Children	I.9.2.2	The ROM point out that the project does not aim at creating new institutions, but involves existing ones. The National Council for Childhood & Motherhood (NCCM) was established in 1988 as the highest government authority entrusted with policymaking, planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of protection and child development. The quality of the staff is said to be outstanding and assume full ownership of the responsibilities. The girl education initiative is carried out in cooperation with the Egyptian authorities. The Ministry of Education is providing the teachers (payment of salaries). The sustainability of the FGM free village model is also considered positive, because it enjoys high level political support.

		<p>A database has been developed to monitor progress of girls' access to schools in the 7 governorates (440 villages). The FGM free village project involves the communities and in the sensitisation activities and creates local committees to follow up on the evolution.</p> <p>A programme secretariat , at the NCCM, is in charge of the implementation of components 1, 3 and 4. Staff salaries are reimbursed by the programme.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.9.2.2	The process of eliciting proposals for twinning is designed to ensure good ownership by stakeholders [D8].
09_E_Health	I.9.2.2	This is unproven – indeed the Ministry of Health staff interviewed complained that they had very little understanding of what had taken place between Ministry of Finance and the EC.
10_J_SectRef	I.9.2.2	This is not evident – to what extent was the private sector consulted about their needs? However it is probable that consultation took place but has not been elaborated in the available documentation.
11_J_HRGov	I.9.2.2	<p>The present project is part of the NIP 2005.2006 which has been adjusted following the findings of the mid.term review and experience from the previous projects.</p> <p>The Partner institutions will manage their respective components and draw their own Annual Work Plans , according to their strategies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Centre of Human Rights (NCHR) - The judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ) - The Jordan Media institute (JMI) & JRTV - The Ministry of Political Development (MPD) - The government Communications directorate (GCD) in the Prime Ministry <p>The national coordinator of the project is the Ministry of planning and international cooperation. (MOPIC =beneficiary). The MOPIC gives its approval for the various AWP of the components.</p> <p>The management of the project is entrusted to the Programme Administration Office (PAO) of the MOPIC .</p>
12_L_AA	I.9.2.2	<p>Key stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the programme. The MR stresses that the programme comprises 40 different projects which target a number of different sectors and various beneficiaries. It also mentions that the Ministries have varying degrees of commitment and level of absorptive capacity.</p> <p>Sources: D7, D9</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.9.2.2	<p>Beneficiaries at central and local levels have been involved in the design and implementation of the intervention.</p> <p>Source: D8</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.9.2.2	<p>There is abundant evidence that the Ministry of Finance, the DGI and other stakeholders concerned have been involved at all stages of the project cycle.</p> <p>Sources: D10, D13, D14, D15,M45</p>
16_S_VET	I.9.2.2	<p>Key stakeholders have been involved in the design stage and are involved in the implementation of the programme.</p> <p>Source D6, D8</p>
17_T_Educ	I.9.2.2	<p>Beneficiaries at central and local levels have been involved in the design and implementation of the intervention.</p> <p>Source: D8, D12</p>
18_T_FAS4	I.9.2.2	Yes, cf proceedings of negotiation leading to this BS.

		Sources: D8
22_R_SMAP	I.9.2.2	The SMAP stakeholders supported are mainly Institute or Research Centres or such like. The beneficiaries of the Grants (signatory) are generally of same kind (Except for SMAP 9 : IBRD). To draw up their request to the EU for co-financing the project, the various national partners had to be involved with the applicants. The implementation rely mostly on local stakeholders and generally few international TA has been involved. Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.9.2.2	The MEDA Water Grant's beneficiary is generally a partnership between North-South Research institute, NGO's, universities or suchlike. To draw up their request to the EU for co-financing the project, the partners had to involve the stakeholders of the projects but the main and effective stakeholders involvement is mainly during programme implementation. Source: D3
	I.9.2.3	Adequate sensitisation and training has been done to ensure ownership
01_A_ONG	I.9.2.3	There is strong ownership by ADS. There was sensitisation and training to develop projects with local associations at the level of the wilaya's in each of the regions.
07_E_SAA	I.9.2.3	Yes, workshops held prior to start, as confirmed in the FA [D4]
11_J_HRGov	I.9.2.3	Ownership is ensured through the focus on institutional strengthening of government bodies.
12_L_AA	I.9.2.3	There is no such evidence. The MR even mentions that the beneficiaries need more in-depth understanding of the overall implementation roadmap to the AA when involved in the decision-taking. Moreover, the last MR points that structures in charge of the implementation (Project Administration Office and Focal Points levels) have a limited understanding of project tools and mechanisms (twinning, FWCs) in all phases. Sources: D8, D9
16_S_VET	I.9.2.3	There is no such evidence. According to the FA, eligible VET institutions should have the capacity to develop and implement training programmes. The Beneficiary has also committed itself to ensure that each Ministry with responsibilities for VET will enable its selected VET institutions to participate in the programme. The MR however pointed out that the institutional weakness of the Syrian private sector which does not have the capacity to fully benefit from the activities. Source D4, D6
15_M_Fisc	I.9.2.3	The reform has been initiated by the Government of Morocco and has been accompanied by series of seminars and workshops, some of which explicitly envisaged in the Financing Agreement. Sources: D13, D15
17_T_Educ	I.9.2.3	The TA component of the BS has been well used to train the staff of the BEPP (MESRST) on the MTEF, and to help the universities with the establishment of the observatories and the evaluation system. Source: D12, M227, M48
18_T_FAS4	I.9.2.3	This has been mostly done via TA and twinning.
23_R_Water	I.9.2.3	All programme mention sensitisation, awareness and training to ensure dissemination and ownership
	I.9.2.4	Views of beneficiaries on their ownership of Commission-funded facilities
01_A_ONG	I.9.2.4	ADS has a strong feeling of ownership: the programme is part of their programme.

06_E_Children	I.9.2.4	Strong feeling of ownership by Egyptian institutions and government
07_E_SAA	I.9.2.4	No facilities per se
12_L_AA	I.9.2.4	According to Lebanese officials, the ownership of the NIPs is not very strong in Lebanon. Sources: M185
17_T_Educ	I.9.2.4	The various tools created within the framework of the Commission programme (MTEF, observatories, evaluation and monitoring tools) have been well appropriated by the beneficiaries both at central and local levels. Sources: M227, M48, M64, M252
18_T_FAS4	I.9.2.4	The Commission BS support is contributing to reforms that were initiated by the GoT and are the core of its own programme. They would have taken place even without the Commission support but it permitted to bring in technical know how and credibility to the domestic process. Sources: M146, M87, M214, M233
	I.9.2.5	Views by the Commission and other donors of the ownership by the stakeholders
01_A_ONG	I.9.2.5	Algeria is in favour of cooperation interventions that support the building of capacities, especially at local level. NGOs are seen to be complementary to the programme of the ministry, especially where there are needs for the population. There is a concentration on social sector initiatives.
06_E_Children	I.9.2.5	Strong feeling of ownership by Egyptian institutions and government
09_E_Health	I.9.2.5	In the health sector weak sustainability is a problem. This was cited in the context of falling USAID flows using traditional parallel mechanisms (although it is also difficult to demonstrate additionality in the sector given that the funds do not flow from MoF to the sector. [M120])
12_L_AA	I.9.2.5	According to Commission officials, the ownership of the various projects of the SAAP has been very low. The fact the programme was split in a multitude of small components without any strategic view resulted in the end in a lack of ownership. The lack of ownership of donor funded projects has been mentioned by several stakeholders. Sources: M13, M103
17_T_Educ	I.9.2.5	Commission officials also stressed that beneficiaries have well integrated the management and evaluation tools and culture within their institutions. Source: M123
18_T_FAS4	I.9.2.5	All interviews convey a positive views in this regards. The only reservation should be made about the private sector whose participation in the design and implementation of the reforms has been limited. Sources: M166, M206, M205, M172, M140
24_R_Just	I.9.2.5	Usually only vague or no knowledge about the Euromed Justice I programme .
	JC.9.3	National authorities continue to provide support to maintain the results achieved by Commission interventions
20_R_MEPP	JC.9.3	The project meets the urgent need to provide some form of educational programming for pre-primary children in the region, and uses an effective media tool to enable maximum audience reach. The extent to which the Israeli and Palestinian teams worked with educators and tested issues around language and culture suggests it has been sensitive to cultural, social and gender considerations. The production and broadcast is owned and directed by local companies, which has ensured that there is a high level of local expertise and knowledge to

		continue this type of programming if resources can be secured. This is a considerable achievement. However, the project continues to be reliant on external funding and was not able to get the expected co-financing contributions it required. Raising revenue through advertising or other sources was not considered viable for this series, but may need to be considered in future unless more external sources can be secured. The project contributed to the presence of a functioning studio in Ramallah. Sources: D1, D2
02_A_Tpt	JC.9.3	The national authorities commit themselves to provide the necessary facilities and budget to implement the programme and reforms undertaken. In other respects, the beneficiary structures commit themselves “à mettre en application les recommandations du programme” (no more indication) Source: D5
18_T_FAS4	JC.9.3	The reforms undertaken are part of the Government policy and inscribed in a continuous process implemented via the budget. The Commission provides temporary support (clearly indicated with the two phases of the BS:operational and closure). Sources: D8, D10
19_R_Herit	JC.9.3	It is a convergent finding of all field visits that national authorities have been little or not involved in the Heritage programme. Proposals have been coordinated directly by institutions from the North who brought in their projects partners from the South but the support of national authorities such as Ministries of Culture has been generally inexistent. There is even awareness of past programme in the national institutions who consider they have not been consulted nor involved and therefore did not include these activities in their policies. Sources: M84, M115, M101
25_A_MLA	JC.9.3	National authorities are not involved in the operation. The private partners involved in the deal with the EIB have vital interest in the sustainability and profitability of MLA and will therefore undertake every effort to that end. A key element will be the success of the launch of bond issues on the local market.
	I.9.3.1	Government institutions have been strengthened to enable them to carry over Commission activities
01_A_ONG	I.9.3.1	A programme coordination unit was set up , within the ADS, to manage the EC-project. In each of the wilayas where the programme was implemented two regional ‘animateurs’ were appointed by ADS and trained by the project’s regional coordinators (TA). They are supposed to take over the promotion and coordination work afterwards.
02_A_Tpt	I.9.3.1	Too early in the implementation stage. Source D5
06_E_Children	I.9.3.1	NCCM has implemented the programme with considerable TA of a PMU. Future management capacities are questioned,esp. in the field of Human Resources to manage such a large programme. (Source: M168)
06_E_Children	I.9.3.1	FGM free village: a turning point seems to be reached in public opinion, lasting effect is probable if law enforcement is able to follow.
07_E_SAA	I.9.3.1	This programme uses a project modality with the equivalent of a project implementation unit. Therefore at a direct management level this is not sustainable – however it does concern capacity building in the public sector.

07_E_SAA	I.9.3.1	“Minimal funds have to be made available from the beneficiary side to maintain the results, after programme completion. Twinning projects are embedded in the corresponding administrations. No phase out strategy is defined, since both EU and Egyptian sides have already committed to continue supporting the AA after the present FA ends, with further (follow-up) programmes. Beneficiary administrations have been involved in the planning process, during the initial expression of interest for twinning projects and during the preparation of ToR and project Fiches. Given the instrumental role of PAO in implementing such programmes, the prospects of a whole string of follow-up FAs make the need to upgrade capacities of PAO a great priority. In the visits of the monitor paid to the 3 implemented projects, some cases were identified of the beneficiary side not assuming all its responsibilities. PAO should check especially the case of Postal Services. Relationships between the 3 implemented projects and their beneficiaries seem good, based on mutual respect. Some identified Twinning touch directly on environment, e.g. Renewable Energies Agency, Water Quality, etc”. [see D5]
08_E_Water	I.9.3.1	Too early in the implementation stage. [Clearly the field mission should have got information on whether the institutions have been strengthened; it seems that it comes out of several interviews] Sources: D4
09_E_Health	I.9.3.1	No TA provided so in the narrowest sense, there will be no Commission activities to take over.
10_J_SectRef	I.9.3.1	Since this is BS, there were no Commission activities.
12_L_AA	I.9.3.1	A Project Administration Office has been set-up within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to ensure the management of the programme. Institutions have not been strengthened to carry-over Commission activities. Most projects were short and small FWCs (studies, etc) and this has not favoured capacity building. Under QUALEB, the ownership is somehow ensured due to the commitment of the team to the project and to the fact that the staff (MoE&T) is paid by the GoL. Another EU funding to follow-up the project is foreseen under the ENP to pursue other activities in the standardisation domain. Source: M260

13_M_Water	I.9.3.1	<p>Après la revue approfondie du programme et prenant en compte les éléments d'explication développés en annexes concernant les trois mesures considérées substantiellement remplies et l'appréciation sur le cadre macroéconomique, je recommande le déboursement de cette deuxième tranche de 59,7 millions d'euros.</p> <p>Je voudrais, toutefois, attirer votre attention sur une préoccupation importante, exposée ci-dessous, qu'il me paraît indispensable de rappeler aux autorités marocaines dans le cadre de ce déboursement.</p> <p>Il est indiscutable que cette nouvelle approche dans la gestion du secteur de l'Eau représente un véritable défi pour le Maroc. En effet, la politique marocaine, en matière de gestion de la ressource en eau, a toujours été caractérisée par un objectif de mobilisation par la construction de barrages, plutôt qu'une approche intégrée de la gestion et de la protection de la ressource, qui est maintenant indispensable au Maroc. Il est donc inévitable et essentiel que le cadre institutionnel et politique opère une mutation, afin d'atteindre les objectifs d'une telle réforme.</p> <p>Ainsi, au niveau institutionnel et politique, nous relevons encore des divergences profondes et à très haut niveau, entre les partisans de la politique du passé (construction de barrages) et ceux qui sont réellement engagés dans la réforme (gestion intégrée de l'eau). Ces divergences se traduisent par des orientations budgétaires inquiétantes dans la mesure où l'effort financier de l'Etat continue de porter de manière massive sur la construction de nouveaux barrages et néglige relativement les investissements correspondant aux options de la réforme.</p> <p>La contradiction forte entre le discours du gouvernement et ses choix budgétaires, met en danger la crédibilité de ses engagements et, partant, celle de nos programmes d'appui. Cette situation pourrait altérer la bonne poursuite de la réforme du secteur.</p> <p>Dans ces conditions et bien que cela ne représente pas, à ce stade, un obstacle majeur pour le déboursement de la dernière tranche, il n'en demeure pas moins que la plus grande vigilance s'impose en vue de s'assurer de la convergence entre la politique sectorielle et son financement, en respectant l'esprit de la réforme.</p> <p>Source: D21</p>
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15_M_Fisc	I.9.3.1	The intervention itself was meant to modernise the taxation system and its administration, and therefore institutional strengthening was both an objective and an instrument of the reform supported. Sources: D9,D10, M45
17_T_Educ	I.9.3.1	A TA to support the MERST in the implementation of the MTEF has been foreseen in the FA. Source D8
17_T_Educ	I.9.3.1	The TA component of the BS trained the staff of the BEPP (MESRST) on the MTEF, and helped the universities with the establishment of the observatories and the evaluation system. Sources: D12, M227, M48
18_T_FAS4	I.9.3.1	Documents (e.g. CSP 2007-2012 and Fiche de Projet) indicate a strong institutional capacity of the GoT and the reforms have involved a numerous of technical improvements (introduction of MTEF e.g.) Sources: D10§2.4, M206, M172, M70, M87, M44
22_R_SMAP	I.9.3.1	See I.2.4.2 Sources: D2-D8
23_R_Water	I.9.3.1	Government institutions were no direct stakeholders of the programme activities Some Programmes are quite ambitious, not so with regards to the practical results planned, as to the policy formulation targets. Stakeholders, and specifically those with decision-making power at the policy level, are only involved in an informative way (ADIRA, EM Water, MEDROPLAN, MEDAWARE). Project progress are rather good and expectations for sustainability are high, provided that the relevant stakeholders and authorities, already involved in the project, will integrate solutions and guidelines delivered by the project. There is no guarantee that Guidelines/pilot researches proposed by the projects will eventually be integrated in a respective policy by the relevant authorities. Sources: D1, D3
	I.9.3.2	Evidence of commitment of the government to provide inputs and finance major maintenance of Commission-funded facilities
01_A_ONG	I.9.3.2	The portfolio of ADS mobilised over 350 million € (in 2006) . The ADS has 10 specialised departments (directions) and has national coverage through 11 regional antennas that coordinate, evaluate and stimulate local social development initiatives. The Algerian side is contributing 1 million € , to the 10 Million € project of the EC. There is no commitment to continue to fund the same organisations as those that were selected within the present ONG II project (by calls for proposals). As such there is no guarantee for the future sustainability of the projects.
06_E_Children	I.9.3.2	Girl Friendly schools : The MoE will continue to pay for the salaries of teachers and the buildings and equipment will last for a number of years. The supervision of the quality in these schools will be more difficult to organise, as the supervisory bodies of the Ministry are ill equipped to support a qualitative approach.
07_E_SAA	I.9.3.2	No counterpart funds are built into the programme[D4] but equally SAAP does not directly concern facilities [D4]
12_L_AA	I.9.3.2	There is no such evidence under the SAAP
14_M_PubAd	I.9.3.2	The programme is inscribed within the agenda of the GoM. Source D3, D8

17_T_Educ	I.9.3.2	<p>Background: Since independence, the GoT has always supported human resources development. In 2003, 16% of the budget has been allocated to the Ministry of Education and Training and 7% to the MERST. Three priority axes of the Xth Plan (2002-2006) are directly related to human resources development and the MERST has developed a sectoral strategy until 2010. The development of human resources, education and teaching is still one of the priorities of the Eleventh Plan (2004-2009).</p> <p>Sources D8, D11</p>																
17_T_Educ	I.9.3.2	<p>Along the implementation of the programme, the GoT devoted an increasing part of its budget to higher education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2004 : 4.93% - 2005: 5.22% - 2006: 5.48% - 2007: 5.52% <p>Source M64</p>																
18_T_FAS4	I.9.3.2	<p>Whereas the amount of resources allocated directly by the GoT to the activities supported by the FAS IV is not identifiable, due to the very nature of the BS, it can be stressed that the BS is providing only minimal financial resources compared to the magnitude of the Tunisian budget. Given the fact that the reforms constitute the core programme of the government one can easily conclude that the implementation of the reforms will be continued even after the BS intervention:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Tunisia</td> <td>2 007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP million \$</td> <td>34 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP million TND (Exchange rate 1.38)</td> <td>46 920</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government revenue in million TND</td> <td>10 745</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Budget Support (2nd tranche FAS IV) in million €</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Budget support in million TND (exchange rate 1.9)</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Share of BS in government revenue</td> <td>0.69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Source: D25 and own computation</i></td> </tr> </table>	Tunisia	2 007	GDP million \$	34 000	GDP million TND (Exchange rate 1.38)	46 920	Government revenue in million TND	10 745	Budget Support (2 nd tranche FAS IV) in million €	39	Budget support in million TND (exchange rate 1.9)	74	Share of BS in government revenue	0.69%	<i>Source: D25 and own computation</i>	
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	EQ 10	To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and/or in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?
19_R_Herit	EQ10	The Heritage programme is clearly implemented in coherence with an EU view on culture and its role in the Mediterranean. However, there is no community "cultural" policy so that the question is not really applicable to this project.
	JC.10.1.	<i>The Commission's interventions are designed and implemented in view of taking advantage of EU policies in the same field, or of mitigating their negative consequences</i>
	I.10.1.1	Evidence that Commission support is in line with EU policies
01_A_ONG	I.10.1.1	<p>At the time of the elaboration of the present programme (ONG II) the EU – Algeria association agreement (AA) had been signed but was not yet ratified by the Algerian Government. It only came into force in September 2005. This AA and the ENP Guidelines to reinvigorate EU actions on human rights and democratisation gave the EU and Algeria an appropriate framework allowing them to consolidate their dialogue on this and other matters and to identify areas of cooperation.</p> <p>Individual member states are not active in the sector of HR, GG and democratisation in Algeria. The most important other donor in the governance sector is the UNDP.</p> <p>The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS) launched the Programme on Governance in the <u>Arab Region</u> (POGAR) in early 2000. POGAR was developed at the request of Arab governments, and therefore specifically addresses national needs and concerns.</p> <p>POGAR is dedicated to the promotion and development of good governance practices and related reforms in the Arab states; it works in partnership with key governance institutions including legislatures, judiciaries, and civil society organizations to identify needs and solutions.</p> <p>POGAR's activities, which include providing policy advice, engaging in institutional capacity building, and testing policy options through pilot projects, revolve around three main concepts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation 2. Rule of Law 3. Transparency and Accountability
02_A_Tpt	I.10.1.1	<p>There is a good convergence of the programme, the AA and cooperation policies of the Commission with the region (Particularly for the Volet 3 secteur maritime et portuaire: 97% of the national external trade go through maritime ways)</p> <p>Sources: D1,D2,D3,D4,D5</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.10.1.1	Yes, clear evidence of consultation with member states etc. Furthermore the EU Parliament endorsed the measures.
05_E_TEP	I.10.1.1	There is evidence that this has been well supported by member states, eg France, the UK, and (although we need to examine this in more detail, it appears to have cemented relationships with several of the beneficiary organisations and institutions in member states.
07_E_SAA	I.10.1.1	There may be evidence in terms of individual projects of this. Furthermore by its nature twinning between national institutions/organisations of member states and Egyptian institutions will tend to strengthen partnership.
08_E_Water	I.10.1.1	§2 refers to EU policy objectives (Barcelona Process & Association Agreement. The CSP and programme respect the principles and objectives of Community development policy (Joint Council and Commission Declaration on Development Co-operation of November 200). The reduction and eventual eradication of poverty through support to sustainable development and the gradual integration of

		partner country into the world economy, and the combating of inequality, are fully consistent with the goals of the Barcelona process. Refocusing the Community's activities into a limited number of areas, and implementing co-operation in a more effective and efficient manner are also important Barcelona objectives. Sources: D4
09_E_Health	I.10.1.1	Yes in D1.
10_J_SectRef	I.10.1.1	Yes – the Association Agreement and steps to encourage free trade are built into the programme.
11_J_HRGov	I.10.1.1	The Nice charter on fundamental rights of December 2000 establishes that the Union is founded on principles of freedom, democracy and respect of HR and fundamental freedoms. These principles constitute one of the core objectives of the EU's external policies. This was officialised in the Commission's communication of 8 may 2001 on the European Union's role in promoting HR and democratisation in third countries. The communication invited the Union to place a higher priority on HR and democratisation in its relations with third countries and to take a more pro.active approach. The council of 25/06/01 welcomed the EC communication. Later , in 2002 and 2003 the Guidelines were elaborated to achieve this goal in co.operation with the MPC, taking into account the challenges raised by the UNDP – Arab development report (2002) and the results of two seminars with the civil society of the MEDA region. Finally the communication follows the new vision on Wider Europe adopted in 2003 by the Commission. The Communication from the Commission (21/05/2003) to the Council and the EU Parliament provides the strategic guidelines for all interventions on HR and democratisation in the MEDA region.
12_L_AA	I.10.1.1	The CSP states that the EU strategy is in coherence with other EU policies. It mentions that the support for trade and economic reforms takes full account of EU policy and interests in Lebanon harmonising its legislation with the EU aquis on the internal market in its bid to join the WTO, and ultimately in achieving free trade with the EU and its other free trade partners. This coherence extends to the application of the rule of law regarding investment and commerce, where EU businesses and investors will be drawn by a more transparent and stable legal and regulatory climate. Source: D2
12_L_AA	I.10.1.1	The intervention, supporting the implementation of the AA, is in line with EU policies in the trade areas. Source: D6
14_M_PubAd	I.10.1.1	The CSP states that the strategy with Morocco is in line with other EU policies, mainly in the trade and transport areas. Source D3
14_M_PubAd	I.10.1.1	The intervention, being linked to the objective of accelerating the pace of sustainable socio-economic development, is in line with EU policies in the trade area. Source D8
16_S_VET	I.10.1.1	The CSP states that the EU strategy is in coherence with other EU policies. The focus of the strategy is on economic reforms as Syria is at the beginning of its economic transition. Source: D2
16_S_VET	I.10.1.1	The intervention, supporting the modernisation of the VET, is in line with EU policies in the trade areas. Source D6
17_T_Educ	I.10.1.1	The CSP clearly states that the specific priorities of the cooperation with Tunisia are in line with the 6 priority areas of the Commission intervention. Moreover, it states that the strategy with Tunisia is in line with other EU policies, mainly in the trade and transport areas.

		Source D3
17_T_Educ	I.10.1.1	The intervention, being linked to the construction of a zone of shared prosperity, is in line with EU policies in the trade areas. Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.10.1.1	Clear convergence of this and the AA and cooperation policies of the Commission with the region Sources: D8, D3, D6
22_R_SMAP	I.10.1.1	As foreseen by the Barcelona Declaration, the Euro-Mediterranean Partners undertake to establish a short and medium-term priority action programme, including in connection with combating desertification, and to concentrate appropriate technical and financial support on those actions. According to the Barcelona Work Programme, the main areas for action should include integrated management of water, soil and coastal areas, management of waste, prevention and combating of air pollution and pollution of the sea, natural heritage, landscape and site conservation and management. The SMAP should also promote the transfer of Community experience in the field of financing techniques, legislation and environmental monitoring and integration of environmental concerns in all policies... Source: D1
23_R_Water	I.10.1.1	Commission support is in line with EU policies: Participants in the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Local Water Management in Turin, October 1999 (of which the Council of the EU and the Member States) considered / recalled / stressed and agreed on : (...) Algiers Declaration which affirmed the importance of a common strategy for water management; (...) Priority given to water in the Barcelona declaration of November 1995; (...) The need to identify and analyse eventual changes in water demand and use due to changing production patterns and restructuring of economic sectors, in view of the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Zone; (...) Integrated water management is one of the five priorities of the Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) (...) Water consumption has increased by 60% in the Mediterranean during the last twenty-five years and continues to do so; at the same time, available water resources are becoming increasingly scarce, threatened and fragile and impacts on the population Sources: D4, D2
24_R_Just	I.10.1.1	The programme was set up following recommendations of the conference of Foreign ministers in Marseilles (2000) , and more specifically within the Action Plan that was agreed upon and launched after the Valencia Euro-Mediterranean conference of Ministers of Foreign affairs of 2002 .
	J.10.2	<i>Interventions programmed under the Commission's support to the MEDA countries/region are co-ordinated with the set of other donors' interventions</i>
08_E_Water	JC.10.2	The EC contribution of IWSP is divided into: - Investment Financing Component (€ 20,000,000) being part of capital investment to be disbursed through a specific financial model with KfW, EIB and AFD. - TA Component (€ 9,000,000) The overall IWSP cost is €300 million: AFD (loan) 50 M€ EIB (loan) 50 M€

		<p>EC (grant) 29 M€ KfW 60,6 M€ (loan) and 8,3 M€ (grant) GOE 120 M€</p> <p>The IWSP is a successful application for donor coordination. Systematic co-ordination and complementarities with programmes supported by MS and other donors' water supported programmes like new USAID water programme is strong. The Paris declaration is particularly well adopted in the sector through the different programmes financed with or in addition to KfW, AFD and EIB actions (IWSP). In Egypt EU is a late actor in the sector comparing to the German (MS lead in the sector) or Dutch (& USAID). EU's policy is to follow and reinforce the previous or on-going efforts and activities through a SWAp.</p> <p>Sources: D14, D15.</p>
	I.10.2.1	Reference in the CSP/RSP to EIB and other donors interventions
02_A_Tpt	I.10.2.1	<p>The programme reinforce the first phase of the World Bank support (loan) to the liberalisation of the transport sector (railways and urban transport)</p> <p>Sources: D1, D2, D3, D4</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.10.2.1	No CSP – but as highlighted this was part of a coordinated approach.
06_E_Children	I.10.2.1	The fields of coordination and complementarity are mentioned in the CSP (p24) and close collaboration is encouraged with respect to the proposed actions in the NIP. Joint sector funding is quite common.
09_E_Health	I.10.2.1	The CSP [D1] provides a profile of EU member support for Egypt. For example in the health sector Italy provides support.
10_J_SectRef	I.10.2.1	There is some reference to member states and other donors too.
12_L_AA	I.10.2.1	<p>The CSP states that complementarities with MS will be ensured and that coordination with other donors is comprehensive.</p> <p>Source D2</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.10.2.1	<p>The CSP clearly states that complementarities with the WB will be necessary for the reform of the administration. The FA mentions that this BS will be provided in parallel and in coordination with the WB programme for the support of the public administration reform.</p> <p>Sources: D3, D8</p>
15_M_Fisc	I.10.2.1	<p>This is an intervention fully coordinated at design and implementation level with the beneficiary and with major other donors: IFM, World Bank, ADB</p> <p>Sources: D9, D10, D11, D13</p>
16_S_VET	I.10.2.1	<p>The CSP presents the priorities and interventions of other key donors (UN, Arab funds and Japan). It states that efforts will be made to ensure coordination and complementarity with other MS and donors.</p> <p>Source D2</p>
17_T_Educ	I.10.2.1	<p>The FA mentions the existence of three other Commission projects which have linked with the intervention. It is mentioned that the Commission and the GoT will put in place coordination mechanisms. There is no ongoing support from the EIB at the date of the signature of the FA. French interventions are also mentioned in the FA. Other donors' interventions in higher education are also mentioned (WB, FADES, OPEC and BID). The WB is considered as the main and most regular donor in the higher education sector.</p> <p>Source D8</p>
17_T_Educ	I.10.2.1	The programme of the Commission in higher education is complementary to the ones of the WB in the same sector. A new programme

		on results-oriented management expenditure (based on the positive achievements of the Commission BS programme) is under discussion between the Commission, WB and AfDB. There is some consultation with France who is involved in higher vocational training. Source M123
18_T_FAS4	I.10.2.1	This BS provided in parallel and in coordination with the PACE programme of the World Bank and ADB support, both being loans whereas the Commission support is a grant. Sources: D8, D9, D10
21_R_FEMIP	I.10.2.1	According to Article 13 of the MEDA Regulation, the Risk Capital Facility project must be included in a Regional Financing Plan, on which, after the favourable opinion of Member States in the MED Committee, the Commission decides upon. Individual risk capital operations are submitted to the Committee consisting of the representatives of the Member States referred to in Article 14 ("Article 14 Committee") for its opinion. Given a positive opinion of the Article 14 Committee, respectively by all Member States, and of the Commission representative therein, such individual risk capital operations is then submitted to the EIB for appropriate measures. Source D1
22_R_SMAP	I.10.2.1	No mention (of EIB or other EU MS) in SMAP actions description, except for : SMAP3: The project is fully in line with other programmes and initiatives in the region, such as the Initiative for Collaboration to Control Natural Resources Degradation of Arid lands in the Middle East, under leadership of the World Bank and administrated by ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Middle East). SMAP 6 : The main Project objective is to develop and establish a system of monitoring and evaluation (SME) of the impact of the national action programmes (PAN) for combating desertification (PAN/LCD) of the countries signatories of the "Convention contre la desertification" (CCD), initiated by the United Nations. SMAP 9 : The project has been prepared based on the results of a previous project within the beneficiary countries: the World Bank, through the METAP Regional Facility in Cairo, has prepared in 1999-2000 a METAP Regional Solid Waste Management Initiative, including particularly a diagnosis of the regional SWM situation and the preparation of a regional SWM Strategy. Source: D4, D7, D10
23_R_Water	I.10.2.1	No specific mention (of EIB or other EU MS) in MEDA Water actions description but all the actions rely on complementary funds from EU Member States to the various Institute, Universities, Centres etc. signatories of the programme's Grants Sources: D2, D3
	I.10.2.2	Evidence of consultation with the EIB at the strategic and programming stages
10_J_SectRef	I.10.2.2	EIB has been very active in Jordan and has provided a number of credits (especially regarding potash and transport facilities (eg Port of Aquaba). It has been involved in the process.
12_L_AA	I.10.2.2	There is no such evidence for this intervention. Source: D6
14_M_PubAd	I.10.2.2	There is no such evidence for this intervention.
	I.10.2.3	Evidence of consultation with the other donors, particularly the MS
05_E_TEP	I.10.2.3	Donor coordination within TEP A was also maintained. Monthly meetings, headed by the Steering Committee, were conducted to review work of different donors: WB, UNDP, JICA and USAID. USAID's ATR (Assistance for Trade Reform) started 2 years before

		<p>TEP and when it was concluded, it was replaced by TAPR (Technical Assistance for Policy Reform) that inherited everything from ATR and continued to work within Ministry of Trade parallel to TEP A [M222].</p> <p>TEP took the lead on domains that USAID had worked on for two years, such as work within ECS (Egyptian Commercial Services). During the inception phase it was noted that ATR's progress in that arena was limited, which gave room in the work-plan to put emphasis on ECS not only at the local level but also strengthening the network of bureaus all around the world. The number of bureaus was reduced to half and interventions of capacity building included basic corporate tools, marketing strategies for the different bureaus and improving the business environment. The London Bureau was developed as a model "show window" for Egypt.</p> <p>The competitive advantage of USAID is the flexibility of disbursement of funds upon requests from counterparts. EU programs are always criticized of not being responsive. However the EC's competitive advantage is the ability of mobilizing experts from all over the world within certain framework and strict plans. [M222]</p>
06_E_Children	I.10.2.3	<p>Systematic coordination of cooperation activities with MS is mentioned in the CSP/NIP 2002-04 p 24) and on the spot coordination is being implemented in line with the recent guidelines.</p> <p>All main donors collaborate closely with the donors Action Group (DAG) based in Cairo and in the biannual meetings of the consultative group organised jointly by the Worldbank and the Government of Egypt.</p>
06_E_Children	I.10.2.3	<p>In the sector governance the EC is cooperating with the UNDP. The UN organisations have a comparative advantage over the EU, in the field of governance. It is international and represents a value framework which is accepted by the GoE. The HDI reports have been published for 10 years and are used to launch new governance issues that stimulate the debate. Other donors take a low profile (Eg. G Arab world and HR, Role of civil society in Egypt)..</p>
09_E_Health	I.10.2.3	<p>Donor coordination (or communication) is active within the health sector. Donor Assistance Group (DAG) sub-committee that is working on health issues meet once every other month. Within the health subcommittee, African Development Bank, AfDB, co-chairs the subcommittee with the government. Discussions rarely involve strategic direction or policy talk. The Delegation has suggested to the new WHO representative that meetings should be made more strategic with a pre-agreed agenda {M120}.</p> <p>There is a change of officer in the WB, and a new pilot project in Suez. Limited information is available about the new WB directions within the health sector. Two weeks ago the minister refused a loan of 80M USD and declared that he prefers grants. The Delegation thinks that there is some anxiety in the World Bank about the EC's advantages in giving grant assistance [M120].</p> <p>USAID has been very active in the health sector, but its funds are being reduced (gradually annually 10% across the board) . Projects that AID has been financing include Mother and Child, Infectious diseases, family planning, insurance law, Egyptian leadership academy and there were some MBAs financed by USAID for civil workers in the past. [M120]</p> <p>It has been observed that donor interventions are not sustainable. When USAID family planning activities and funding were reduced, population rates started to increase again. A health and population conference has been called to study how to tackle increase rates.</p>

		[M120]
10_J_SectRef	I.10.2.3	Largely driven by the bilateral relationship, although Jordan's sensitive and strategic location, together with acceptance of a large number of refugees from Iraq and Palestine must be a consideration.
11_J_HRGov	I.10.2.3	Overall coordination with member and non.member states is organised through the set up of coordination groups within the specific area of HR, GG and Democratisation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Human rights thematic group of member states representatives. This group provides a forum for more in.depth analysis of HR and D issues in Jordan and for the follow.up on the implementation of the neighbourhood policy and the action plan. - Donor Lender consultative group (DLCG): a subgroup on justice reform was organised within the framework of the DLCG. Ad hoc meetings are called to discuss support to and developments of the justice sector. - A technical committee on Civil Society was set up within the DLCG subgroup for social development
12_L_AA	I.10.2.3	There is no evidence of consultation with the other donors for this intervention. WB, IM and bilateral donor projects related to Lebanon's preparing for WTO accession partially overlapped the trade liberalisation and other objectives of the project. Sources: D6, D14
14_M_PubAd	I.10.2.3	The Commission intervention has been designed with the WB. Both interventions (EC and WB) are managed in parallel with a systematic exchange of information and joint follow-up missions on the identification and implementation of the reform. The management of both interventions is linked to the same reference documents: the Policy Development Letter of the Prime Minister, the Rabat negotiations PV and the matrix. Source: D8
16_S_VET	I.10.2.3	The FA refers to the support provided by other donors to VET individual institutions. Moreover, one of the roles assigned to the Project Steering Committee is to secure the coherence and coordination with other donors. Finally, the mitigation of risks refers to the support already provided by other donors to Syrian chambers as a factor that has increased their awareness and improved their capacities. Source D4
16_S_VET	I.10.2.3	The mid.term review indicates that quite a number of donors programmes include a training component aiming at upgrading the current workforce. In particular, the German cooperation project addresses the VET sector. But coordination among donors is qualified as ineffective: no measures of rationalisation are undertaken when possible areas of duplication are noted (e.g. the labour market component where the UNDP, GTZ and ILO are working in addition to the European Commission). Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.10.2.3	The negotiation process of the BS is common between the three donors (Commission, WB, ADB). Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.10.2.3	Under the successive FAS there has been a very close cooperation Commission, World Bank, African Development Bank and IMF. This cooperation took place at the level of the identification and design of the programme, it involved joint follow up missions, and substantial discussions. It should be noted because it has been highlighted by several interviewees that this cooperation allowed the Commission to improve its capacity to contribute technically and constructively to the macro-economic policy debate. Source: M206, M166, M172
21_R_FEMIP	I.10.2.3	At the higher level, the Policy Dialogue and Coordination Committee (PDCC) has been set up to that end. The first meeting (2002, Barcelona) was devoted to the discussion of the FEMIP Business Plan that presented setting-out the activity targets and additional initiatives to be implemented by the Bank under FEMIP between 2003 and 2006. At the second PDCC meeting in

		Istanbul on 3 April 2003 the Bank presented its first progress report on the implementation of FEMIP, focusing on both the operational activities and the organisational and institutional arrangements that the Bank had undertaken in order to meet the new challenges defined under FEMIP. The third PDCC meeting in Naples in 2003 offered the possibility to draw a first assessment of the results achieved under FEMIP during its first complete year of activity, against its Business Plan. Source: D4
23_R_Water	I.10.2.3	No evidence for each grant but in line with the overall policy of the EU and MS activities
	I.10.2.4	Evidence of active participation of the Commission in thematic workgroups involving several donors
05_E_TEP	I.10.2.4	Yes, as indicated in I.10.2.3 above
05_E_TEP	I.10.2.4	“Before (more precisely, around 05 years ago) there was a lot of duplication between donors; now there is an effort for better coordination, with the introduction of the sustainability unit. Monthly donors meetings are now organised to coordinate donor actions. In the field of trade, USAID has had a dominant position for years; that has often complicated the task of the EC who had hard time finding areas not yet covered by USAID. However, in view of the abundance of needs, there is large room for both and others, provided that coordination mechanisms work properly. Ideally there should be strong cooperation of donors supporting trade enhancement programmes in Egypt and other MEDA countries”. [D11]
06_E_Children	I.10.2.4	Two projects are part of multi-donor initiatives (EEP and FGM free village). Most probably there are steering groups or donor-meetings on the projects.
06_E_Children	I.10.2.4	HR capacity building programme for Law enforcement agents: A programme implemented by UNDP with the support of EU, Danida & Netherlands. This program is different from the Justice Med programme, that focused on international aspects such as migration, trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, etc. There were no links to the training program on HR in Egypt, which focused on techniques of interrogation and investigation (torture) and detention conditions, as well as law enforcement .
09_E_Health	I.10.2.4	This is confirmed – Delegation participates in the meetings that take place every two months. However they are not that strategic – some weaknesses in the way they are chaired etc [based on M120 feedback].
10_J_SectRef	I.10.2.4	Not in docs available
12_L_AA	I.10.2.4	Under MEDA II, thematic working groups did not exist. Before 2006, the donor community was small and the amount of funds from the international community limited. In 2006, the war with Israel led to destruction and to the emergence of new situation as far as donor contribution is concerned: an increasing involvement of the donor community in Lebanon e.g. the Paris III conference (\$7.6bn pledged) focuses on reconstruction and medium-term reforms. 30 to 40 donors are now active in Lebanon and have to spend a significant amount of money. Since then, coordination among donors is more and more active: technical exchange of information, efforts not to duplicate but there are no common strategies. Some thematic groups, which are under the umbrella of the Commission, meet and are well attended by the MS. However, there is no donor coordination mechanism in place to facilitate and donor coordination is a non governmental process. The GoL is very fragile due to the instability of the political situation and has therefore started a bilateral coordination process. Donors negotiate bilaterally their programmes with the line Ministries because there is no central coordination

		within the GoL. The MoF, in charge of the inter-ministries coordination, failed to coordinate with the different ministries and to take the lead while negotiating with donors. Sources: M524, M43, M28, M960, M13
14_M_PubAd	I.10.2.4	The matrix is common to the Commission and the WB. Source D8
16_S_VET	I.10.2.4	The MR states that donors and inter-sector coordination is weak. Source D6
17_T_Educ	I.10.2.4	Thematic working groups have been constituted in May 2006. The one dealing with social sectors is headed by the Commission. The coordination among donors is not working well through the authorities as these ones are reluctant to it. Source: M69
18_T_FAS4	I.10.2.4	Cf. I10.2.3: the matrix of conditions is common to the 3 donors. Sources: D8, D9, D10
21_R_FEMIP	I.10.2.4	The EIB has many contacts with other agencies like the World Bank, the KfW, the AFD whose activities are complementary. It is also a recommendation of the first PDCC that the FEMIP should extend its technical assistance to the domestic banking sector in view of its strategic role as intermediary for extending EIB financing to SMEs, in close cooperation with other institutions providing overall institutional and banking sector support in the Region (European Commission, World Bank Group, African Development Bank etc.). Overall the EIB has been attentive to follow this recommendation. Source: D4, M140.
	JC.10.3	<i>Commission's interventions take advantage of the Community dimension and add value to the assistance from MS and other EU institutions</i>
19_R_Herit	JC.10.3	See Questions 1,2, and 9. A majority of opinions indicate that the project was excessively North-South rather than allowing a real horizontal cooperation across all partners. The expertise in terms of management and Commission procedures of Northern institutions gave them a de facto pre-eminence in identifying and managing the projects that were selected.
21_R_FEMIP	JC.10.3	The RCF is an illustration of Community value added. By making resources available to the EIB for risk capital operations the Commission bears the risk on risk capital that could not be borne by the EIB itself without breaching its governance rules. Doing so it allows the EIB to address an essential constraint of the development of the private sector in the MPC that could not met with the instruments of the Commission (grants) without creating market distortions. The second element of value added comes from the fact that the EIB has a demonstrated track record as a shareholder bringing additional non-financial value through (i) a catalytic function for other potential investors and thus helping to mobilise funds, (ii) the implementation of governance and documentation standards in line with best international practices, and (iii) possible active involvement at the board level / investment committee / advisory committee of the beneficiaries. In collaboration with the Commission and multilateral or bilateral institutions involved in structural adjustments, the EIB as an investor in risk capital operations can promote necessary policy developments in the private equity sector. Moreover, the approach of the EIB involves long term contacts and the establishment of networks with financial institutions in the EU, MS agencies like AFD and KfW, and financial institutions and operators in the MPC. The Community dimension both in the EU and in the MPC is an important asset for such networking. Sources: D9, M218, M140, M104

	I.10.3.1	The implementation of Commission's interventions takes advantage from the Community capacity via the recourse to twinning, the access to networks of professionals and institutions
01_A_ONG	I.10.3.1	The ONG II programme encourages networking and exchanges between EU and Algerian organisations, especially Youth and Women's organisations. Nothing has happened so far. No link to Twinning, only internal networking (in Algeria) between NGOs working in the same field. There is a programme: Euromed Jeunesse, with the ministry of sports . (no information available).
02_A_Tpt	I.10.3.1	There are no indication to recourse to twinning or specific access to networks of professionals and institutions for this intervention. Source D5
06_E_Children	I.10.3.1	The possibility of twinning activities is mentioned in the NIP (2005-06/p10) in order to reinforce the administrative capacity of Egypt through partnership cooperation programmes between the Egyptian public administrations and those of the member states. No evidence of twinning in the documents or reports.
06_E_Children	I.10.3.1	(NCCM has a close cooperation with the Netherlands, cfr website NCCM).
08_E_Water	I.10.3.1	One of the core area of the "Support to the EU-Egypt AA Programme" (SAAP) aims to institutional strengthening and reform. Twinning partnership programmes between Egyptian public administrations and EU Member States are perceived as the most efficient and appropriate vehicle for achieving capacity building. The EU launched services procurement requests to contribute to the definition of twinning supports to (i) the HCWW and (ii) the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigations' Central Water Quality Management Unit. The objective of (i) is to support HCWW's efforts in its mandated functions and to give policy and technical assistance in developing some key aspects of water management policy and operations. The objective of (ii) is to support the MWRI Water Quality Management Unit in effectively improving its management of water quality through strengthening the institutional, regulatory, human resources capacity. Three Components: - Enforcement mechanisms and data utilisation for water quality management; - Improvement of Water Quality Management - Pollution control for the improvement of Water Quality Sources: M186
08_E_Water	I.10.3.1	Twinning are interesting tools because there is a real need for capacity building. The water needs increase with the population, the quality of the water is a real problem, and many young engineer leave the country to find better paid job in the Emirates or elsewhere. The decentralization process is difficult to implement and trained staff are highly missing. The private sector remain weak also (except for facilities construction as contractors). Twinning approach is well appreciated but the EU should allow for twinning between State and European Private Companies since in Europe, almost all the management of the water and wastewater is handled by private companies (VEOLIA, SUEZ, VINCI,...). The twinning should be possible not only between state organization but opened to all potential partners. Sources: M37, M192
11_J_HRGov	I.10.3.1	No documentation available on implementation (action plans, etc)
12_L_AA	I.10.3.1	The SAAP had recourse to several twinning projects :

		<p>5 have been planned but only 2 have been implemented :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional strengthening at the consumer protection directorate: on the Commission side, the institutional body now has the tools and a strategy but there is no team in place committed to implement it. On the beneficiary side, the project is found to be not properly designed due to the lack of human resources to be trained and the old-age of the staff within the institute. - Modernisation of petroleum warehousing at customs : successful within its limited scope (€116,000) - Institutional building of the insurance supervisory authority was abandoned by the European partner after the 2006 civil war whereas the project was promising because the partner was strongly demanding and involved. <p>The Twinning is perceived as a good instrument by both sides; consultants are more dedicated but the instrument is heavy and long to be put in place. Sources: M13, D14, M260</p>
13_M_Water	I.10.3.1	There are no indication to recourse to twinning or specific access to networks of professionals and institutions for this intervention. Source D4
14_M_PubAd	I.10.3.1	There is no such evidence
16_S_VET	I.10.3.1	There is no such evidence
17_T_Educ	I.10.3.1	There is no such evidence for this intervention
18_T_FAS4	I.10.3.1	The twinning has been widely used to that end and permitted to mobilise public sector technical assistance, mainly from France but also from other MS administrations, including Finland. Source: M75
24_R_Just	I.10.3.1	The aim of the intervention is precisely to set up an inter-professional community of Judges, Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Lawyers and Court Registrars at the service of an open and modern justice reinforcing the rule of law and the effective pursuing of human rights. The intervention resulted in the creation of The Euro-Mediterranean network of judicial Professions and the Euro-Mediterranean network of judicial training. Various other EC Directorates (e.g; Justice, Freedom and Security) were also invited to participate.
25_A_MLA	I.10.3.1	The EIB approach involves an important networking in the financial sector, both MPC and EU. The importance and credibility of the EIB makes it a sought after partner by other institutions and its intervention facilitates and stimulates that of other financial intermediaries from the EU and outside. Source: D1, M124, M250, M218.
	I.10.3.2	Evidence that Commission support facilitated or made possible other EU support
12_L_AA	I.10.3.2	There is no such evidence for this programme.
14_M_PubAd	I.10.3.2	There is no such evidence
16_S_VET	I.10.3.2	There is no such evidence
17_T_Educ	I.10.3.2	There is no such evidence.
18_T_FAS4	I.10.3.2	No such evidence.
25_A_MLA	I.10.3.2	This is absolutely evident in the present case. The beneficiary insisted that it would not have been able to attract the shareholders needed to constitute the initial capital of MLA without the involvement of the EIB through its participatory loan and the clear message in

		conveyed in terms of governance as well as financial resources. Sources: M184, M250.
	I.10.3.3	Estimation of the leverage effect of interest subsidy financed by the Commission on EIB lending to MPC, and of risk capital operations funded with the risk capital facility.
21_R_FEMIP	I.10.3.3	<p>The leverage effect of the RCF is quasi mechanical :</p> <p>Direct leverage effect :</p> <p>Risk capital operations take mainly two forms: i° investment funds (cf infra), represents 60 to 70% of Risk capital funds, ii° direct participation in enterprises.</p> <p>When setting up or participating to an investment fund the EIB never puts more than 25% of the resources, the remaining 75% being provided by other private and public financing sources. The direct leverage effect is therefore 3 for 1 € RCF invested.</p> <p>This leverage effect is granted only if it can be demonstrated that without the EIB participation the investment fund could not have been set up. These seems to be the case as evidenced by two arguments:</p> <p>In 95% cases the EIB is the first investor in investment funds. Private sector investors and industrials would be extremely reluctant and probably not come without prior EIB investment because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political risk SME are usually not a very profitable sector Enterprise governance is perceived as very weak Local management teams do not have sufficient expertise in managing investment funds <p>The presence of the EIB as first investor gives positive signals on all these points, particularly political risk and governance, and in practice an investment fund in the MEDA region would not take off without EIB.</p> <p>Operators in the field: counterparts in investment funds unanimously declared (on the occasion of a Court of Auditors survey) that the project would not have taken place without the EIB prior involvement.</p> <p>Indirect or secondary leverage effect</p> <p>Investment funds are created to invest in local SME own resources. This is important because no enterprise can mobilise debt money without own funds. In the MEDA area SMEs are undercapitalised and therefore this prevents them from access to debt money. The usual ratio claimed by financial lenders is 1 own resources for 2 debt money (average ratio required by financial institutions in MEDA countries: 30% own resources, 70% debt money)</p> <p>Combining direct and indirect leverage one may conclude that 25 EIB investment in risk capital is necessary (generates) 100 investment fund. 100 investment funds resources invested in enterprises own resources permit to make available 200 debt money to enterprises. So in fine the total leverage effect 25 euros invested in risk capital generate 300 financial means (100 own resources and 200 debt money) for enterprises.</p> <p>This is the theoretical maximum effect. It is achieved on the condition that (1°) without the EIB the other investors would not have stepped in, and, (2°) that the partner takes advantage of its capital resources to obtain additional debt money. On the first point there is much evidence from the contacts made during this evaluation and other reports that the participation of the EIB is regarded as determinant by potential other partners (EIB is usually the first to step in, operators confirm that EIB sets a standard and gives them confidence). On the second point one can only consider that it is the normal course of events in most cases; it is also confirmed by opinions of investors (e.g. case of Maghreb Leasing Algérie whose next objective is to launch bonds on the local market to finance its</p>

		future activities). Sources: M104, M184, M250, D10.
25_A_MLA	I.10.3.3	<p>In the present case we must speak of leverage effect of the risk capital invested by the EIB. The EIB investment is €10 million in the form of a participatory loan, partially subordinated. Thus the EIB did not invest directly in the capital of MLA but provided financial resources to complement its working capital that would come primarily from its own resources. A participatory loan means that the remuneration of the loan is linked to the results of MLA. Partially subordinated means that the EIB intervenes as a creditor with a lower priority than others. Both factors were important elements to decide the shareholders approached by TLG to constitute the capital of MLA. The leverage effect is not absolutely computable but an order of magnitude can be provided: The EIB loan is €10 million The capital of MLA is €10 million of which € 6.4 million from resources TLG had to attract and would most likely not have attracted without the EIB involvement. Direct leverage effect. From the balance sheet of MLA we see that the company has an outstanding debt to the banks of € 1.9 million at end 2007, that would also not have been possible without a sufficient ratio of own resources. Secondary leverage effect.</p> <p>This gives a total leverage effect of € 8.3 million after only one year of activity of MLA. Debt financing will obviously expand over the next years adding up to that leverage effect. A second effect will come from launching of a bond issue on the local market. The possibility to do so will be partly due to the EIB first loan and its impact on the initial development and progress of MLA, but also from a possible second loan in the form of a subscription by the EIB of a fraction of the bonds to be issued. Overall it will be difficult to disentangle the effects of these various contributing factors but it is obvious that an important leverage effect takes place. In this precise case one can directly observe that EIB funding has played a determinant role in allowing MLA to complement its resources both by attracting investors and by giving it the possibility to raise indispensable debt money. Sources: D3</p>
	I.10.3.4	Opinion of the partner countries on the benefits brought by EU actors (Commission, Member States, EU institutions) working together.
17_T_Educ	I.10.3.4	The WB and the Commission are involved in higher education in a complementary way and there is a positive appreciation on the partner's side.
18_T_FAS4	I.10.3.4	There is limited cooperation between EU actors. In Tunisia there is only recently (in 2008) that a coordination structure of the donors (outside the FAS IV) has been developed. There is no matrix providing on a regularly updated basis the programmes and activities of the donors; they are considering creating one. Until 2006 only regular meetings of MS were held. Since 2007, under the pressure of the Commission, thematic coordination groups have been created. Overall, the Tunisian authorities are not keen on such structures as they consider that coordination is ensured from their own MDCl. Sources: M206, M197, M44, M167, M69

	EQ11	To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?
05_E_TEP	EQ11	Whilst the following observations regarding the EC concern process rather than structure pre se, an interviewee observed that EC rules can be less problematic than those of the Egyptian government. "Once you know them, you know how things should operate, one must adapt to the EC work-cycle to accommodate it which means planning quite a long way in advance. The EC procedures are clear and the Finance and Contracts Officers at the Delegation are very helpful and very clear". [M128] This is an important observation in terms of the mix of TA using EC specific procedures and budget support using Government procedures. It suggests that transaction costs may not necessarily fall using budget support.
19_R_Herit	EQ11	Distribution of costs inside the projects shows that overall professional fees absorbed around 60% of funds, administration between 3% (Patrimoines Partagés) and 7% (MedVoices), per diems and travel from 3% to 11%, conferences, more than 25% in MediMuses and MedVoices and about 3-7% in other projects. Publications around 3 to 8%, except in MediMuses (12%). It is difficult to assess the value for money, however comparison of unit costs of publications, concerts and CD point to relatively high cost. Similarly a comparison with World Bank cultural projects in the regions (for a total of \$ 5 million) shows that with much smaller budgets very substantial results have been achieved. The approach of the World Bank was multi-sectoral and involved use of small grant funds (\$500 to \$30 000 for community groups. Source: D2 p16 and sq.
21_R_FEMIP	EQ11	The overall cost efficiency of the Risk Capital Facility can be assessed from the valuation of its portfolio. The valuation of the RC portfolio at end 2006 was 112% of the invested funds. Under MEDA I this ratio was only 90%. This means that the current total value (i.e. the sum of the proceeds already received plus the estimated residual value of the investment) exceeded by 12% the value of the funds invested. The progress over MEDA I reflects the fact that RCF operations performed under MEDA II have benefited from the long experience gained by the EIB in the region and from the development of the local private equity industry, to which the EIB contributed. Source: D23
21_R_FEMIP	EQ11	Project started without clear logframe. Done by EIB to prepare first monitoring visit and finalised six months after beginning of project. Source: D2
21_R_FEMIP	EQ11	The preferred modus operandi of the EIB for the RCF evolved. The bank can take direct participations in enterprises, channel its funds through commercial banks or take participation in non bank venture capital funds (investment funds). The latter has become the preferred modality of the EIB because investment companies and loan managers tend to be more dynamic. Investment funds go into smaller projects and invest in early stage companies. There are reasons why the EIB also prefer investment funds for larger projects: (a) sure of exit, (b) allowing better monitoring by local teams, (c) providing assistance and support to bring good practice in terms of financial reporting, (d) link to networks (e.g. Tunisia link to French capital managers; link to SMEs; can provide contacts to French companies and potential commercial partnership; other example: intervention in Algeria via Tunisian investors permitted to disseminate know how acquired in Tunisia and to initiate regional network in the financial sector) and other investors. There is no overall conditionality put, while conditionalities at the operational level are appropriate. Source: D2, M104

	<i>JC.11.1</i>	<i>Beneficiary institutions are involved in the design of interventions</i>
05_E_TEP	JC.11.1	<p>TEP A in general and the PSU in particular had a rough kick-off, although it was supported by the ECD all the way through. The TEP A was designed when the beneficiary was supposed to be the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Minister was Youssef Botros Ghaly, now Minister of Finance. By the time the project started after all contractual procedures and all consortia and teams of different components were in place, there was a change in cabinet and restructuring that merged all Internal Trade, Foreign Trade and Industry together with Minister Rashid. Minister Youssef Botros Ghaly took over Finance. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Industry was suffering from the inefficiencies of the “IMP “Industrial Modernization Program” and decided to take it over to run it itself rather than have it managed and run by the EC contractor that was awarded the IMP at that time. [M217]</p> <p>Sceptical following IMP failure, the Ministry decided to have a “hands-on” at the TEP and its design, details and management style and formed an Executive Committee to oversee it on behalf of the Ministry, which thought that the PSU is not needed and that the coordination and management of the TEP can be done by the committee itself if the delegation should give the PSU money to the Ministry. There was a formal request that was sent at that time to the Delegation. That request was turned down. [M217]</p> <p>The harsh kickff has put PSU at a “act to perform mode” they wanted to prove themselves. PSU continued to work with an independence strategy, from ECD, from GoE and its consortium as well. Being seen to be a separate entity cushioned it from both sides. [M217].</p>
16_S_VET	JC.11.1	<p>Beneficiaries have been well involved in the design of the intervention. During the identification mission for the MVET programme, a participatory workshop has been held in June 2003 to validate the choices of focus sector of the programme: ready made garment and engineering maintenance. In December 2003, a participatory workshop that validated the conclusions of the feasibility mission took place. It was attended by representatives of the main VET and Labour market Syrian systems and approved the logical framework of the programme.</p> <p>Source D8</p>
18_T_FAS4	JC.11.1.	<p>For the FAS there has been a important involvement of the beneficiary at all stages of the interventions because the reforms supported were primarily those of the Government programmes.</p> <p>Sources: D8, M78, M197, M214</p>
21_R_FEMIP	JC.11.1.	<p>By definition in the case of RCF.</p> <p>The EIB’s policy is to establish long lasting relationships with various financial groups and intermediaries in the EU and in developing countries, with whom they enter into joint venture arrangements.</p> <p>The purpose is twofold. First, the EIB generally does not recruit investment managers but identifies local people with a project and a motivation and then supports them; this require time and an approach based on exchange of experience, mutual understanding and confidence. Second, the EIB, through its contacts and follow up of the situation, tends to appreciate the extent to which it can ensure that the ethos or purpose of the investments corresponds to the objectives of the Risk Capital Facility.</p> <p>Source: D2, D3, M104, M140</p>
	I.11.1.1	Evidence of involvement of beneficiary institutions in programming documents

01_A_ONG	I.11.1.1	<p>Within the 2005-2006 NIP a second NGO-support programme (grant facility) was set up, with the l'Agence de développement social (ADS), an agency of the Ministry of Employment and Solidarity. The project ONG II was supposed to form the extension of the project ONG I that was carried out from 2002 till 2004. The goals of ONG II have remained similar, but the institutional set up is completely different. The present project has started on 03/09/2006 and is focussing on the capacity building and consolidation of the Algerian civil society and NGOs (mouvement associatif algérien). There were long delays in the beginning, the project management was replaced (Project management unit) and the project's implementation only really took off in 2007.</p> <p>Some stakeholders state that this change of approach happened upon the request of the Algerian Government, which do not wish that NGOs are funded directly; others state it was a proposal of the EU Delegation to locate the ONG II project with the ADS. (source: MN 131, 88)</p>
02_A_Tpt	I.11.1.1	<p>The structure and organisation chapter (3) defines the different roles and tasks of the beneficiary institutions. However the real involvement of the various institutions (roads, harbour, roads security etc) and their expected results do not appear clearly. Source D5</p>
04_WB_Relief	I.11.1.1	<p>This is an emergency programme implying quick disbursement with low overheads (only Euro50K held back for auditing out of Euro 40m), therefore there was little room for complex preparatory phases.</p>
06_E_Children	I.11.1.1	<p>It is not mentioned how the beneficiary institutions were involved at the start (design) of the programme. The FA states that a steering committee (SC) was to be established as the decision making body. The SC is composed of the secretary General of the NCCM as well as the Head of delegation or their representatives. Two plenary sessions are foreseen per year. There is also an Advisory Stakeholders Committee, involving various Ministries (Health, education, culture, Youth, Planning, Information, interior, Justice) as well as two representatives of civil society chosen in mutual agreement between the NCCM and EC-delegation.</p> <p>A programme secretariat, at the NCCM, is in charge of the implementation of components 1, 3 and 4. Staff salaries are reimbursed by the programme. A technical assistance team is supporting the secretariat. (FA p26)</p>
08_E_Water	I.11.1.1	<p>The structure and organisation chapter (IV) defines the structure, organisation and implementation of the programme. The real involvement of the various institutions and their expected results do not appear clearly. This is more described in the matrix of conditions and mainly if considering the text of the confirmation modalities. Sources: D4</p>
09_E_Health	I.11.1.1	<p>Budget support should be a quick release instrument, but delays occurred in the release of the first tranche.</p>
10_J_SectRef	I.11.1.1	<p>Absence of availability of progress reports does not permit to have evidence.</p>
11_J_HRGov	I.11.1.1	<p>The present project is part of the NIP 2005.2006 which has been adjusted following the findings of the mid.term review and experience from the previous projects. The national coordinator of the project is the Ministry of planning and international cooperation. (MOPIC =beneficiary). The MOPIC gives its approval for the various AWP of the components.</p> <p>The Partner institutions manage their respective components and draw their own Annual Work Plans, according to their strategies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Centre of Human Rights (NCHR) - The judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ) - The Jordan Media institute (JMI) & JRTV - The Ministry of Political Development (MPD)

		- The government Communications directorate (GCD) in the Prime Ministry The management of the project is entrusted to the Programme Administration Office (PAO) of the MOPIC .
12_L_AA	I.11.1.1	There is no such evidence in the programming documents. Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.11.1.1	The structure and organisation chapter (3) defines the different roles and tasks of the beneficiary institutions. However the real involvement of the various institutions (roads, harbour, roads security etc) and their expected results do not appear clearly. Source D5
15_M_Fisc	I.11.1.1	The Direction Générale des Impôts has been involved and closely associated from the design stage. Sources: D10, D13
17_T_Educ	I.11.1.1	Beneficiaries at central and local levels have been involved in the design of the intervention. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.11.1.1	Cf. Annex to FA on negotiation leading to the BS. Source: D8
19_R_Herit	I.11.1.1	This has been the case for the projects that adopted an horizontal management approach, not for those that adopted a top down approach. See EQ9
24_R_Just	I.11.1.1	The beneficiary institution was contracted by a service contract in December 2004. The European Centre for the Regions (ECR), the antenna of the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) in Barcelona , acted as the Programme Management Unit of the "EuroMed Justice Programme".
	I.11.1.2	Opinion of representative of beneficiary institutions on their involvement in the design of interventions
01_A_ONG	I.11.1.2	ADS is fully involved, since the project is managed by the ADS with the help of TA Team.
05_E_TEP	I.11.1.2	PSU: There were 4 consortia responsible for different aspects of TEP A, dealing with 10 different beneficiary interfaces through 10 Long Term Experts (LTEs), who were mobilizing Short Term (ST) inputs equivalent of 15,000 man-days. This necessitated operating the PSU model in a very structured manner in order to sustain a tight operational and monitoring system. For example all the consultancy consortia were required to collaborate closely for the common good of the programme. Without this setup otherwise we would have been lost. Long term experts were responsible for preparing ToR for ST experts, working in cooperation with their counterparts in beneficiary organizations. These ToR were then approved by the head of the counterpart institution and by the PSU. Tight timeframes were maintained – the PSU was required to undertake quality assurance within three days. Following inputs final reports delivered by the Short Termers (also within pre-agreed time-frames of 15 to 25 days) were also reviewed and approved by the PSU, after being reviewed and approved by the beneficiaries. The system maintained high level of satisfaction across the board. 85% of the missions were fully approved as highly satisfactory; 10% were rated by the beneficiaries as being medium satisfactory and 5% were not satisfactory. Even in cases when the counterpart was not

		satisfied the contractor in certain cases changed the consultants at their own expense to regain the client's satisfaction. {M222}
07_E_SAA	I.11.1.2	<p>The description below is concerns process for establishing Twinning arrangements:</p> <p>“Implementation has been initiated with framework contracts for fiches preparation and twinning needs assessment conducted for interested counterparts. The Fiche is mainly composed of a basic regulatory component and a capacity building component.</p> <p>Selection of the final Member State is done within a panel in which the BC has two votes and the PAO one voice. The Fiche is prepared with an approved budget. So selection process is only technical. The budget is determined in the needs assessment conducted prior to the Fiche preparation. Then it takes from 4-6 months for contracting to happen.</p> <p>High level engagement is needed during implementation, necessitating engaging upper management and senior tiers within each organisation. Resistance is usually due to threat of losing job or position within the twinning process, until the whole picture is clear and the aim of the project is elaborated, then resistance decreases. In cases of conflicts or challenges PAO project management will mediate.</p> <p>Generally contractual procedures go smoother with old member states contractors. New States are not yet experienced in the process of contracting and engagement with clients.</p> <p>Has there been resistance and lack of interest along the road from counterparts? The preparation and contractual procedures could take up to 18 months in order to start implementation. If the beneficiary not serious enough and not buying into the whole process, it will lose interest during this long preparation phase. [Ref meeting M240]</p>
09_E_Health	I.11.1.2	The role of TA was acknowledged, yet the current programme did not proactively manage the dialogue concerning TA and although €2m has been allocated none has been utilised. (D1 plus interpretation of its implications)
12_L_AA	I.11.1.2	In general, beneficiaries have been involved in the drafting of programming documents at intervention level (ToR). However, beneficiaries do not have the final choice on the consultant to be appointed under FWC or twinning. Source: M21
14_M_PubAd	I.11.1.2	Beneficiaries at central and local levels have been involved in the design of the intervention. Source: D8
17_T_Educ	I.11.1.2	The request for the programme came from the beneficiary (expressed through the MDCl). The Commission wanted to test the BS modality with this programme. At first, the authorities were reluctant but they finally adopted it. Beneficiary institutions have been associated to the choice of the indicators. Source: M123, M48, M252
21_R_FEMIP	I.11.1.2	Contacts made with a beneficiary institution confirmed that their relationship with the EIB was regarded as extremely constructive at the level of the design and the implementation of the intervention. The contacts extend those of a single operations and tend to establish a relationship between the partner and the EIB that serves as a basis for other operations.

		Sources: M184, M250
	JC.11.2	Beneficiary institutions are involved in the implementation of interventions
	I.11.2.1	Evidence of involvement of beneficiary institutions in the implementation of interventions
01_A_ONG	I.11.2.1	The main beneficiary institution is also the partner institution in this programme: the ADS / agence de développement Social is the agency through which national and regional structures the civil society projects are selected and funded. ADS is also involved at regional level, in 6 regions by the Cellules d'Appui de proximité (1 TA + 2 local ADS employees/animateurs). (Source: ADS, ONGII, POA-1)
02_A_Tpt	I.11.2.1	Not obvious behind the Ministry of Transport Source: D5
04_WB_Relief	I.11.2.1	No evidence.
05_E_TEP	I.11.2.1	Later they looked at the issues of weaknesses addressed in the mid-term evaluation and they acted on issues that needed enhancement such as sustainability, which they tried to work it out by putting a manual for procedures for the Unit that took over the capacity building overall activity within the Ministry..
05_E_TEP	I.11.2.1	Steering Committee and Executive Committee In Year 1, the Steering Committee was formed headed by the Minister. This included representatives from the 10 counterparts. In year 2, the private sector (PS) asked the Minister responsible for TEP A that the programme benefits should be directed to the private sector. The Minister requested 4 representatives from PS to be involved in the project monitoring through participating in the Steering Committee. The ministerial decree of the Executive Committee included Mr. Sayed Abu El Komsan, heading the Committee (senior advisor to the Ministry in the Foreign Trade issues) and 4 reps from PS. At the beginning the PS was complaining of the lack of support to private sector from TEP A. it also wanted to get rid of the PSU. However the EC / project made it clear that the TEP A is focused towards supporting government not directly supporting the private sector, and also defended the PSU, noting that it was working well. Later in the project the Executive Committee became a big supporter of the PSU and of TEP A, demonstrating the effectiveness of what had been undertaken. The project didn't suffer from the fact that Egypt has three Secretariats for the Association Agreement implementation, but it suffered from the lack of internal communication and coordination within governmental bodies. One example has been GOEIC (General Organization for Export and Import Control) Story: The project was supposed to set-up 4 Accreditation laboratories, one of which is a Dioxin Lab. The private sector through that this is an unjustified cost, especially that Egypt has already a Dioxin lab run by SGS. By contrast note that the whole of Europe only has 2 Dioxin labs. There was no good reason for establishing another one, with all its costs and complexities. Mr. Mohamed El Banna was very concerned about the decision to cut that laboratory out of the plan. The dilemma was only solved when the Executive Committee intervened. That was an internal problem within the GoE. [M222]
06_E_Children	I.11.2.1	The Children at risk programme is managed and implemented by the beneficiary institution NCCM; the projects are implemented by the selected ngo's.
07_E_SAA	I.11.2.1	"The programme and its benefits have been promoted amongst Egyptian administrations in an adequate way. As the programme started attracting more and more interest from Egyptian administrations, asking for Twinning projects, it understandably started becoming correspondingly selective. This is reflected in the current list of the 32 agreed Twinning projects, where the reform priorities of the AA,

		ENP and Egyptian government are well treated. The monitor finds the composition of this list as a noticeable achievement, orienting the programme on the right course” [Source D5]
07_E_SAA	I.11.2.1	<p>Respondent expressed concern about the Delegation in Egypt, expressing regret that it was mainly in terms of Egyptian staff, who were considered to micro-manage the PAO. Illustrated this that when there is a framework consultant working within a certain assignment, the consultant should report first to PAO: it is the contracting authority. But the Delegation officer makes it a point to make it clear to the consultant that he reports to them first. [M240]</p> <p>Delays in operation are also a big frustration. Files could remain delayed for months at the Delegation for no good reason. Such as fiches, contracts, etc. There is a lack of knowledge of procedures. In some cases, I have to say “open the twinning manual page whatever..... in order to prove a point.” [M240]</p> <p>Internal differences of perspective within the Delegation between staff who have now left caused confusion and conflicts within the twinning projects [M240].</p> <p>In the twinning manual, it is mentioned that the PAO can correspond with Brussels either through the Delegation or directly, copying the Delegation on their correspondences. In the past, PAO were not allowed to write directly to Brussels and delays used to happen in the proceedings when issues were held at the Delegation for a long time without good reason and without transferring them to Brussels. In some cases the PAO had to overrule using the procedure as written. However the Delegation [senior level staff member cited] is very understanding on that issue, and asks Brussels to proceed quickly with the PAO’s requests [M240]</p>
08_E_Water	I.11.2.1	The programme is basically build on the option of a strong involvement of the beneficiary institutions. Sources: D4
11_J_HRGov	I.11.2.1	The management of the project is entrusted to the Programme Administration Office (PAO) of the MOPIC . Staff from Mopic is provided for the PAO. All Partner institutions appoint and provide specialist local staff for th entire execution of the different project components.
12_L_AA	I.11.2.1	Beneficiary institutions involvement relates to the fact that they are responsible of the overall implementation of the programme (Presidency of the Council of Ministers), of the technical coordination and administrative implementation (Project Administration Office), of technical implementation (Focal points in the line ministries) and of the supervision (steering committee) Source: D6
13_M_Water	I.11.2.1	All measures have been conducted and decided by the Gvt with a full involvement and commitment of all national stakeholders
14_M_PubAd	I.11.2.1	Obvious since it is budget support.
15_M_Fisc	I.11.2.1	Cf I.11.1.1
16_S_VET	I.11.2.1	Beneficiary institutions are involved in the implementation of the intervention. Source D4
17_T_Educ	I.11.2.1	Obvious since it is budget support. Both the MESRST –especially the BEPP- and the universities took an active part in the programme.

		Source: M123, M48, M252
18_T_FAS4	I.11.2.1	Obvious since it is budget support.
19_R_Herit	I.11.2.1	CF I.11.1.1
22_R_SMAP	I.11.2.1	No evidence for each grant but in line with the overall policy of the EU and MS activities
22_R_SMAP	I.11.2.1	The SMAP actions programme are basically build on the option of a strong involvement of the beneficiary institutions
23_R_Water	I.11.2.1	The MEDA Water actions programme are basically build on the option of a strong involvement of the beneficiary institutions
	I.11.2.2	Evidence of financial contribution of beneficiary institutions to the implementation of the interventions
01_A_ONG	I.11.2.2	According to the FA , Algeria is contributing 1 M€ to the total budget of his project ONG II(11 M€)
02_A_Tpt	I.11.2.2	The Government takes an active part in the total budget with a €5 000 000 contribution (of which Services 2 ME, training 1ME and furniture/equipment 2ME). Source D5
05_E_TEP	I.11.2.2	<p>“The evaluation concludes from its investigation regarding automated entry processing that TEP-B activity in the area of automation has been minimal and, whilst there is a cost to these activities, it is not precisely quantifiable. Although the activities are relevant, they have had minimal impact in reducing deadlines and costs; sustainability will be guaranteed by the trading community demands but it is difficult to assess the efficient or effective use of TEP-B money and its impact.</p> <p>The evaluation finds it difficult to understand some of the decisions made in recent times on customs automation. For relatively small outlay of 1-1.5 M USD to upgrade the current system, it is difficult for the evaluation to see why ECA is going down the route of a new centralised system (such as CIS) with its potential roll out difficulties and communications risks. Another odd decision is that when the e-based declaration system was first proposed way back in 2004 by Amiral Management Corporation (AMC), it was turned down through lack of funds. It would have cost then a mere 150,000 USD. Even if ECA had wanted to upgrade their existing automated system to a web based centralised system (such as CIS) they could have modified the existing system for less that 3 M EURO.</p> <p>The evaluation team is disappointed that the opportunity was missed to use part of the TEP-B money to enhance and extend the automated system nationwide as a visible demonstration of the use of donor funds” [D6].</p>
07_E_SAA	I.11.2.2	Minimal funds have to be made available from the beneficiary side to maintain the results, after programme completion. [D5]
08_E_Water	I.11.2.2	There is no direct budget allocated to the reforms by the Government, but some conditions clearly involve (induce) financial participation in terms for example of subsequent adjustment charges such as the upgrade of salaries for various categories of civil servants or investment in new equipment such as water pumping systems with specific gauges or irrigation techniques. Sources: D4
11_J_HRGov	I.11.2.2	The Beneficiary (MOPIC) and partner institutions are expected to provide adequate premises and pay the salaries of local staff, as well as for operational expenses necessary for the effective implementation of the project that are not covered by the European Community’s financial contribution.
12_L_AA	I.11.2.2	There is no contribution of the beneficiary to this intervention (FA). Source: D8, D6
13_M_Water	I.11.2.2	The Government takes an active part in the total budget with a €5 000 000 contribution (of which Services 2 ME, training 1ME and

		furniture/equipment 2ME). Source: D5
14_M_PubAd	I.11.2.2	Being a budget support this activity is implemented through government channels and budgets and the financing of the Commission is additional.
15_M_Fisc	I.11.2.2	The reform is primarily conducted by the Government of Morocco (Ministry of Finance, DGI) itself and the budget support of the Commission is only additional to the local effort. However, no quantitative data allow to assess the relative share of the Commission support in the total cost of the reform undertaken. Source: D9, D13
16_S_VET	I.11.2.2	The contribution of the beneficiary to this intervention is €4m (total budget : €25m). The Syrian contribution represents a significant part of the financial resources of the programme but it has not been the subject of a sufficiently transparent follow.up, thus preventing the stakeholders to have a clear view of the use of these resources by the concerned ministries. Sources: D4, D8
17_T_Educ	I.11.2.2	Being a budget support this activity is implemented through government channels and budgets and the financing of the Commission is additional. Source: D8
19_R_Herit	I.11.2.2	For all Heritage projects the contribution of the EC is limited to 80%. Sources: D2, D1
22_R_SMAP	I.11.2.2	Beneficiary institutions contribute to about 20% of the interventions costs (see budget committed)
23_R_Water	I.11.2.2	Beneficiary institutions contribute to about 20% of the interventions costs (see budget committed)
	JC.11.3	<i>Beneficiary institutional framework is supportive of the interventions</i>
09_E_Health	JC.11.3	<p>“The basic health and basic education programmes are both sector wide and reform oriented. And both are multi donor (almost inevitably in large social development programmes in countries like Egypt). They include strong TA support although some of the funding is tied to tranche release mechanisms based on reaching key project stages. Early progress was slow, in part because of problems in articulating with components funded by other donors but also because managing genuine reform in social sectors is very complicated. Donor collaboration is clearly critical but so too has been flexibility in redefining aspects of both programmes in the light of progress, and this has been done. The role of technical assistance and programme management units has been essential to programme management but it will be important to ensure that their competencies are internalised by the social ministries concerned”. (D1)</p> <p>This is an important finding. The preparatory work for the Health (and education) programmes identified the need for flexibility in redefining aspects in the light of progress, yet by the time that the 2006 health programme was designed, it was based on an inflexible matrix. The lessons had been unlearned.</p> <p>This is clearly a nationally owned reform programme, but it is difficult to see the extent to which the EC has been engaged in partnering the development. Having said that the matrix of actions is very specific and has been signed by both partners indicating ownership.</p>
16_S_VET	JC.11.3	The three partner ministries involved have not demonstrated their capacity to place the development of the overall system of technical and vocational education as their priority and continue to have a narrow approach of their own interests, with more emphasis given to

		the benefits that the programme could immediately generate for their sub.sector rather than the progressive upgrading of the whole system. Source: D8
	I.11.3.1	Existence of a preliminary assessment of the capacity (administrative, logistic, political) of the selected implementing agencies to successfully conduct the project.
01_A_ONG	I.11.3.1	It took a year to find an agreement on the intervention . TA was installed within ADS, + TA at regional level asked to cooperate with local AS staff (animateurs).
02_A_Tpt	I.11.3.1	No evidence in the FA. See also I.9.1.1 Source: D5
07_E_SAA	I.11.3.1	The 2007 annual review suggests that the PAO is struggling to manage the programme – for example at the time of the review (almost mid-year) no annual work-plan had been agreed (D5) however numerous documents and interviews indicated that things had greatly improved [M79;M60;;M33; M240].
08_E_Water	I.11.3.1	No supporting document nor evidence emerging from meetings on this
10_J_SectRef	I.11.3.1	Fieldwork not undertaken on this programme. The extensive documentary review indicates that in the formulation phase concerns were expressed concerning the lack of coordination between Government agencies (eg D7). This resonates in the post implementation monitoring report which notes limitations to understanding of the role of the programme and budget support as the instrument (D9)
12_L_AA	I.11.3.1	There is no assessment of the beneficiary institutional capacity, if any, mentioned in the FA. Source: D8
13_M_Water	I.11.3.1	No evidence in the FA. See also I.9.1.1 Source: D5
14_M_PubAd	I.11.3.1	There is no assessment of the beneficiary institutional capacity in the FA. Source: D8
15_M_Fisc	I.11.3.1	Description of the institutional framework supports this indicator. Source D9
16_S_VET	I.11.3.1	There is no assessment of the beneficiary institutional capacity in the FA. Source: D4
17_T_Educ	I.11.3.1	The FA presents an assessment of the capacity of the beneficiary. The MESRT has been reorganised and strengthened within the 10 past years, mainly owing to WB projects which restructured higher education and supported the higher education reform. The MERST has therefore acquired the necessary institutional capacities to implement a sector policy and to manage external financing support. Source: D8
18_T_FAS4	I.11.3.1	Cf I.6.2.1. Source D9§2.4
19_R_Herit	I.11.3.1	The institutional capacity was ensured by the fact that for, precisely for that reason, all lead partners were from EU countries. Source: D2
22_R_SMAP	I.11.3.1	No evidence.
23_R_Water	I.11.3.1	No evidence.

	I.11.3.2	Inclusion in the programmes of response strategies to mitigate consequences of missing preconditions or insufficient institutional capacity of the partner.
02_A_Tpt	I.11.3.2	No mention in FA. Source D5
07_E_SAA	I.11.3.2	Being undertaken using a project management unit. (PAO)
08_E_Water	I.11.3.2	No mention in FA. Source: D5
13_M_Water	I.11.3.2	No mention in FA. Source: D5
14_M_PubAd	I.11.3.2	The FA mentions that the GoM will support the cost of a TA if needed during implementation. Source D8
15_M_Fisc	I.11.3.2	Dedication of 1 million € to conduct fiscal studies Source: D11
17_T_Educ	I.11.3.2	The FA also mentions that the MESRT will need some support as the MTEF is a new approach which has not yet been experimented in Tunisia. A TA to support the MESRT in the implementation of the MTEF has therefore been foreseen in the FA. Source D8
18_T_FAS4	I.11.3.2	No mention in FA or project fiche.
19_R_Herit	I.11.3.2	Not really needed, cf. I. 11.3.1
21_R_FEMIP	I.11.3.2	<p>Risk capital operations in the Mediterranean region cover four main types of operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ direct investments, i.e. acquisition of equity or quasi-equity instruments (e.g. subordinated participating loans) in private companies; ▪ co-investments with pre-selected local intermediaries; this modality consists in equity or quasi equity contracts under which the EIB provides up to 50% financing, with a local institution as a shareholder, gets a 10% share of the dividends and on exit keeps 10% of the profits. For such operations a clear exit strategy has to be defined beforehand. This type of activity was important under MEDA I but has been gradually replaced in the first years of MEDA II by participation in investment funds; ▪ Private equity or quasi-equity funds (investment funds), i.e. investments in dedicated financial vehicles, themselves taking equity stakes in private companies. As the financial markets developed these operations, which themselves contributed to this development, were preferred to co-investments. Participations in investment funds are for up to 10-12 years and have a clear exit strategy the duration of the funds being limited; ▪ local currency loans to microfinance institutions. <p>It is important to note that all FEMIP risk capital operations involve a financial exposure in local currency. In order to manage these operations while strengthening the capacity and the governance of the beneficiaries of its RCF, the EIB has developed a professional approach based on a number principles and rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 50% of the time of the EIB staff dedicated to such operations is devoted to the monitoring of the existing investments. The nature of investments in private equity is such that, at the outset, the expected return is to a large degree theoretical, depending on the successful sale of the equity holding (in the case of quasi-equity investments: on the performance of

		<p>the investee). The degree of success in creating shareholder value (and, hence growth accompanied by employment) also depends on the ability of shareholders to influence decision making at key points and exercise their fiduciary duty with care. This means that, in the private equity sphere in general, monitoring and reporting activity are essential and must be translated into effective action to achieve the desired results. Over the past three years, substantial efforts have been dedicated to the refining of information on each risk capital operation in the FEMIP's portfolio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An important part of the monitoring of risk capital operations is made through directorship and participation in other governing bodies. Currently, the EIB has a representative who participates to the governing bodies of the company (board of directors) or private equity fund (investment committee and/or advisory committee) in 18 cases. ▪ Risk capital operations are subject to specific guidelines and procedures, approved by the Management Committee of the EIB in June 2005. They provide for specific rules in order to ensure high standards in the areas of compliance, environment and social responsibility for the investments performed. <p>These practices have been reinforced over the last years, particularly the participation of EIB staff in the decision making bodies of the funds/companies invested in, contributed to knowledge transfer and improved decision making. Source: D9, D17, M188,</p>
22_R_SMAP	I.11.3.2	No mention in the Grants.
23_R_Water	I.11.3.2	No mention in the Grants.
	JC.11.4	<i>Interventions are carried out within their allocated budget and planned schedule</i>
	I.11.4.1	Difference between budgeted and actual costs
01_A_ONG	I.11.4.1	No differences
02_A_Tpt	I.11.4.1	Project only starting.. But is very likely that the project will be unable to disburse the committed amount due the late start and the very short remaining period (given the rule N+3) to contract all the TA envisaged. Sources: M57, M233
08_E_Water	I.11.4.1	No information .
12_L_AA	I.11.4.1	The €12m budget remains stable. Source: D9
13_M_Water	I.11.4.1	No difference
14_M_PubAd	I.11.4.1	No major change between budgeted and actual costs. Sources: D17, D18, D19, D21, D24
16_S_VET	I.11.4.1	The €21m Commission budget remains stable.
17_T_Educ	I.11.4.1	The intervention cost has been well defined.
18_T_FAS4	I.11.4.1	None so far. 1 st tranche and 2d tranche fully released. Source: D10, D19
19_R_Herit	I.11.4.1	Three projects (see monitoring results tables above) have had severe efficiency problems: Ikonos, Navigation du savoir and UniMED. Source: D8-D16
24_R_Just	I.11.4.1	No information available

	I.11.4.2	Delays between the planned and actual schedule of implementation
01_A_ONG	I.11.4.2	<p>The ROM report 2006 was rather negative with C scores for concept, efficiency and effectiveness to date. There were also delays in setting up the Project management Unit, which could only be done after the FA was signed by the Algerian government. (1 year late). The PMU had to wait for office space. The PMU project manager was sacked at the request of ADS, and it took several weeks/months? For his successor to be nominated. The Rom is very critical about the capacity of the chef de projet (in 2007) to lead such a large programme, and suggested a replacement.</p> <p>However, the ROM was positive about the potential impact and the longer term sustainability of the project, on the condition that the ADS developed the necessary capacities to provide the right environment for the local associations.</p> <p>The project took off with a very late start, on the 07/01/2006. The ROM report of June 2007 draws the attention to some important delays. The project management unit (PMU) was only set up on the 01/09/06. There were also problems with the elaboration of the operational plans and administrative delays in signing the documents (+ red tape,) before the first call of proposals could be launched. Next came the procurement problems delaying the acquisition of the necessary equipment. (Source EU r ROM report 2007)</p> <p>The programme suffered delays because of internal tensions and disagreements between the ADS and the management unit. A new project manager was contracted in 2007 and since her arrival things have been moving fast..</p> <p>To this date two calls of proposals have been launched. The project website gives information on the CSO (associations) that were selected in the first round, following the call for proposals of August 2007. 103 organisations participated and 26 projects were selected. The second call for proposals has just been closed in February 2008: 242 organisations sent in proposals. 96 proposals were selected. A 3d call for proposals is planned to select networking projects. All contracts need to be signed before the closing date (23/08/08).</p> <p>The third call for proposals is about to be launched. A rider will be asked to be able to do implement the 3d launch. (Source: POA-1 of October 2007 and MN 88).</p>
05_E_TEP	I.11.4.2	<p>The EC was rather demanding vis-à-vis the Egyptian Government who was not used to this type of dialogue and to the high level of demand from the EC. The EC wanted to know in depth what the status of reforms was exactly, how legislation was implemented, what were the key obstacles to the movement of goods, etc. Therefore the SFA was signed only in 2003, after four years of intense dialogue and considerable amounts of exchanges.</p> <p>Once this was done, the EC did not release the funds easily. It took another two years of intense dialogue and persistent high levels of requests from the EU imposed on all stakeholders: Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) and their implementing services/organizations (Customs, EOS, GOEIC), to track the changes and obtain the formal proofs that changes had effectively (and not only theoretically) taken place. (D10)</p>
06_E_Children	I.11.4.2	<p>The ROM 2007 reports efficient project implementation, but warned for the overload of work which is putting strains on the staff of NCCM, Project Secretariat and TAT.</p> <p>There were some initial delays, mainly due to tender procedures and post award budget amendments on contracts.</p>
07_E_SAA	I.11.4.2	<p>“The programme is in the 17th month of its 48-month duration (35% through its duration). Given that most Twinning projects last 2 years, only Twinning projects which will be contracted in the next 7 months or so can be completed within the foreseen programme duration” (D5)</p>

		Since then progress has picked up as is shown in the Twinning update report of 4th May 2008 [D7].
12_L_AA	I.11.4.2	<p>Delay of almost a year in the implementation schedule: Start date planned: 01/07/2003 Start date actual: 01/05/2004 This is mainly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an awkward political situation - the shift of administrative responsibilities from MoE&T to the PAO - a limited understanding of implementing structures of project tools and mechanisms (twinning, FWCs) <p>This left a narrow window of 1.5 years for contractualisation which created a strong bias towards small projects using FWCs (e.g. quicker to process and could be completed on time). This has been exacerbated by political crises and multiple changes of government which delayed or withdrew official approvals for new and support for existing projects and by the war and embargo imposed by Israel in 2006 which caused security concerns for international experts leading to delays and to the cancellation of projects. Sources: D9, D14</p>
14_M_PubAd	I.11.4.2	<p>No major delay between the planned and actual schedule of implementation Sources: D21, D24</p>
16_S_VET	I.11.4.2	<p>A long delay has been experienced at the beginning of the programme. Indeed, the first TA teams started their work in September 2005, submitted inception reports in February 2006 and have been almost entirely replaced between February and June 2006 without leaving other technical reports. As a consequence, a significant volume of inputs was lost and activities really started at the beginning of the second quarter of 2006 instead of during the last quarter of 2005. The MR and mid.term review points out that several constraints prevented the project from finding a normal “cruising speed”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weaknesses in the design not corrected during the inception phase - Difficulty to identify and to recruit the appropriate short and long term technical experts. - Difficulty in recruiting local expertise not linked with the public sector - too many short term experts which overloads the PMU’s management - too frequent changes of the long term experts which hampers the continuity and coherence of the different activities - Divergences of views and misunderstandings between the PMU and the ECD, especially at the beginning of the programme - conflicts and blockings between Syrian Ministries and institutions - the institutional weakness of the Syrian private sector <p>Sources: D6, D8</p>
17_T_Educ	I.11.4.2	<p>Yes, extension of the duration of the programme following addendum 1 as follows: - Operational implementation phase: 23 October 2003-10 November 2006 (extended to 31/07/2007 following Addendum 1) - Closing phase: 10 November 2006-10 May 2008 (extended to 28/02/2009 following Addendum 1) Source: D10</p>
17_T_Educ	I.11.4.2	<p>The mobilisation of the TA has been the object of a significant delay due to the GoT who has been late in transmitting the ToR. This has not impacted on the overall efficiency of the programme. Source D12</p>

18_T_FAS4	I.11.4.2	First tranche (floating) within expected time bound. Second tranche released in 2007 whereas it could have been released in 2006 if the conditions had been met by the partner. Since FAS IV is based on the principle of floating tranches one cannot conclude that this is not conform with the schedule of implementation. Source: D10, D19
	JC.11.5	<i>Disbursement is made according to schedule</i>
25_A_MLA	JC.11.5	Yes, the successive tranches of the loan have been disbursed according to plan. Sources: D2, M250
	I.11.5.1	Delays between planned and actual disbursements
01_A_ONG	I.11.5.1	No information except CRIS in 2007 (ROM report) See reasons for delays (higher)
06_E_Children	I.11.5.1	There were some initial delays, mainly due to tender procedures and post award budget amendments on contracts.
07_E_SAA	I.11.5.1	It was assumed that 14 twinings would take place costing Euro 1.4m each on average. However the programme has faced slippage and disbursements are running late.
17_T_Educ	I.11.5.1	The first tranche has been released at the signature of the FA. The second tranche has been released late e.g. first trimester of 2006 The third tranche has been released with a slight delay and not in its entirety as one indicator was not satisfied (€21,250m released instead of €22m) Sources: D12, D13, D15
18_T_FAS4	I.11.5.1	Disbursements are made immediately after the decision is made (within one month)
	JC.11.6	<i>The monitoring system provides accurate and useful information on a regular basis</i>
	I.11.6.1	Existence of monitoring reports on a regular basis
01_A_ONG	I.11.6.1	The project was monitored by an independent ROM mission in June 2006.
06_E_Children	I.11.6.1	According to ROM an efficient monitoring system is in place and participatory and impact assessment tools are being developed as part of M & E GEI activities. (ROM 2007)
07_E_SAA	I.11.6.1	Yes, from 2007.
08_E_Water	I.11.6.1	Nothing available on this matter at this stage
12_L_AA	I.11.6.1	MR have been produced on a regular basis: MR 1: 04/11/2005 MR 2 : 08/12/2006 MR 3 : 16/11/2007 Sources: D7, D8, D9
13_M_Water	I.11.6.1	Nothing available.
14_M_PubAd	I.11.6.1	No MR produced
16_S_VET	I.11.6.1	MR have been produced on a regular basis:

		MR 1: 28/07/2006 MR 2 : 23/08/2007 Sources D5, D6, D8
17_T_Educ	I.11.6.1	Only one MR has been produced for this programme, at the very end of the programme. Source: D12
18_T_FAS4	I.11.6.1	There are no reports from the ROM system. However, the notes on the disbursement of the first tranche and second tranches constitute an accurate follow up of the support and highlights a number of challenges. Moreover, numerous follow up missions have taken place involving experts hired by the Commission working jointly with World Bank missions. These mission reports give a detailed account of the progress of the programme of reforms . Finally an evaluation of FAS III has been conducted and used in the initial stages of FAS IV. Source: D10, D19, D11, D14, D16, D17, D18
19_R_Herit	I.11.6.1	All projects have been regularly monitored. Sources: D8-D16
21_R_FEMIP	I.11.6.1	According to Art. 15 of the MEDA Regulation, various reports have to be elaborated by the Commission and the Bank concerning their activities. These reports will be made available to Member States in order to guarantee transparency. Furthermore, the EIB will present: an annual report on the Risk Capital Facility including the approved operations, the level of implementation of the Facility and a pipeline for future actions; an annual report about the effective implementation of operations under the framework of the Risk Capital Facility; a final report for every single activity and a final report about the Risk Capital Facility and on its possible follow-up It could be verified that these reports have been produced by the EIB. Source D1.
22_R_SMAP	I.11.6.1	With exception to the (few) ROM reports, nothing available on this matter at this stage
23_R_Water	I.11.6.1	1/ The Regional Monitoring and Support Unit (RMSU- Water) is a technical and evaluation support unit (4.5 M Euros service contract) based in Amman (Jordan). The RMSU started its work in 2005 with the three following fields of action: - Improvement of performance of the nine MEDA WATER projects (planning and follow-up of activities, and progress toward achievement of objectives) - Improvement of coordination between the MEDA WATER projects (organisation of workshops, facilitation of information exchange) - Promotion of the MEDA WATER programme (preparation of promotion materials, development of a MEDA WATER. 2/ The Euro-Mediterranean Water Information System (EMWIS) aims to: - Facilitate access to know-how in the water sector, especially in the following domains: - Institutional frameworks in the water sector - Available documentation on water - Training opportunities - Research and development programmes - Data administration;

		- Develop information sharing; - Identify prospects for common outputs and joint cooperation programmes. Source: D6
24_R_Just	I.11.6.1	There was one Monitoring report in 2006 (02/10/06 – 06/11/06) The closing conference made a short and positive evaluation of the training programme and made recommendation for future topics to deal with.
	I.11.6.2	Evidence of use of monitoring report information
06_E_Children	I.11.6.2	The MR 2006 pointed at the Human Resources shortages for future management of the programme: the NCCM has called upon a human resources consultancy in order to restructure the NCCM. The MR 2007 suggested making sure that the future governmental action plan for education would foresee the necessary budget for the Girl friendly schools. The TAT and NCCM is lobbying in order to make sure that the EC support in the SWAP guarantees the further support to this department in the ministry .
07_E_SAA	I.11.6.2	Not yet evident.
12_L_AA	I.11.6.2	The third MR points out that recommendations of previous monitoring missions have not been taken into account. These recommendations focused on the training of the PAO staff and on the adoption of PCM reporting methodology. Source: D9
17_T_Educ	I.11.6.2	Not relevant as the MR was produced at the end of the programme. Source D12
18_T_FAS4	I.11.6.2	The reports of the follow up missions are quoted in various documents and have obviously served as a basis for preparing decisions on disbursements.
18_T_FAS4	I.11.6.2	The mid term report includes a number of recommendations regarding budget support: Recommendation 9: Focus the policy dialogue on the most difficult points of the agenda of reforms. Recommendation 14: Pursue the move towards BS while paying attention to the absorption capacity and the strengthening of the administrative capacity and governance. Recommendation 16: Pursue the quest for best practices in terms of BS. Overall these recommendations have been followed up in the implementation of FAS IV, although it is not very clear what is the exact implication of Recommendation 16. Source: D7
19_R_Herit	I.11.6.2	Several successive monitoring reports related to the same component of the project mention that recommendations they formulated in an earlier monitoring missions were fully or partially taken into account. Sources: D8-D16
	JC.11.7	Recommendations of evaluation reports are taken into account
	I.11.7.1	Explicit mention of how the recommendations of MEDAI and MEDAII mid-term have been taken into account
05_E_TEP	I.11.7.1	Yes, clear form the programming documents
06_E_Children	I.11.7.1	No Finding
12_L_AA	I.11.7.1	No evaluation reports available at that stage.

14_M_PubAd	I.11.7.1	No evaluation reports produced
16_S_VET	I.11.7.1	A mid-term evaluation carried out between July and August 2007 Source D8
17_T_Educ	I.11.7.1	There is no such evidence
21_R_FEMIP	I.11.7.1	See I112 Sources: D2, D3
	I.11.7.2	Explicit mention of how the recommendations of previous projects/programme evaluation have been taken into account
05_E_TEP	I.11.7.2	Yes, clear form the CSP and programming documents.
06_E_Children	I.11.7.2	NB. The EC country strategy for Egypt was evaluated for the period 1996/2006. The evaluation analysed the corresponding national indicative programmes (NIP), with a special focus on the period 1996-2002. it also assessed the CSP 2002-2006 and the associated NIP (NIPs 2002-2004) . It is not clear when the report of this evaluation became available (ECPDM/ evaluation of the EC country strategy for Egypt- ref 951647)
12_L_AA	I.11.7.2	No evaluation reports available at that stage.
14_M_PubAd	I.11.7.2	No evaluation reports produced
16_S_VET	I.11.7.2	There is no such evidence as a final evaluation of the programme has not been carried out (cf the programme is still ongoing)
17_T_Educ	I.11.7.2	There is no such evidence
18_T_FAS4	I.11.7.2	Cf I.1.1.4
19_R_Herit	I.11.7.2	Heritage II has been preceded by a careful review of Heritage I. Sources: D1
21_R_FEMIP	I.11.7.2	As a rule the EIB takes into account the recommendations of evaluation reports and coordination committees. For example: The PDCC Istanbul 2003 formulated five major recommendations for FEMIP to increase its emphasis on supporting SMEs. These have been taken into account by the EIB that developed and adapted its support increasing its use of technical assistance to accelerate project implementation and developing innovative risk capital operations to foster new market segments, combined with intensified cooperation with other IFIs and bilateral institutions active in the region. In line with the recommendations made by the Member States through the FEMIP Committee of April 2006, the reach of 2007 risk capital operations was broadened, to include Lebanon for the first time (Byblos Private Equity Fund; Building Block Equity Fund). Also, a direct operation was performed in Algeria (Algerian Fruit Juice Company), despite the difficult environment. The 2001 Evaluation of the Financial Assistance for the MEDA countries managed by the EIB on behalf of the EC formulates a set of recommendations and notes that most of them have already been put into practice by the new MEDA regulation. The 2001 highlighted a possible negative impact of EIB risk capital operations linked to the tendency of the Bank, at that time, to privilege commercial and development banks to the detriment of venture capital companies. This traditional bias of the EIB has been drastically inflected and the bank has both widening its choice of local intermediaries and increasingly worked with capital funds, and stimulated competition among financial institutions. This more dynamic approach is likely to have an impact in modernising local financial sectors. Sources: D9, D11, D17, M104.

ANNEX 8 Analysis of ROM reports -MEDA Region

This annex is an exploitation of a file summarising the results of the ROM of projects conducted in the MEDA zone¹. The file is an extraction from the CRIS database of the Monitoring reports for the MEDA zone. It provides the following data for 641 monitoring reports:

- Reference and identification :
 - CRIS and/or ROM identification number
 - Country/region of the activity monitored.
 - Title of project
 - Sector/subsector
 - Budget
 - Start and end date
 - Date of monitoring visit
- Data on the results of the monitoring reports. For each monitoring report marks “a” to “d” are provided for the five DAC evaluation Criteria (Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Sustainability). The meaning of the marks² is:
 - a: Very good (much better than planned)
 - b: Good (slightly better than planned)
 - c: Minor problems (slightly below plan)
 - d: Serious problems

The file has been cleaned up to eliminate the reports of projects for which the decision date is outside the period 2000 - 2006 and to restrict to the countries covered by this evaluation. This leaves 378 monitoring reports.

Due to weaknesses of the recording systems it is not possible to establish a bi-univocal relationship between these monitoring reports and the 307 projects included in the inventory of interventions covered by the MEDA II regulation (See annex 3). For a number of projects the ROM and the CRIS identification numbers are provided and the correspondence can then be established. This is the case of 169 monitoring reports³, but the remaining reports may correspond to projects of the inventory or to projects funded by other budget lines than MEDA II, or to projects that are effectively funded from the MEDA II budget line but that have been omitted in the inventory because they are not properly recorded in the CRIS database.

The present analysis has been conducted on the 378 monitoring reports in order to benefit from the largest possible information and because an examination of the data suggests that the majority of

1 European Commission, Monitoring Reports, MEDA zone, November 2007.

2 Cf. A. Chambel Result Oriented Monitoring of EC External Assistance (Power Point Presentation), European Commission, Nov. 2007:

3 Since there may be several monitoring reports for the same project this figure implies that the link between projects and monitoring reports can be established only for a lower number of projects.

monitoring reports that cannot be linked to a project of the inventory still correspond to projects funded under the MEDA II regulation.

From this set of data a series of synthesis tables have been drawn to provide an overview of the results of the ROM by country, by sector and by instrument.

Analysis by country

Table 1: ROM by country: analysis of marks.

This table presents, for each country (limited to the countries covered by this evaluation) and the regional programmes, the number of marks a, b, c, or d per DAC criterion and the percentage of marks a+b (better than expected) or c+d (problems).

Overall more than 70% of the projects monitored have good or very good (a or b) performances on all DAC criteria. The percentage is higher than 75% for all criteria except efficiency. In the right part of the table the cells highlighted in orange indicate for each criterion the countries that perform equally or better than the average MEDA zone. This is the case of Jordan, Israel⁴ and the regional programmes for all the evaluation criteria. Algeria and Lebanon are performing under the average on all criteria.

Table 2: Monitoring scores

In order to compute aggregated scores, the marks a, b, c, d have been translated into scores on a total of 20. Each mark has been transformed in the value of the median of the quartile to which it corresponds: thus a = 17.5, b = 12.5, c = 7.5, d = 2.5.

The left part of the table provides for each country the aggregate scores for the different evaluation criteria and globally. Scores below 10 have been highlighted in light blue.

Since it is not indifferent to have a score of, say, “c”, for a project of 20 million € representing a large share of the national programme or for a project of 500 thousand €, the left part of the table has been computed to provide scores weighted by the relative share of the value of each monitored project in the total value of the projects monitored for that country.

In the table scores lower than 10 (out of 20), i.e. significantly under expected normal performance, are highlighted in blue, whereas scores higher than 12.5, i.e. clearly in the area of good-very good performance are highlighted in green. The poorest scores are found in Algeria and Lebanon. Four country/region programmes have global scores superior to 12 (out of 20) whether scores are weighted or not: Egypt, Israel, Palestine and the regional programme. It is striking to see that Morocco and Jordan that are good performers in terms of un-weighted scores have much lower weighted scores. This is explained by the fact that in those countries some large projects (e.g. the Rocade Méditerranéenne in Morocco with €124 million represent nearly one quarter of the programme monitored in that country) have experience minor or severe problems. Among the good

⁴ Reminder: Israel is only eligible to regional projects. But components of regional projects implemented and monitored in a particular country are recorded as national monitored projects of that country in the database.

performers Palestine emerges when the scores are weighted. Israel and the regional programmes are globally also very good performers.

Analysis by sector

The same kind of analysis has been conducted by sector of intervention. The monitored projects have been classified according to the sector classification presented in table 3.3.2a of this report.

Table 3: Results of ROM by sector. Analysis of marks

This table presents, for the monitored projects under each sector, the number of marks a, b, c, or d per DAC criterion and the percentage of marks a+b (better than expected) or c+d (problems).

The results at the level of the zone can again be used as a benchmark and in the right part of the table the cells highlighted in orange indicate for each criterion the sectors that perform equally or better than the average MEDA zone. It is worth noting that the differences between sectors are more marked than those between countries.

Monitoring results for projects in the sectors Natural resources, Political dialogue, and Economy are performing significantly better than the average on all evaluation criteria. Natural resources are particularly impressive with 100% monitored projects having good or excellent marks with regard to sustainability. The mark for Economy projects is extremely high except for sustainability where it is in line with the average mark for the zone. Monitoring reports for humanitarian projects show an excellent performance of these projects on all criteria with the notable exception that they are less relevant than the average interventions in the MEDA zone.

In contrast more than half the agricultural and rural development projects are reported to perform poorly in terms of efficiency and effectiveness whereas hardly more than half projects perform satisfactorily on the other criteria in this sector. Performance in Infrastructure (with the exception of water for several criteria), Governance and Education, is also generally inferior to the average.

Less than half projects in the agricultural/rural development sector are performing according to plan on the efficiency and effectiveness criteria

Table 4: Monitoring scores by sector

The table has been constructed like table 2 and similarly scores inferior to 10 (out of 20) have been highlighted in blue, scores higher than 12.5 in green. The table confirms the results of table 3. The best performances (weighted scores) are found in the sectors Humanitarian, Natural resources and Health. The important (in terms of size) sector Economy also demonstrates good performances.

Analysis by instrument/modality

Analysis by instrument has been conducted on the interface between the monitoring reports and the inventory of MEDA II interventions (annex 3), i.e. on a group of 169 monitoring reports. It is only for this group that instruments can be identified.

Table 5 and 6 are computed as the corresponding tables for countries and sector but their analysis is less interesting in view of the very small number of monitored projects in the categories other than TA. There are clear indications that the BS interventions that have been monitored are not representative. They hardly represent 12% of total BS provided. Moreover the match between monitored interventions and BS interventions of the inventory is not clear, largely because there are a number of interventions that are classified as BS and are in fact TA. For this reason we consider that the analysis by instrument/modality is non-conclusive.

Table 1: Monitoring reports by country. Analysis of marks.

Country	Nr Reports,	Number of marks (a,b,c, or d) per criterion						Percentage of monitored projects with marks (a+b), or (c+d)				
		Mark	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
Algeria	31	a	7	1	2	3	6	58%	45%	55%	58%	61%
		b	11	13	15	15	13	42%	55%	45%	42%	39%
		c	10	14	10	10	10					
		d	3	3	4	3	2					
Egypt	28	a	5	5	4	3	6	75%	75%	75%	79%	86%
		b	16	16	17	19	18	25%	25%	25%	21%	14%
		c	7	7	7	5	3					
		d	0	0	0	1	1					
Israel	27	a	5	6	5	4	3	74%	89%	89%	85%	78%
		b	15	18	19	19	18	26%	11%	11%	15%	22%
		c	7	3	3	4	6					
		d	0	0	0	0	0					
Jordan	26	a	4	3	7	4	1	77%	81%	81%	77%	77%
		b	16	18	14	16	19	23%	19%	19%	23%	23%
		c	6	5	5	6	6					
		d	0	0	0	0	0					
Lebanon	28	a	5	3	6	3	2	54%	68%	71%	43%	61%
		b	10	16	14	9	15	46%	32%	29%	57%	39%
		c	12	7	5	12	9					
		d	1	2	3	3	2					
Morocco	53	a	13	10	12	9	14	81%	70%	70%	79%	85%
		b	30	27	25	33	31	19%	30%	30%	21%	15%
		c	10	16	16	11	8					
		d	0	0	0	0	0					
Occupied Territories Palestine	46	a	13	11	11	8	5	70%	72%	80%	80%	63%
		b	19	22	26	29	24	30%	28%	20%	20%	37%
		c	11	13	7	6	14					
		d	3	0	2	3	3					
Syria	19	a	0	4	6	3	3	79%	68%	68%	74%	79%
		b	15	9	7	11	12	21%	32%	32%	26%	21%
		c	4	5	5	3	3					
		d	0	1	0	1	1					
Tunisia	26	a	7	1	2	0	4	73%	65%	85%	81%	73%
		b	12	16	20	21	15	27%	35%	15%	19%	27%
		c	6	8	3	3	5					
		d	1	1	1	2	2					
Regional	94	a	19	22	19	15	7	81%	77%	82%	80%	82%
		b	57	50	58	60	70	19%	23%	18%	20%	18%
		c	16	20	16	17	14					
		d	2	2	1	2	3					
Total MEDA Zone	378	a	78	66	74	52	51	74%	72%	76%	75%	76%
		b	201	205	215	232	235	26%	28%	24%	25%	24%
		c	89	98	77	77	78					
		d	10	9	11	15	14					

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

NB: A limited number of monitoring reports do not give a mark for all DAC criteria. In these cases the sum of marks in the column of a country does not correspond to the total number of monitoring reports for that country.

Table 2: Monitoring scores by country.

Country	Nr Proj.	Value (€M)	Unweighed scores ¹						Scores weighted ² by relative size of monitored projects.					
			Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	All criteria	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	All criteria
Algeria	31	267.1	11.0	9.4	9.9	10.4	11.2	10.4	9.9	8.5	8.8	9.3	11.2	9.5
Egypt	28	272.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	12.7	12.1	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.1	13.7	12.3
Israel	27	22	12.1	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.5	13.9	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.6
Jordan	26	142	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.1	11.5	12.2	12.0	10.9	11.1	10.3	10.8	11.0
Lebanon	28	97.4	10.9	11.1	11.6	9.7	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.1	12.6	9.4	11.2	11.1
Morocco	53	542.9	12.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	13.1	12.4	11.9	10.2	9.5	11.9	12.0	11.1
Occupied Territories Palestine	46	121.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.1	10.9	12.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.1	11.4	12.9
Syria	19	135.9	11.4	11.7	12.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.5	13.6	11.9	11.4	12.0
Tunisia	26	274.8	12.3	10.8	11.9	11.2	11.5	11.5	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.3
Regional	94	377.6	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.4	11.9	12.5

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

(1) Each mark correspond at the median of the corresponding quartile. The scores are computed on a total of 20

(2) The score obtained are weighed by the relative importance of the project amount in the total amount of the projects monitored in the country.

Table 3: Monitoring reports by sector. Analysis of marks.

Sector	Nr. Reports	Mark	Number of marks (a,b,c, or d) per criterion					Percentage of monitored projects with marks (a+b), or (c+d)					
			Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	
Political Dialogue	15	a	2	3	1	2	4	87%	73%	87%	80%	80%	
		b	11	8	12	10	8						
		c	2	4	2	3	3						
		d	0	0	0	0	0						
Social sectors	42	a	15	9	10	7	4	71%	74%	81%	71%	57%	
		b	15	22	24	23	20						
		c	12	10	7	10	16						
		d	0	1	1	2	2						
	Educ	20	a	8	4	4	3	3	29%	26%	19%	29%	43%
			b	6	10	10	9	9					
			c	6	5	5	7	7					
			d	0	1	1	1	1					
	Health	11	a	3	2	3	2	0	70%	70%	70%	60%	60%
			b	4	6	7	7	6					
			c	4	3	1	1	4					
			d	0	0	0	1	1					
Soc	11	a	4	3	3	2	1	30%	30%	30%	40%	40%	
		b	5	6	7	7	5						
		c	2	2	1	2	5						
		d	0	0	0	0	0						
Economy	41	a	5	10	11	5	2	90%	93%	90%	80%	76%	
		b	32	28	26	28	29						
		c	4	2	4	8	9						
		d	0	1	0	0	1						
Agriculture/Rural Development	11	a	0	0	0	1	3	55%	36%	45%	55%	73%	
		b	6	4	5	5	5						
		c	5	7	6	5	3						
		d	0	0	0	0	0						
Governance	61	a	16	11	10	10	7	57%	61%	72%	67%	74%	
		b	19	26	34	31	38						
		c	22	23	14	16	14						
		d	4	1	3	4	2						
Infrastructure	85	a	10	3	6	5	12	65%	61%	67%	73%	74%	
		b	45	49	51	57	51						
		c	30	31	24	16	18						
		d	0	2	3	5	4						
	Water	40	a	4	2	2	1	5	35%	39%	32%	25%	26%
			b	24	29	28	33	30					
			c	12	9	9	5	5					
			d	0	0	1	0	0					
Natural Ressources	22	a	7	3	5	2	5	91%	82%	86%	95%	100%	
		b	13	15	14	19	17						
		c	2	4	3	1	0						
		d	0	0	0	0	0						
Humanitarian	22	a	10	9	9	7	5	68%	86%	86%	77%	82%	
		b	5	10	10	10	13						
		c	5	3	2	4	3						
		d	2	0	1	1	1						
Other/Multi-Sector	79	a	13	18	22	13	9	86%	77%	77%	78%	80%	
		b	55	43	39	49	54						
		c	7	14	15	14	12						
		d	4	4	3	3	4						
Total MEDA Zone	378	a	78	66	74	52	51	74%	72%	76%	75%	76%	
		b	201	205	215	232	235						
		c	89	98	77	77	78						
		d	10	9	11	15	14						

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

NB: A limited number of monitoring reports do not give a mark for all DAC criteria. In these cases the sum of marks in the column of a country does not correspond to the total number of monitoring reports for that country.

Table 4: Monitoring scores by sector.

Sector	Nr Proj.	Value(€M)	Unweighed scores ¹						Scores weighted ² by relative size of monitored projects.					
			Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	All criteria	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	All criteria
Political Dialogue	15	116.2	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.8	12.4	12.1	10.5	11.6	10.5	12.7	11.5
Social Sectors	42	329.5	12.9	12.1	12.6	11.7	10.6	12.0	12.4	10.9	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.1
<i>of which Educ</i>	20	192.5	13.0	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.7	13.7	10.7	8.6	9.5	13.0	11.1
<i>Health</i>	11	46.8	12.0	12.0	13.4	12.0	9.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	15.7	12.3	11.6	12.7
<i>SOC</i>	11	90.2	13.4	13.0	13.4	12.5	10.7	12.6	10.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	7.9	10.2
Economy	41	689.2	12.6	13.2	13.4	12.1	11.4	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.8	12.1	12.2	12.4
Agriculture/ rur. Dev.	11	149.6	10.2	9.3	9.8	10.7	12.5	10.5	11.2	8.6	9.8	10.4	14.3	10.8
Governance	61	153.5	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.9	11.7	12.5	11.3
infrastructure	85	536.3	11.3	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.8	10.2	11.9	10.9	10.7
<i>of which WATER</i>	40	225.4	11.5	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.5	11.8	11.0	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.5	11.7
Natural ressources	22	89.3	13.6	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.6	13.0	14.5	12.0	12.1	12.7	13.6	13.0
Humanitarian	22	41.0	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.7	11.7	15.3	13.5	14.4	14.6	13.0	14.1
Other/Multi-Sector	79	148.8	12.4	12.2	12.6	12.1	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.9

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

(1) Each mark correspond at the median of the corresponding quartile. The scores are computed on a total of 20

(2) The score obtained are weighed by the relative importance of the project amount in the total amount of the projects monitored in the sector.

Table 5: Monitoring report by instrument/modality. Analysis of Marks

Instrument/ modality	Nr Proj.	Number of marks (a,b,c, or d) per criterion					Percentage of monitored projects with marks (a+b), or (c+d)					
		Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	
EIB	8	a	2	0	2	0	3	25%	0%	25%	0%	38%
		b	5	5	4	7	4	63%	63%	50%	88%	50%
		c	1	3	2	1	1	13%	38%	25%	13%	13%
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GBS	2	a	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		b	2	2	1	2	2	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
		c	0	0	1	0	0	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SBS	7	a	1	0	0	0	0	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		b	5	4	5	5	6	71%	57%	71%	71%	86%
		c	1	3	2	2	1	14%	43%	29%	29%	14%
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TA³	147	a	20	15	25	15	22	14%	10%	17%	10%	15%
		b	89	78	74	89	97	61%	53%	50%	61%	66%
		c	33	46	39	31	21	22%	31%	27%	21%	14%
		d	5	8	8	10	7	3%	5%	5%	7%	5%
TWINNING	5	a	2	3	1	2	3	40%	60%	20%	40%	60%
		b	3	0	3	3	2	60%	0%	60%	60%	40%
		c	0	2	1	0	0	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%
		d	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All instruments	169	a	25	18	28	17	28	15%	11%	17%	10%	17%
		b	104	89	87	106	111	62%	53%	51%	63%	66%
		c	35	54	45	34	23	21%	32%	27%	20%	14%
		d	5	8	8	10	7	3%	5%	5%	6%	4%

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

NB: This table includes only monitored projects that are also part of the inventory of interventions in annex 4.

NB: A limited number of monitoring reports do not give a mark for all DAC criteria. In these cases the sum of marks in the column of a country does not correspond to the total number of monitoring reports for that country.

Table 6 Monitoring scores by instrument/modality

Instrument/ modality	Nr Proji.	Value(€M)	Unweighed scores ¹					All criteria	Scores weighted ² by relative size of monitored projects.					
			Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability		Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	All criteria
EIB	8	192.1	13.1	10.6	12.5	11.9	13.8	12.4	12.2	11.5	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.1
GBS	2	85	12.5	12.5	10.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.4
SBS	7	126	12.5	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.8	11.4	12.6	9.9	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.0
TA	147	1069.6	11.7	10.9	11.5	11.3	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.3	12.0	11.4
Twinning	5	32.3	14.5	13.5	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.1	13.4	9.5	12.5	12.7	16.6	13.0

Source : European Commission, Monitoring reports, MEDA zone, november 2007

(1) Each mark correspond at the median of the corresponding quartile. The scores are computed on a total of 20

(2) The score obtained are weighed by the relative importance of the project amount in the total amount of the projects monitored in the country.

Annex 9 Background country notes

This annex presents the background country notes prepared before the field missions for each country visited (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia).

These notes present, by country:

- the political, economic and social context of the country;
- an overview of the Commission cooperation over the period 2002-06 and 2007-013;
- an overview of the Commission interventions implemented over the period 2000-06.

These notes constituted a preparation material for the field missions and have been distributed to each evaluator before the field missions.

Background Country Note for Algeria	p. 2
Background Country Note for Egypt	p. 18
Background Country Note for Lebanon	p. 35
Background Country Note for Tunisia	p. 47

1. Background country fiche: Algeria

1.1 Elements of background; major characteristics of the country

1.1.1 Political¹

Algeria is a presidential constitutional democracy. Executive power is normally shared by the President, Prime Minister and Government. Nevertheless, in practice most of the power is vested in President Bouteflika, who has been in power since 1999 and dominates the Parliament and the Government. His re-election in 2004 was the outcome of a pluralistic electoral process regarded as representing an improvement in transparency. An amendment to the Constitution would allow M. Bouteflika to re-stand for President for a third term.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers: “le Conseil de la Nation” (one-third of the members are appointed by the President, and two-thirds are elected by the members of the regional assembly for a 6-year mandate) and “l’Assemblée Populaire Nationale” (elected by universal suffrage for a 4-year mandate). The presidential alliance broadly won the last legislative election. This victory was partially due to a boycott of the elections by the opposition. In Algeria 50 different political parties exist but only ten are really active. Despite the difficulties, political life is animated. For instance, the main opposition’s request is the suppression of the State of Emergency² declared in February 1992.

The judiciary system is supposed to be independent of the executive. It is guaranteed by the Constitution. However in practice there is no independence, or at least there are serious restrictions due to political pressures and old habits inherited from the single-party period. The executive, hierarchically superior to the judiciary, plays a key role as far as detention pending trial and release on bail are concerned. Some reforms of the detention and judiciary systems have been launched. Algeria ranked 99th in the Corruption Index in 2007³. However corruption and money laundering have become less serious as a result of the economic liberalisation process.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are guaranteed by the Constitution, but the State of Emergency restricts them: for instance, freedom of association is limited to the extent that political parties and associations have to seek the Ministry of Interior’s authorisation before creating an association. However, Algeria is one of the exceptions in the MEDA zone as regards information, press and media. Indeed, since 1990 the State has no monopoly on information. Nevertheless, the authorities put some pressure on journalists and maintain a quasi-monopoly on printing houses, paper imports, retail companies and advertising. The audiovisual media, television and radio remain controlled by the government.

The condition of women is determined by Islam. Women’s rights are limited: for instance they never attain legal majority. In 2005 a reform of the family code changed their situation to a small extent (nationality can be now transferred by the mother). Women’s participation in both political life (1.09% of the elected members of the assembly) and economic life (17.5% of the active population) life is extremely limited. The fact that a presidential candidate in the 2004 election was a woman was exceptional.

Algeria is member of several international organisations⁴. The country is negotiating membership of WTO. In the field of weapons, it eliminated completely its anti-personal mines. It is also one of the most active countries in the fight against terrorism. Indeed, Algeria works with the United States in fighting terrorism and participates in the Trans-Saharan programme against the installation of Al-Qaïda bases. It also cooperates with Interpol, NATO and Europol.

The country is not involved in any territorial conflict. Nevertheless, disagreements with Morocco exist on the Western Sahara question, which impedes development of the Arab Maghreb Union. There are also some border disagreements with Libya.

¹ Source: European Commission, Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013

² The State of Emergency is a law that restrict individual rights for state security reasons.

³ Transparency International, “corruption index 2003 and 2007”, <http://www.transparency.org>, 15/04/2008

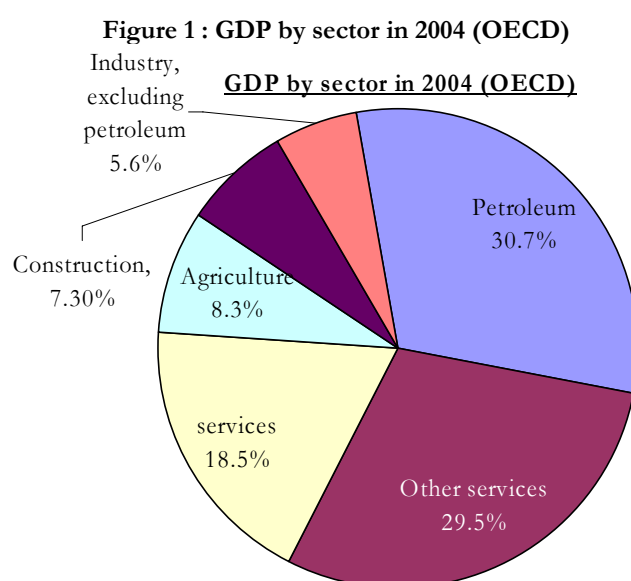
⁴ See annex 1

There is much emigration from Algeria. The major destination for migrants is the European Union. Nevertheless, there are also immigrants who wish to settle in Algeria. Algeria is opposed to the implementation of transit centres on its territory but it is prepared to negotiate a readmission agreement if the visa question can also be addressed.

1.1.2 *Economic*

- GDP growth

The Algerian economy relies heavily on hydrocarbon products. The oil and gas sector represented 38% of GDP in 2004 and accounted for 25% of overall growth. In 2004 production increased which compensated for an explosion in a factory. But in 2006 the sector showed negative growth due to maintenance activities. Figure 1 shows that the second most important sector is services. The share of this sector increased by 6.7% from 2003 to 2004; it employs 53% of the working population in Algeria. Agriculture and construction have also increased, agriculture depending very much on weather conditions. Construction has received special attention from the government which has boosted the sector. The industrial sector exhibited the poorest sector growth in 2004. ⁵



Source OECD

- Debt and Deficit

The public finance situation relies on hydrocarbon revenues. For instance in 2006 the primary non-hydrocarbon fiscal balance reached -37.6%; the overall government balance was 12% of GDP. The high revenues from the sector allow a substantial level of public spending (30% of GDP) and have allowed an increase in the wages for civil servants under the Growth Consolidation Plan without generating a fiscal deficit. ⁶

Debt has decreased to 23%⁷ of GDP, an improvement made possible by Algeria's petroleum industry revenues.

⁵ OECD, "African Outlook 2005-2006",

http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,fr_2649_37413_36750632_1_1_1_37413,00.html, april 2008.

⁶ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

⁷ ADE, "Evaluation of the Council Regulation N° 2698/2000 (MEDA II) and its implementation", *Desk phase report*, table 2.2.1.a, april 2008, Louvain-la-Neuve.

- Inflation

Over the period 2000-2006 the average inflation rate reached 8.1%⁸. In 2006 the rate was down to only 2.2%, but the current situation (continuation of government spending on investment projects and recent government wage increases) implies pressure on consumer prices. The subsidies on energy prices are to be phased out, although gradually so as not to raise inflation too much and to protect the most vulnerable groups.

- External Position

The external position of Algeria is strong owing to the influence of the oil sector. Exports consist almost exclusively of oil and gas products. Indeed in 2004 the non-hydrocarbon sector represented less than 2% of total exports.⁹ Algerian exports are faced with a problem of non-diversification. In 2004 imports consisted mainly of capital goods (39%) and intermediate goods (25%).

The principal trading partner of Algeria is the EU (54% of exports and 54.8% of imports)¹⁰. As far as international organisations are concerned, Algeria is becoming a member of several organisations. It signed the Association Agreement with the EU in 2005. Negotiations on WTO accession are still ongoing.

Regional trade represents 5.8% of imports and 6.9% of exports. Algeria is member of several regional organisations¹¹. However, the Arab Maghreb Union has been impeded by the conflict between Morocco and Algeria on the Western Sahara question.

Algeria will gradually abolish its implicit subsidies on its energy products. Beneficial effects from gradual reductions in duties on trade are expected from the Association Agreement with Europe. Currently, there is no restriction on inward investment but some restrictions on outward capital movements.¹²

1.1.3 Social

The recurrent problem in Algerian society is the high unemployment rate (15.3% in 2005¹³). Unemployment mostly affects women and young people. In 2003, for instance, almost 50% of the jobseekers were under 25 years old and 73% under 30 years old. The condition of women has improved but, during a recession, they are more vulnerable than men. In 2001 the female unemployment rate reached 31% which is 4 points higher than the overall national rate. A worrying characteristic of the unemployment structure is the high proportion of jobseekers looking for their first jobs. The fact that they cannot find a first job leads to social exclusion, development of the informal sector, lack of trust in the institutions and diminution of human capital. The fight against unemployment represents a challenge for the government.¹⁴

Poverty has decreased in Algeria. Indeed, the poverty index decreased from 25.2% in 1995 to 16.6% in 2005¹⁵. Moreover the proportion of the population living below the threshold of alimentary poverty decreased from 3.6% in 1988 to 1.6% in 2004 and the proportion of the population living below the threshold of US\$1 per day has also steadily decreased. Until 2004 poverty was worse in rural than in urban areas because the urban poverty rate had decreased more rapidly. However some progress remains to be made in education and in the management and quality of services offered to the population.

⁸ ADE, "Evaluation of the Council Regulation N° 2698/2000 (MEDA II) and its implementation", *Desk phase report*, table 2.2.1.a, April 2008, Louvain-la-Neuve.

⁹ OECD, "African Outlook 2005-2006", http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,fr_2649_37413_36750632_1_1_1_37413,00.html, april 2008.

¹⁰ ADE, "Evaluation of the Council Regulation N° 2698/2000 (MEDA II) and its implementation", *Desk phase report*, table 2.2.3.a, April 2008, Louvain-la-Neuve.

¹¹ See annex 1

¹² European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

¹³ UNDP, « Human development report 2007 », http://hdrstats.undp.org/buildtables/rc_report.cfm, 2007

¹⁴ FEMISE, « Profil Pays Algérie », *Profil pays du FEMISE*, Janvier 2006.

¹⁵ CNES, « Rapport National sur le développement humain , Algérie 2006», *CNES*, 2006

Education has also improved. The Government has invested in the educational system to the extent that the illiteracy rate has decreased to 26.5%. Illiteracy affects mostly women and rural areas (35% of women against 18% men are illiterate, and in 2006 illiteracy affected 24.6% in rural areas and 13.5% in urban areas).¹⁶

Life expectancy has improved from 69.6 years in 2000 to 74.6 years in 2005. The vaccination programmes reach almost all children (89%) with some differences between urban (91%) and rural areas (86%)¹⁷. The health problems are now linked to non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, which are more costly to treat, and the health care system is having to be adapted to respond to the population's needs.

Algeria also faces a housing shortage and water problems in the cities. Both problems are potential sources of social unrest.

1.1.4 Cultural

The State religion is Islam. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution. Nevertheless, the government has prohibited proselytisation. Daily life is organised in accordance with religious values. For instance, television programmes are interrupted by the prayer calls.

1.1.5 Environmental characteristics

Algeria faces severe difficulties in terms of air quality, water quality and management, waste management, environment protection, coast and sea contamination, and desertification. The ageing infrastructure and economic development represent threats to the environment. For this reason Algeria has developed a national strategy for the environment and sustainable development. The priorities are strengthening of the administrative and juridical framework. Ensuring the involvement of Civil Society is a key to progress in these areas.

1.2 Overview of European Commission support to the country

1.2.1 Algerian Government Policy¹⁸ (2000 and plan 2001-2004)

Algerian Government policy can be divided into three main areas: strengthening of civil peace and the rule of law; promotion of economic development; and human development.

- Civil peace and rule of law rests on two pillars: reforms of the judiciary system; and reform of the civil service along with strengthening of the local community. The justice reforms cover independence of justice, harmonisation of legislation, human resources empowerment and the prison system. The other pillar entails making civil servants more efficient and reliable and making participation of the population in local community life easier.
- Promotion of economic development involves seven issues.
 - Integration of the Algerian economy in the world economy, including signature of the Association Agreement and negotiations with the WTO.
 - Promotion of investment and business environment targets, with SME as the main potential source of growth and employment.
 - Public sector reforms and privatisation is focused on drawing up new legislation linked to privatisation and reform of the financial sector.
 - Liberalisation of infrastructure, allowing private companies to participate in development of the energy sector.
 - Public finance modernisation, aiming at decreasing fraud and boosting fiscal revenues.
 - Agriculture and food security, the objective of this component being to increase farming yields and decrease the dependency of Algeria on imports.

¹⁶ OECD, "African Outlook2005-2006", http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,fr_2649_37413_36750632_1_1_1_37413,00.html, april 2008.

¹⁷ OECD, "African Outlook2005-2006", http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,fr_2649_37413_36750632_1_1_1_37413,00.html, april 2008.

¹⁸ This part is based on European Commission papers.

- Water and environment, aiming at improving water services and reducing water wastage.
- Human development addresses five issues :
 - Education is a presidential priority, the objective being to improve the quality and output of the educational system, and also bring vocational training into line with the needs of the job market. The programme will consist of a global, penetrating reform of the system.
 - Employment and poverty, the aim being to improve the job market given that employment is a means to social integration.
 - Social security reform and, in particular, attention to the health and pension systems.
 - Social housing, mainly improving supply and strengthening the role of the banks and private interventions in this regard.
 - Rehabilitation of disaster areas caused by terrorism.

1.2.2 CSP 2002-2006

The European Union defined four objectives for its strategy in Algeria over the period 2002-2006.

- ∩ Support to economic reforms and strengthening of the market institution with a view to sustainable development
 - ∩ Economic infrastructure development
 - ∩ Human resources development
 - ∩ Strengthening of good governance and the rule of law
- Support to economic reforms and strengthening of the market institution with a view to sustainable development

Objective: This support will be provided to help integrate Algeria into the world economy and facilitate adaptation of Algerian companies to the future Euro-Mediterranean free trade area.

Fields targeted: To achieve this objective, the European Union will support Algeria in certain specific fields:

- External trade: diversification and development of external trade has to be strengthened. The EU will provide technical assistance to Algeria to help fulfil the obligations of the Association Agreement and facilitate accession to the WTO. Concurrently, it will provide support for the dismantling of non-tariff barriers and for development of sub-regional trade through implementation of rules of origin and legislative framework harmonisation.
- Structural reforms have to be accelerated. Attention will be given to privatisation, SME and the financial sector.
- Furtherance of the Association Agreement necessitates improvements in the economic environment, investment conditions and the fiscal civil service. Moreover, information systems and national statistics have to be developed so as to better furnish information on national policy and the impact of the AA. Protection of the environment has to be taken into account; this involving mainly decontamination of industrial sites, waste management and water.

The NIP 2002-2004 provided for three programmes for achieving the “economic reforms” objective and the NIP 2005-2006 two programmes.

- Programme Accompanying the Association Agreement and Regional Agreements: this programme aimed at providing technical assistance in different sectors (trade, internal market, agriculture, strengthening of strategic capacities, and sub-regional integration).
- Programme Accompanying the Association Agreement: continuation of a previous programme targeting three areas: (i) aligning Algeria’s legal and regulatory framework with that of the EU and strengthening the institutional framework, (ii) supporting implementation of the Association Agreement as a whole, and (iii) supporting the conclusion and implementation of regional free trade agreements with other Mediterranean countries.
- Modernisation of the Ministry of Finance: this programme consisted of improving the fiscal system (focus on resource mobilisation), fighting fraud and fiscal evasion, defining ownership and accelerating the ownership act procedure, and evaluating the potential of fiscal revenues.

- Solid Waste Management: this programme aimed at improving the management of dumping in the cities, evaluating the environmental impact of dumping, cleaning old dumps, improving the management of the solid waste system and heightening popular awareness.
- Administrative modernisation : the programme comprised two sub-programmes :
 - o Economic management: this programme aimed at setting up a Forward Studies Unit to provide input to Algeria's decision-makers and thus help the government formulate medium-term strategic and sector policies.
 - o Trade facilitation, entailing support to the Trade Ministry on competition issues.

Table 1: list of Programmes from the NIP 2002-2004 and the NIP 2005-2006 that can be linked to the economic reforms objective – Algeria- 2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Programme d'accompagnement de l'Accord d'Association ¹⁹	€15m		Support to the AA
NIP 2002-2004	Modernisation of the Finance Ministry ²⁰	€10m		Economic institutional support
NIP 2002-2004	Solid Waste Management	€5m	EIB Interest Subsidy	Natural resources and environment
NIP 2005-2006	Programme de modernisation et d'assistance aux réformes administratives	€ 35m	TA projects/programmes	Economic institutional support
NIP 2005-2006	Programme d'appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	€10m	TA projects/programmes	Support to the AA

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Human resources development

Objective: The objective consists of creating the conditions for better deployment of local human resource capacities in productive life and achieving sustainable improvements in the living conditions of the vulnerable populations.

Fields Targeted. The strategy of the Commission aims at developing human resources in order to meet the needs of the business world and to improve the macroeconomic employment situation. The fields targeted are therefore:

- Educational and training system reform: the objective is to develop the human skills needed by companies. Vocational training has to be improved in the field of quality, regional inequities and better spending efficiency. Moreover, because of its importance in human resource development and cultural exchanges, higher education has to be reformed.
- Labour market: its functioning needs to be improved and the re-employment mechanism has to be strengthened.
- Social security system: broader cover and financial sustainability of the social security system has to be achieved. The most vulnerable area concerns pensions and health insurance.
- An improvement in the situation of women in the areas of education, labour market and independent work has to be kept in view.

The NIP 2002-2004 programmed two projects in that field, of which continuation of only one was envisaged in the NIP 2004-2006:

- Education reform: reform of the educational system aimed at reducing regional and sex disparities and the number of poor performers at school, improving quality and implementing an evaluation of the system.

¹⁹ This programme is not in the inventory

²⁰ This programme is not in the inventory

- TEMPUS programme: a joint European programme which aims at giving financial support to academic personnel to promote the quality, development and reform of higher education systems.

Table 2: Programmes linked to Human support development in Algeria – 2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Education	€17m	TA projects/programmes	Education & Training
NIP 2002-2004	TEMPUS III ²¹	€8 m		Education & Training
NIP 2005-2006	TEMPUS III ²²			Education & Training

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Economic infrastructure development

Objective: This objective aims at increasing private participation, improving the environment of the productive companies and strengthening economic integration with other Mediterranean countries and the European Union.

Fields targeted: Infrastructure development is essential for economic development. The Commission will support certain sectors:

- Telecommunication: liberalisation of the sector is used by the Government as an example of opening-up of a sector to competition.
- Transport: the country is characterised by a broad territorial area and extended coasts., Attention will therefore be given to harbour development, airport development and the supply chain to rural areas.
- Water: support to the liberalisation of the sector could be implemented if the conditions are met.

The NIP 2002-2004 had envisaged an optional programme on liberalisation of the transport sector but it seems not to have been implemented.

The NIP 2005-2006 includes two programmes linked to water and transport:

- Transport: the programme aims at strengthening the structures under the control of the Ministry of Transport which have a direct impact on the effectiveness of the application of the recently announced legislative framework. It will contribute to liberalisation of the transport sector and to increased participation by the private sector.
- Water: the programme aims at making a new water policy operational through integrated, coordinated and decentralised management of water resources at catchment area level.

Table 3: Programmes linked to the development of economic infrastructure in Algeria -2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2005-2006	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	€20m	TA projects/programmes	Transport & storage
NIP 2005-2006	Programme d'appui au secteur des ressources en eau	€20m	TA projects/programmes	Water supply & sanitation

Source: NIP & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Strengthening of good governance and the rule of law

Objective: support will be given on the one hand to restoration of peace and internal stability and, on the other hand, to creating better conditions for business development so as to attract more FDI.

Fields Targeted: Besides the projects supported under the MEDA budget line, there are others supported under other budget lines. In the MEDA framework, several fields are targeted:

²¹ This programme is not in the inventory

²² This programme is not in the inventory

- Justice reform: this field is important as regards the rule of law and the business environment.
- Police support: this consists in supporting the police on penitentiary reform and training in the field of human rights. It aims at eliminating torture practices.
- Media freedom: this is an important factor in democratisation and in handling social disputes in a peaceful manner.
- Civil Society development: Civil Society is still weak in Algeria, and it is therefore crucial to develop it in order to empower the reconciliation and dialogue mechanisms.
- Rehabilitation of the disaster area caused by terrorism: this will be supported with a view to facilitating voluntary return of the population. It involves infrastructure rehabilitation and improvements in productive activities.

Two programmes are envisaged in the NIP 2002-2004 and three in the NIP 2005-2006.

- Justice reform: this programme aims at improving the capacities of the judicial sector in terms of organisation, skills, transparency, services to the populations and prison conditions.
- Rehabilitation programme: this aims at supporting and bringing to a conclusion public action in rehabilitating the disaster area. It will be implemented on a sustainable basis and in selected Wilayas.
- NGO II: this programme aims at continuing to promote the role of Civil Society in Algeria's development process. It will help build up Algerian organisational capacity to prepare and implement development projects and to stimulate youth exchanges and cultural partnerships between Europe and Algeria such as establishing dialogue that will bring the cultures closer together.
- Police II: the objective of the programme is to foster good governance. It aims at helping strengthen Algeria as a constitutional State, enhancing good governance and ensuring that personal freedoms are respected during police action. It also aims at creating a safer environment so as to encourage social and economic development. It will support the Algerian authorities in controlling cross-border migration, with due respect to human rights, and in tackling the crime generated by the wider movement of goods and services.
- Rural proximity: the programme will support local initiatives for rural development and development of productive areas, taking account of the need to protect ecosystems and conserve scarce resources.

Table 4: programmes linked to the good governance and rule of Law in Algeria- 2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Appui à la réforme de la Justice en Algérie	€15m	TA projects/programmes	Justice & Police
NIP 2002-2004	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie (2 phases)	€30m	TA projects/programmes	Other Infrastructure
NIP 2005-2006	ONG II	€10m	TA projects/programmes	Civil society & Human rights
NIP 2005-2006	ALGERIE: Appui à la Modernisation de la Police des Frontières (Police II)	€10m	TA projects/programmes	Justice & Police
NIP 2005-2006	Proximité rurale	€11m	TA projects/programmes	Agriculture

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

1.2.3 RSP 2002-2006

The European Commission pursues five objectives for the region.

- Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade zone a reality
- Develop regional infrastructures
- Promoting sustainability of Euro-Med integration
- Enhancing the rule of law and good governance
- Bringing the Partnership closer to the people

It has implemented regional programmes in several countries. Algeria benefited from some regional programmes in the fields of culture (Euro-Med heritage II & Euro-Med audiovisual), media and information society (EUMEDIS) and in economic research (FEMISE). That list is based on monitoring reports but there are other programmes in Algeria that may form part of a regional programme.

Table 5 : regional programmes that have been implemented in Algeria - 2002-2006

RIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
RIP 2002-2004	Euro-Med Audiovisual	€20m	TA projects/programmes	Culture
RIP 2002-2004	Euro-Med Heritage II	€30m	TA projects/programmes	Culture
RIP 2002-2004	EUMEDIS Euro-Mediterranean information society	€45m	TA projects/programmes	Communications.
RIP 2005-2006	FEMISE	€5m	TA projects/programmes	

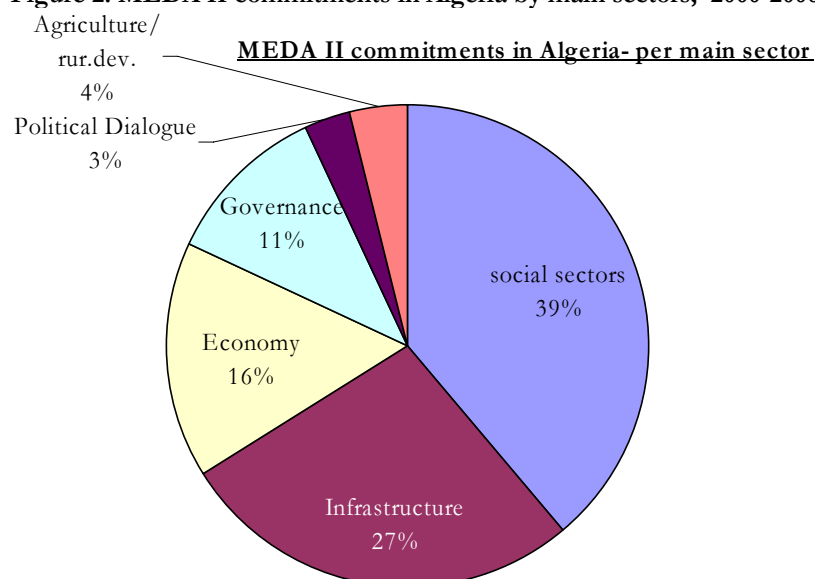
Source: RIP & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector", & monitoring report

1.3 Overview of the implemented interventions supported by the Commission in the country

Algeria receives only 6% of bilateral MEDA commitments (€m290,5).

The sector that has benefited most from MEDA assistance is the social sector, which accounts for 39% of commitments to Algeria. Nevertheless the main priorities²³ defined in the CSP 2002-2006 were linked to economic, trade and PSD reforms.

Figure 2: MEDA II commitments in Algeria by main sectors, 2000-2006

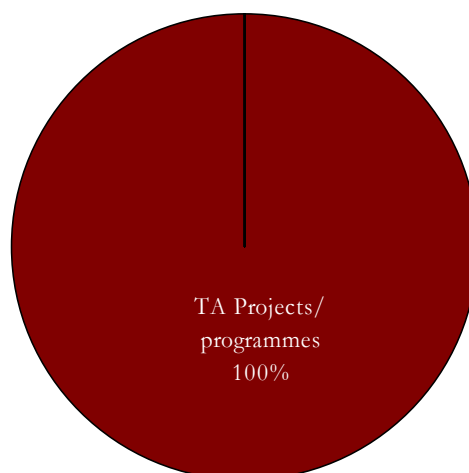


Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *deskphase report*

As Figure 3 illustrates, the instrument that has been most used for commitments to Algeria is the TA programme. There is also a programme agreed in 2005, which, although financed, has however not so far benefited from any commitments.

²³ See annex 2

Figure 3 : MEDA II commitments per instruments- in Algeria – 2000-2006

MEDA II commitments-per instruments

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *deskphase report*

Table 6 illustrates the number of projects implemented in each sector. The amounts taken into account are the budgets forecast in the NIPs. Compared with the two previous figures, the period between 2000 and 2002 is not taken into account.

Table 6 : Synthesis of the programmes envisaged in the NIPs (2002-2004 & 2005-2006), by main sectors and by instruments- in Algeria- 2002-2006.

Sector		Number	Amount (NIP)
Economy	NIP 2002-2004	1 ²⁴	€10m
	NIP 2005-2006	1	€35m
	Total	2	€45m
Social sectors	NIP 2002-2004	2 ²⁵	€25m
	NIP 2005-2006	1 ²⁶	?
	Total	3	€25m+?
Political Dialogue	NIP 2002-2004	1	€15m
	NIP 2005-2006	1 ²⁷	€10m
	Total	2	€25m
Infrastructure	NIP 2002-2004	1	€30m
	NIP 2005-2006	2	€40m
	Total	3	€70m

²⁴ This project is not in the inventory. Therefore, the instrument is not determined.

²⁵ One of the two programmes is not in the inventory. Therefore, the instrument is not determined.

²⁶ This project is not in the inventory. Therefore, the instrument is not determined. Moreover, the budget is not indicated in the NIP.

²⁷ This project is not in the inventory. Therefore, the instrument is not determined.

Governance	NIP 2002-2004	1	€15m
	NIP 2005-2006	2	€20m
	Total	3	€35m
Agriculture	NIP 2002-2004	1	€11m
Natural resources and environment	NIP 2002-2004	1	€5m

Table 7 illustrates the programmes implemented in Algeria during the period 2000-2006

Table 7: synthesis of the MEDAII commitments in Algeria - per sector from the inventory – 2000-2006

Sector	Source	Number	Amount (allocated)
Economy	Inventory 2000-2006	3	€47,277,978
Social sectors	Inventory 2000-2006	3	€ 112m
Political Dialogue	Inventory 2000-2006	1	€10m
Infrastructure	Inventory 2000-2006	5	€77m
Governance	Inventory 2000-2006	4	€33,181,426
Agriculture	Inventory 2000-2006	1	€11
Natural resources and environment	Inventory 2000-2006	1	0

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", annex 4-Inventory, *desk phase report*

1.4 Planned activities

1.4.1 CSP 2007-2013

The European Union has defined eight objectives in which it may intervene during the period 2007-2013.

- Political reforms in the fields of human rights, democracy, rule of law and good governance.
- Justice reform, migration management and the fight against organised crime, money laundering and terrorism with due respect to human rights.
- Economic diversification and development of conditions favourable to private investment, development of competitive companies, growth and reduction of unemployment.
- Development of conditions favourable to sustainable development.
- Development of education and training, youth, higher education and scientific research as basic elements in a knowledge-based society with reduced unemployment.
- Strengthening of social programmes, taking the budget into account.
- Goods and services: trade facilitation and exchange facilitation.
- Development of a transport system based on security and safety; strengthening of national, regional infrastructure and of their inter-connections with the European transport framework; development of the transport and energy sectors.

1.4.2 NIP 2007-2010

The NIP 2007-2013 provided for projects relating to three of the eight objectives of the CSP.

- Justice reform
 - *Justice II (€17m)*: this programme aims at reforming the prison system. The objective is to modernise the prison system, apply and introduce international rules relating to the

system in respect of conditions of detention and prevention of repeat offences, while favouring rehabilitation of prisoners into society.

- Economic growth and employment
 - *Appui aux PME/PMI et maîtrise des TICs, PME/PMI II (€40m)*: this programme aims at improving sustainably the competitiveness of Algerian companies on national, regional and international markets.
 - *Emploi (€24m)*: the project objective is to develop an efficient and good-quality public service in support of employment, capable of reconciling supply and demand.
 - *Diversification de l'économie (€25m)*: following the logical framework of the Association Agreement, the programme aims at supporting diversification of the economy, increasing non-hydrocarbon exports, targeting the tourism sector, agriculture and food industry and supporting innovation in the traditional and newer sectors.
 - *P3A II (€24m)*: the programme aims at furthering the success of the Partnership Agreement. The specific objective of the programme is support for the Algerian administration and all institutions involved in the implementation of the Association Agreement, bringing to the country expertise, technical assistance and working tools to help achieve the Agreement objectives.

- Strengthening of basic public services
 - *Higher education (€30m)*: the programme aims at improving the performance of the higher education system, strengthening research capacities and improving training.
 - *Health (€30m)*: the objective of the programme is to improve equity of access to quality healthcare based on sustainable financing aimed at developing the regulation mechanism and the organisation of the sector.
 - *Eau II: sanitation (€30m)*: the objective is to support the government's sanitation programme.

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Annexes

- List of persons met
- List of references
- Findings related to the grid of indicators

Annex 1: Algerian participation in international, regional treaties and organisations

Sphere	Organizations	Treaty
Political	Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) Arab League African Union UN Sub regional structure of the 5+5 Dialogue OSCE's partner NATO Mediterranean dialogue Community of Sahel and Saharan states IAEA	
Economic	World Bank IMF OPEC OAPEC WCO NEPAD	

Source: Source: European Commission, "Tunisia, Country Paper 2004"

Annex 2 : Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013

<i>Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013</i>										
Country/Region		Political Dialogue	Social Sectors	Economic Reforms, PSD, Trade	Agriculture	Governance	Infrastructure	Natural resources	Humanitarian	Other Multi-Sector
Algeria	BC 2000-01 CSP 2002-06 CSP 2007-13		P3 P5, P6	P1, P2 P1, P2 P3, P7		P4 P1, P2	P8	P3 P4		

Sources: Bon de commande Maghreb, CSP&NIP for all MEDA countries, NFP for WB&GS, RSP and RIP
P1=Priority area 1, P2= Priority area 2, P3= Priority area 3, etc.

Annex 3: Programmes implemented in Algeria for MEDA II

	Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
1	2000	MED/2000/003-355	Algérie	Réforme Télécommunications/ Services.postaux	Communications	TA projects/programmes	17,000,000	15,307,098	13,694,985
2	2000	MED/2000/003-356	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la modernisation de la police algérienne	Justice & police	TA projects/programmes	8,181,426	7,374,127	6,662,313
3	2001	MED/2001/003-284	Algérie	Appui au développement socio-économique local dans le Nord-Est de l'Algérie (Appui au filet social)	Social sector	TA projects/programmes	50,000,000	24,510,872	7,707,610
4	2001	MED/2001/003-286	Algérie	Appui à la mise à niveau du système de formation professionnelle en Algérie	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	45,000,000	9,851,827	3,625,548
5	2003	MED/2003/005-720	Algérie	Programme de modernisation et d'assistance aux réformes administratives	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	22,277,978	20,907,692	12,107,035
6	2003	MED/2003/004-194	Algérie	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie	Other Infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
7	2004	MED/2004/006-253	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Education	Education & Training	TA projects/programmes	17,000,000	15,456,261	5,821,837
8	2004	MED/2004/006-263	Algérie	Appui à la réforme de la Justice en Algérie	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	15,000,000	10,725,959	4,580,540
9	2004	MED/2004/006-091	Algérie	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie (DEC 4194)- Seconde Phase	Other Infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	14,000,000	3,499,115	29,565
10	2005	MED/2005/017-326	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des ressources en eau	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	20,000,000	9,501,000	1,900,200
11	2005	MED/2005/017-201	Algérie	ONG II	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	10,000,000	4,508,981	832,518
12	2005	MED/2005/017-331	Algérie	ALGERIE: Appui à la Modernisation de la Police des Frontières (Police II)	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	0	0	0

13	2006	MED/2006/ 018-087	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	Transport & storage	TA projects/programmes	20,000,000	0	0
14	2006	MED/2006/ 018-088	Algérie	Management de l'économie	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	20,000,000	9,604,500	1,920,900
15	2006	MED/2006/ 018-162	Algérie	Proximité rurale	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes	11,000,000	0	0
16	2006	MED/2006/ 018-163	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	10,000,000	0	0
17	2006	MED/2006/ 018-138	Algérie	Facilitation du Commerce	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	5,000,000	0	0
18	2004	MED/2004/ 006-215	Algérie	BEI-Traitement des déchets solides urbains	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	0	0	0

MEDA II Evaluation-Country Fiche: Egypt

2. Background country fiche: Egypt

2.1 Elements of background; major characteristics of the country

2.1.1 *Political¹ situation*

Egypt has a democratic, multi-party political system (according to the amended Constitution of 2006). The incumbent President, Hosni Mubarak, has been in office since 1981 and also rules the National Democratic Party (NDP), which is the majority party. The President used to be nominated by the People's Assembly, and on re-running for office may be re-elected for six years. He appoints the Cabinet of Ministers and military officials; promulgates laws; and concludes treaties. There are two Chambers: the People's Assembly (444 elected members plus 10 appointed by the President) and the Shura Council (262 members, 88 appointed by the President and 174 elected every three or six years).. The supreme executive organ is the government. The current Prime Minister is Ahmed Nazif and Cabinet members belong to the NDP. The focus of the current government programme is economic and social recovery. The opposition is limited; indeed, even though the 2005 election was the first ever multi-candidate presidential election, there were serious restrictions and the opposition parties are still financially and politically weak.

The judiciary system consists of Summary Tribunals, a Court of First Instance and seven Courts of Appeal. There is a Constitutional Court that is recognised as independent. However, the judiciary system is characterised by a lack of independence from the executive and by restrictions attributable to the State of Emergency. In general the Egyptian judicial system and legal code are derived from the French (Napoleonic) code. However, the Sharia and Islamic jurisprudence are the main sources of law for marriage and personal status. Nevertheless, the laws used for the civil code have a religious base. For example, as regards family questions apart from inheritance, different legislation applies to Muslims and non-Muslims. The degree of corruption is high in Egypt. Indeed since 2003 the country has fallen in the corruption index from 77th to 105th place², the second worst score in the MEDA countries. It has not yet signed the African Union Convention on preventing and combating corruption³ although the UN Convention against Corruption was ratified in 2004.

Egypt has ratified most of the major UN human rights conventions, but with restrictions. Egypt has a special and serious problem in relation to human rights, namely the State of Emergency declared in 1981. Most of the rights are guaranteed by the Constitution but restricted by the Emergency Law (for example, it is possible to circumvent the guarantee of fair and impartial trial; freedom of the press is limited, etc.). However, since 2003 the debate surrounding human rights has been intensified; the National Council for Human Rights was created in 2004 and some reforms have been carried out to improve the condition of women, and to investigate some acts of torture. But there remain essential reforms to be carried out in the area of press freedom (censorship is allowed under the State of Emergency), freedom to express opinions, and freedom of association. The UN Convention against torture has been ratified except for the protocol. Nevertheless torture is reported to be the biggest area of violation of human rights in Egypt even while the authorities are becoming stricter. Detention is another important issue. Under the State of Emergency, it is allowable to keep in detention for years people suspected of crime linked to the Emergency Law. Conditions of detention are very poor. The death penalty is allowed and is still applied. As far as working conditions are concerned, Egypt has ratified ILO⁴ Conventions on core labour standards and developments, and a plan to improve the condition of working children is taking place. Egypt is also a member of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

¹ The main information comes from the European Commission's documents : "The Commission staff working paper/ country report" and "the strategy paper 2007-2013"

² Transparency International, "corruption index 2003 and 2007", <http://www.transparency.org>, 07/04/2008

³ <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/List/African%20Convention%20on%20Combating%20Corruption.pdf>

⁴ International Labour Organization

The government adopts an ambivalent stance as regards Civil Society. On one hand it supports the creation of NGOs and facilitates their work, on the other hand it imposes restrictions on them. However, NGOs are allowed to undertake activities in a variety of areas as long as those areas are not related to political or human rights issues.

The status of women in Egypt remains characterised by discrimination. For example, violence against women is still widespread, 90% of women are still subject to female genital mutilation, women's political representation is very low, the illiteracy rate among women is more than 65%, and women represents only 30% of the total working population. However, some attempts are being made to promote the condition of women. A National Council for Women has been established to this end.

Egypt is well organised in relation to migration and its policy is well articulated. It is a transit country for migrants, and Egyptian migrants are increasingly coming to the EU. Illegal immigration is a national crime in Egypt. As far as asylum is concerned, the authorities have mandated the UNHCR to determine the refugee status of any asylum seeker.

Egypt is also extensively involved in the fight against terrorism. Since the notorious terrorist attack in Luxor, it has pursued violent terrorist groups. Its anti-terrorist forces cooperate with those of foreign countries.

Egypt is part of several international organisations⁵. It plays a strategic role in maintaining stability and peace in the region. It is one of the important actors in the Middle East Peace Process. However, it has differences with Sudan over the triangular areas that extend North and South around the 22nd Parallel. There are also serious conflicts with East African countries concerning rights relating to the River Nile.

2.1.2 Economic situation

- GDP growth

Egypt is a lower middle-income country (GDP per capita of \$1,432 in 2006). GDP growth has accelerated over the last years, reaching 6.8%⁶ in 2006, which is 2.8 percentage points higher than average GDP growth over the period 2000-2006 (4%)⁷. As for the different sectors, in 2002/2003 the most significant contribution was made by services (49%)⁸. Within the services, most growth is attributable to the Suez Canal (23%) and to the restaurant and hotel sectors (19%). The tourism sector is characterised by rapid growth rate which is expected to continue (9 million tourists in 2006 and a target of 14 million for 2011). Agriculture remains important with a contribution of 16% to GDP, but down from 26% in 1970⁹. The oil sector was characterised by declining output in 2003 but this was compensated for by rising oil prices and new gas resource discoveries.¹⁰

- Debt and Deficit

The government deficit is a major concern for the Egyptian economy. It had decreased as a result of the economic reform programme of the 1990s. Indeed, the Egyptian authorities significantly improved mobilisation of revenue and reduced expenditure so that in 1997-1998 the deficit was limited to 1% of GDP. Yet 8 years later the fiscal deficit reached almost 8% of GDP.¹¹ Subsidies, wages and interest

⁵ See annex 1.

⁶ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

⁷ ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDAII regulation », desk report table 2.2.1.a., March 2008

⁸ FEMISE, « The road ahead for Egypt », *Egypt country profile*, 2004

⁹ OCDE, "Egypt", *African Economic Outlook*, 2003

¹⁰ Commission staff, "Egypt", *European Neighbourhood Policy Country Report*, Commission staff working paper 02/03/2005, Brussels

¹¹ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

payments account for 75% of total government expenditure. Currently government spending is rising owing to high oil prices (current expenditure and subsidies). Since 2005 some reforms have been carried out to reduce the deficit. They included reforms of the tax system, pension system, health insurance, and fuel subsidies. In 2006 some results started to become visible.

The ratio of Gross Public Debt to GDP reached 114% in 2006.¹² The external debt of the country reached 30.3% of GDP.

- Inflation

The average inflation rate over the period 2000-2006 was 6.4%¹³. Following the reforms of 1990, the inflation rate had decreased to 2.6% by 2000. However during the period 2000-2006 it increased twofold owing to the depreciation of the Egyptian Pound in 2000 and 2003. In 2004, it reached a peak of 17.3% and was then reined back to 3.9% in 2006. Overall inflation has been volatile since 2000. In 2007 there was an increase to 11.3%. 2008 has witnessed a further increase, reaching 20.1%, the highest level since 1979. The origins of inflation are diverse and include an increase in centrally-controlled utility prices¹⁴, the outbreak of bird flu in February 2006 and the demand effects of economic growth.

The Central Bank of Egypt aims at introducing inflation targeting¹⁵ as a monetary policy regime. However it still has to meet the following preconditions: (i) accurate and timely measurement of price developments and (ii) fiscal dominance.

- Trade

Egypt is characterised by a large balance of trade deficit (11.2% in 2006 and 12.7% in 2007¹⁶), which however is compensated for by inflows in the tourist sector, remittances and foreign investment to the extent that the external current account balance is in surplus (1.6% in 2006¹⁷). The structure of the FDI has changed. Indeed, the oil and gas sector accounts now for only 30% of total FDI instead of 70% in the past. Greenfield investment is growing and accounts for 50% of all FDI. These changes should be favourable to job creation.

Egypt is involved in several international trade organisations and has signed several free-trade agreements¹⁸. The enlarged EU is Egypt's main single trading partner but Egypt trades more with the rest of the world than with the EU. Indeed in 2004 the rest of the world (led by the U.S.) accounted for 66% of its imports and 52.4% of exports in comparison with the EU that represented 26.6% and 34% respectively¹⁹. Since the entry into force of the AA, trade with the EU has increased (€11.6bn in 2004 and €16.3bn in 2006). The adoption of the Pan-Euro-Med Protocol will normally lead to better harmonisation of rules of origin that will facilitate trade and maybe lead to more trade with the EU.

The **MEDA-9** countries are not Egypt's main trading partners. Nevertheless they represented in 2004 7.4% of total Egyptian imports and 13.6% of exports²⁰. Egypt's signing of several free trade agreements with countries in the region, for example the Agadir Agreement and the Pan-Arab FTA, has stimulated Egyptian regional and international trade. Moreover, the Government has adopted an open and dynamic trade policy accompanied by substantial efforts to improve trade facilitation.

¹² ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDAII regulation », desk report table 2.2.1.a.,march 2008

¹³ ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDAII regulation », desk report table 2.2.1.a.,march 2008

¹⁴ It should be noted that this is a step adjustment towards efficient pricing that fuels inflation in the short run but stabilises it in the longer term.

¹⁵ The policy of the Central Bank consists in making public the inflation objective and then using its tools to converge on that objective.

¹⁶ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

¹⁷ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

¹⁸ See annex 1

¹⁹ ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation » *Desk Report*, April 2008, table 2.2.3.a

²⁰ ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation » *Desk Report*, April 2008, table 2.2.3.a

2.1.3 *Social situation*

The poverty rate in Egypt is still very high. Indeed, even if the social indicators have improved²¹, 23.3% (in 1995-96) of the population are living below the poverty line in the rural areas and 22.5% in the urban areas²². In 2002 the World Bank supported a poverty reduction strategy for Egypt. During the preparation of the strategy it was observed that poverty is mostly concentrated in Upper Egypt and that its features are similar to those in other Middle East countries. The growing poverty among the senior population will represent a problem when that group outgrows the youngest population group.

Unemployment is a major concern in Egypt. It reached 10.5% in 2006 although declined to 9% in 2007. The high unemployment rate is due to the fact that the population has grown faster than the supply of jobs. Moreover, underemployment is regarded as widespread. The public sector employed more than 30% of the total labour force in 2003, but much more is still needed for its efficient functioning. Unemployment affects all population groups, but in particular women and youth. Moreover, social security only covers 16% of the population and does not adequately reach the poorest. There is a considerable gap between market demand and supply of labour owing to poor basic education and an inadequate level of vocational training. Although the unemployment rate is high, there is high demand for qualified professionals who are not being provided by the public education system in Egypt.

There is progress in the education indicators and 15% of the budget is earmarked for education. Nevertheless, education quality is low and the sector suffers from a lack of efficient organisation. Technical vocational education and training is underdeveloped and is considered a “second string”.

Government spending on health has increased but more slowly than in the group of middle income countries. The current health service is considered financially unsustainable. Some reforms have been carried out but have not led to significant improvements. Therefore the government has decided to engage in comprehensive health sector reform.

2.1.4 *Cultural*

Islam is the State religion but the Constitution guarantees freedom of belief. However, even if proselytising and conversion to other religions are not punished, the Sharia prohibits conversion from Islam to Christianity and it is impossible to change one's religious status from Muslim to Christian in official documents. The Coptic community represents 10% of the population but they are not officially recognised as a minority. A small Jewish community exists, as do a few Baha'is.

2.1.5 *Environmental characteristics*

Since 2002 a 15-year national environmental plan is being implemented. It addresses the following priorities: water quality, air quality, solid waste management, desertification, management of land resources, protection of the marine environment and biodiversity, and biological safety. It defines the overall objectives of Egypt's environment policy.

2.2 **Overview of the European Commission's support to the country**²³

2.2.1 *Egyptian Government Policy*

In Egypt, there is a long-term (1997-2017) plan that defines the broad strategic orientation and encompasses the five-year plans. The current government strategy was defined in the 2000 programme and can be divided into three main areas: economic growth, economic and social development, and foreign policy.

²¹ Egypt is ranked 112 in a group of 177 countries according to the 2005 UNDP Development indicators; the HDI of Egypt has increased from 0.434 in 1975 to 0.708 in 2005). UNDP, <http://hdrstats.undp.org>, April 2008

²² ADE, « Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation » *Desk Report*, April 2008, table 2.3.1.a

²³ The main sources of this part are the strategic papers and NIPs of the European Commission.

- Economic growth (7%):

In order to achieve a growth rate of 7%, the Prime Minister has set out eight strategic priorities:

- Continued privatisation of public sector assets, entailing completion of the sale of public sector enterprises targeted for privatisation.
- Expansion and modernisation of infrastructure, a major programme of infrastructure development including building of schools and health centres, extension of energy networks, construction of power stations, roads and airports, modernisation of ports and upgrading of water and sanitation systems
- Savings and investment promotion
- Fiscal, monetary and financial sector reforms, which target stimulation of the stock market, reactivation of the bond market, creation of new financial intermediaries, and addressing of serious financial sector institutional and skill weaknesses.
- Bureaucratic and Industrial Modernisation, targeted on reform of the civil service.
- Natural and Human Resource development, targeting gas and human resources.
- Social reforms, aimed at improving access to medical care and water sanitation, improving public transport provision and continuing basic food subsidies.
- Continuation of “mega-projects”. Although not in the statement of September 2000, the European Commission nevertheless referred to it in its Country Strategy Paper as a clearly set out policy. It consists of massive projects such as, for instance, development of a second Nile Valley.

- Social and economic development

The Egyptian authorities have stressed the inseparability of economic and social development and identified three key policy objectives:

- Job creation
- Export led growth
- Education Reform

- Foreign policy objectives

- Trade issues: Egypt stressed its active role as a WTO member and intends to continue as such.
- Regional political issues: Egypt is seen as a serious party and as a constructive facilitator.
- Development cooperation: the government was preparing its plan, defining the Social Fund for Development as its preferred model for donor-funded social programming.

2.2.2 CSP 2002-2006

In the CSP 2002-2006, the European Commission defined three specific objectives for its support in Egypt.

- Promoting effective implementation of the EU-EGYPT Association Agreement
- Supporting the process of economic transition
- Supporting stability and sustainable and balanced socio-economic development.

Annex 2 illustrates the priorities to which the CSP envisages linking of the programme and action: economic reforms, PSD, trade, natural resources, social sectors and governance.

- Promoting the implementation of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement

Objective: “The EU seeks to assist Egyptian enterprises and institutions in meeting the challenge of increasingly competitive internal and external markets.”

Fields targeted:

- Support for trade enhancement: There are serious impediments to international trade. It is therefore necessary to support trade policy and customs reform and provide technical assistance for institution building, legislative and customs reform, and development of trade promotion instruments.
- Support for comprehensive restructuring of critical sectors: some sectors are vulnerable to global competition and technological changes. The EU experiment in restructuring heavy enterprises and textiles indicates that some temporary support is needed to ensure a sustainable transition.

Four programmes can be linked to that objective, two from the *NIP 2002-2004* and two from the *NIP 2005-2006*:

- The Trade Enhancement Programme (TEP) aimed at (i) upgrading the capacity of Egypt's External Trade Ministry to support the Egyptian export sector in the liberalised trade environment introduced by the Association Agreement and by other regional trade agreements, (ii) upgrading the efficiency of critical activities, the present performance of which constitutes a serious impediment to the expansion of trade between Egypt and the outside world, and (iii) assisting Egypt in introducing, implementing, and promoting necessary reforms and instruments linked to its international and bilateral trade options.
- Spinning and weaving industry reconstruction: a programme helping the Egyptian government to prepare and launch a substantial but strictly time-bound programme for restructuring the critically vulnerable and socially sensitive spinning and weaving sector.
- Technical assistance activities: a programme of support to Egyptian public entities concerned with the Association Agreement, involving preparation and implementation of legislative, administrative and institutional measures so as to reap the benefits of the Agreement in full measure.
- Sector reform facility: this programme aims at improving the quality of the framework of the private sector (services, legal framework, costs, fiscal consolidation, etc.).

Table 1: Programme linked to AA implementation in Egypt- 2002-2006- MEDA II commitments

NIP	Program	Amount (NIP)	Sector	Instrument
NIP 2002-2004	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A) and TEP B and TEP C	€60m	Government institutional Building	Technical assistance and Sector Budget Support
NIP 2002-2004	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	€80m	Economic institutional support	Sector Budget Support
NIP 2005-2006	“Support to the Association Agreement “ (SAA)	€25 m	Support to the AA	Twinning
NIP 2005-2006	Sector reform facility ²⁴	€15m	PSD	

Source: NIP & Inventory for the columns “Instrument” and “Sector”

- Support the process of economic transition

Objective: “it supports the transition from an inefficient command economy to an efficient and liberalised free market economy able to support sustainable growth and create employment”

Fields targeted:

- Human Resources Development: Egypt has to reform its system of post-secondary technical and vocational training so as to develop competitive industrial and services industries. It needs an outlet for the 600,000 new entrants to the labour market who cannot find jobs. It is a crosscutting priority.
- Financial and Investment Sector Reform: deficiencies in the existing public and private financial sector and the lack of financial intermediaries impede private sector growth. Although the reform has been agreed, its implementation is overdue. This sector needs substantial capacity strengthening.

²⁴ This programme is not in the inventory

- Adoption of an “Innovation Culture”. It is essential for Egypt to develop competitive products and services. There are several opportunities at regional and international levels to develop this field, depending on the authorities.

Six programmes were designed by the two NIPs 2002-2004 and 2005-2006:

- Technical and vocational training reform: this programme was intended to assist the government’s efforts to provide Egypt’s modernising economy with appropriate human resources by supporting the reform of key components in the TEVT system, in the context of coordinated and radical reform and rationalisation of the whole sector.
- Financial and Investment Sector Cooperation: The objective of the programme is to promote a more effective and relevant financial system by improving financial sector supervision, notably through Central Bank reform and through improving the financial sector’s responsiveness to the needs of savers and borrowers in a modernised economy.
- TEMPUS participation, including the Tempus IV programme: the extension of the programme aims at strengthening and deepening the whole fabric of relations between eligible countries through its emphasis on co-operation in higher education. It contributes to the achievement of the social and cultural goals of the Barcelona agreement.
- Support to the water sector: this programme aims at decentralising water system management and improving the management of water resources, by enhancing cost-efficiency and designing an institutional reform.
- Research, Development and Innovation: the objectives of the programme is to increase the participation of Egyptian researchers in European research and development projects, to provide job opportunities for all highly educated scientific and technical graduates and to improve Egypt’s image abroad as a competitive production centre for technologically advanced products.

Table 2 : Programme linked to support process in an economic transition in Egypt- 2002-2006- MEDA II commitments

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Sector	Instrument
NIP 2002-2004	Assistance to the Reform of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (TVET)	€33m	Education & Training	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2002-2004	Financial Investment and Sector Co-operation (FISC) - Rural Component +- social component +- FISC Financial	€52m	Agriculture + Private Sector Development + Economic institutional support	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2002-2004	Tempus programme ²⁵	€5.5m	Education & training	
NIP 2005-2006	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	€80m	Water supply & sanitation	Sector Budget Support
NIP 2005-2006	Research, development and innovation	€11m	Research & Development	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2005-2006	Tempus IV programme ²⁶	€12m	Education & training	

Source: NIP & Inventory for the columns “Instrument” and “Sector”

- Supporting stability and sustainable and balanced socio-economic development

Objective: “The objective is to match economic liberalisation with social and political reform, good governance, the rule of the law, the constructive involvement of civil society, and the protection of Egypt’s fragile environment”

²⁵ This programme is not in the inventory

²⁶ This programme is not in the inventory

Fields Targeted:

- Social and political stability: importance is given to the most deprived two regions of Egypt: South Sinai and Upper Egypt. The challenge in South Sinai is to manage rapid and unbalanced economic and population growth in an area of acute environmental sensitivity. In Upper Egypt, the challenge is poverty, which is higher than in other parts of the country.
- Support to social development and the development of Civil Society: despite the fact that Egypt is a lower-middle income country, one-quarter of the population live in poverty. Therefore support to health, basic education and to the most vulnerable groups is needed.
- Support to measures to protect Egypt's fragile marine and land environment. This is a crosscutting priority.

Five programmes were planned in the *NIPs 2002-2004 and 2005-2006*:

- Integrated local development of South Sinai: The programme aims at developing a new governorate framework to enable South Sinai to cover region-specific local development strategies. Attention will be given to the environmental question, the needs of the indigenous population and the development of sustainable, diversified and environmentally sustainable economic activities.
- Social development and Civil Society: the objective of the programme is to extend improved legal and social protection to the most vulnerable groups and to enhance the capacity of the non-governmental sector to contribute effectively to social development.
- Support to social reforms: the programme aims at improving the living standards of citizens, protecting the most vulnerable and developing comprehensive social policies to improve the quality of life.
- Reform of the health sector: this is a continuation of a previous programme. The core of this reform is implementation of the "Family Health Model". It consists of measures to improve quality and coverage through a comprehensive basic package of care. It aims at supporting comprehensive and integrated district and governorate health plans.
- Democratisation, human rights, Civil Society, and good governance: The programme aims at strengthening Civil Society's awareness through improvements in the conditions under which the media operate, strengthening of women's rights and participation, and effective guaranteeing of the rights of children and youth.

Table 3: Programme linked to stability and sustainable and balanced socio-economic development in Egypt- 2002-2006- MEDA II commitments

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Sector	Instrument
NIP 2002-2004	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	€20m	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2002-2004	South Sinai Regional Development Programme	€64 m	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2005-2006	Support to social reforms ²⁷	€15 m	Social sector	TA projects/ programmes
NIP 2005-2006	Support to health sector reform	€80m	Health	Sector Budget Support
NIP 2005-2006	Support in the field of Democratisation, Civil Society, Human Rights, and Good Governance	€5m	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/ programmes

Source: NIP & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

2.2.3 RSP 2002-2006

The European Commission pursued five objectives for the region:

²⁷ There is a "support to social development" in the inventory. However, because the name and the amount are not the same, it could be useful to check if it is the same program. If not, this program is not part of the inventory.

- Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade zone a reality
- Developing regional infrastructures
- Promoting sustainability of Euro-Med integration
- Enhancing the rule of the law and good governance
- Bringing the Partnership closer to the people

It has implemented regional programmes in several countries. Egypt benefited from some of them in the field of telecommunications (NATP II), culture (Euromed heritage II), media and the information society (EUMEDIS) and economic research (FEMISE II). This list is based on monitoring reports but there are other programmes in Egypt which may form part of the regional programme.

Table 4 regional programs that have been implemented in Egypt - 2002-2006

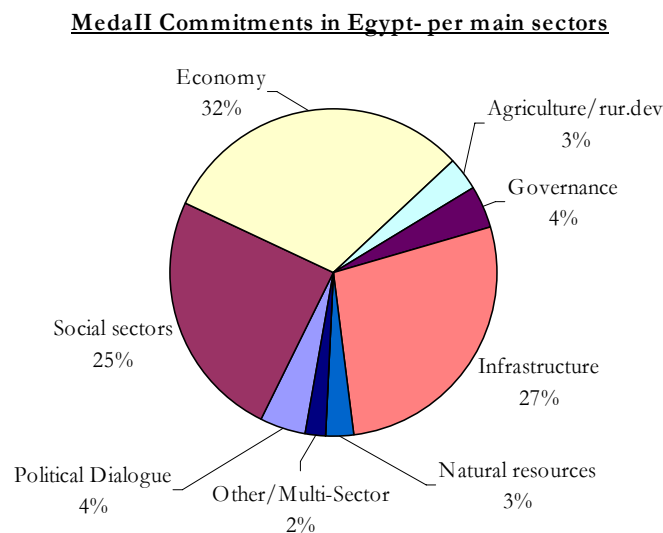
RIP	Programme	Amount (RIP)	Instrument	Sector
RIP 2002-2004	FEMISE II	€6.30m	TA projects/ programmes	Economic institutional support
RIP 2002-2004	Euro-Med Heritage II	€30m	TA projects/ programmes	Culture
RIP 2002-2004	EUMEDIS Euro- Mediterranean information society	€45m	TA projects/ programmes	Communications.
RIP 2002-2004	NATP II New Approaches to Telecommunications Policy	€2.15m	TA projects/ programmes	Communications

Source: RIP & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector" & Monitoring report

2.3 An Overview of the implemented interventions supported by the Commission in the country

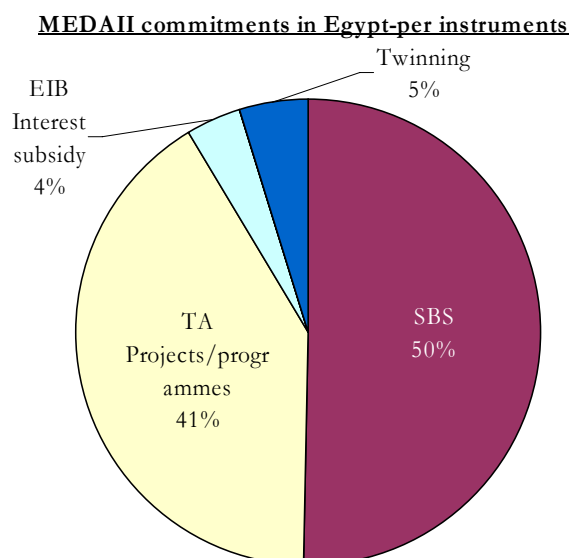
Egypt represents 11% of the total MEDA II commitments or €571,2m. Of those countries benefiting from MEDA II commitments, Egypt comes third (equivalent to Turkey).

Several sectors in Egypt have benefited from the support. As figure 1 illustrates, the three sectors that have been most supported by MEDA commitments are the economy, infrastructure and social sectors. The other supported sectors represent a much smaller part of total commitments.

Figure 1: MEDA II commitments in Egypt- per main sectors- 2000-2006

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *deskphase report*

Figure 2 shows that SBS represents 50% of total MEDA II commitments in the country. There is no GBS and the second most used instrument is the group of TA projects and programmes that represent 41% of total MEDA II commitments.

Figure 2: MEDA II commitments in Egypt – by instrument (2000-2006)

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *desk phase report*

Table 5 illustrates the programmes planned in Egypt under the two NIPs. Some programmes were forecast but are not in the inventory. The amounts are those stated in the NIP. In comparison to the two previous figures, the projects implemented between 2000 and 2002 have not been taken into account.

Table 5: Synthesis of the programmes forecasted by the NIPs (2002-2004 & 2005-2006), organised by main sectors and by instruments-in Egypt- 2002-2006.

Sector		Number	Amount (NIP)
Economy	NIP 2002-2004	4	€155m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	2	€140m
	NIP 2005-2006	1	€35m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
	Total	5	€190m
	<i>Of which Budget support</i>	2	€140m
Social sectors	NIP 2002-2004	2	€38.5m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
	NIP 2005-2006	3	€107m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	1	€80m
	Total	5	€146.5m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	1	€80m
Political Dialogue	NIP 2005-2006	1	€25m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
Infrastructure	NIP 2002-2004	1	€64m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
	NIP 2005-2006	1	€80m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	1	€80m
	Total	2	€144m
	<i>Of which Budget support</i>	1	€80m
Governance	NIP 2002-2004	1	€20m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
	NIP 2005-2006	1	€5m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
	Total	2	€25m
	<i>Of which Budget support</i>	0	0
Agriculture	NIP 2002-2004	1	€17m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0
Other/Multi-sector	NIP 2005-2006	1	€11m
	<i>Of which Budget Support</i>	0	0

Table 6 illustrates the programmes that were implemented during the period 2000-2006 under the MEDA II budget line. Some correspond to the NIP, , others , not.

Table 6: synthesis of the MEDAII commitments in Egypt - by sector from the inventory – 2000-2006

Sector	Source	Number	Amount (allocated)
Economy	Inventory 2000-2006	7	€178,7m
Social sectors	Inventory 2000-2006	3	€141m
Political Dialogue	Inventory 2000-2006	1	€25m
Infrastructure	Inventory 2000-2006	4	€156,7m
Governance	Inventory 2000-2006	2	€24,9m
Agriculture	Inventory 2000-2006	1	€17,9m
Natural resources and environment	Inventory 2000-2006	2	€15,9m
Other/Multi-sector	Inventory 2000-2006	3	€11,1m

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", annex 4-Inventory, desk phase report

2.4 Planned activities

2.4.1 CSP 2007-2013

The European Commission, in its CSP 2007-2013, has defined three key objectives:

- Supporting Egypt's reforms in the areas of democracy, human rights, good governance and justice.
- Developing the competitiveness and productivity of the Egyptian economy.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the development process with effective social, economic and environmental policies and better management of natural resources.

2.4.2 NIP 2007-2010

In the NIP 2007-2010, several programmes linked to the three objectives are presented.

- Supporting Egypt's reforms in the areas of democracy, human rights, good governance and justice
 - *Support for political development, decentralisation and promotion of good governance (€13m):* Given that the quality of governance in Egypt can be improved by increasing public accountability, transparency, appeal procedures and setting up of adequate mechanism to fight corruption, the programme aims at reforming the electoral process, modernising the local administrative system and developing the powers of the local councils, and modernising and developing the public services.
 - *Promotion and protection of human rights and involvement of Civil Society in protecting the environment (€17m):* this is a continuation of the "Human Rights, Civil Society and Good Governance" programme. It supports development and building-up of the capacity of institutions and NGOs, and implementation of policies and strategies to promote human rights in line with the relevant international instrument. It will also strengthen the capacity of Egyptian NGOs to promote and protect the environment.
 - *Support the modernisation of the administration of justice and enhancement of security (€10m):* this programme aims at supporting cooperation with Egyptian authorities in the fields of immigration, foreign and security policy, combating of terrorism and organised crime, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and, in particular, in institution-building and adaptation of the relevant regulatory frameworks.
- Developing the competitiveness and productivity of the Egyptian economy

- *Support for implementation of the Action Plan Programme (€220m)*: It aims at capacity-building and strengthening of institutions to facilitate implementation of reforms and commitments underpinning the different chapters of the Action Plan.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the development process
 - *Support for education reform (€120m)*: this programme aims at supporting the Government of Egypt's reform programme for primary, secondary and tertiary education. There remains some way to go to achieve the Millennium Goals.
 - *Public Health (€120m)*: this programme aims at supporting the Ministry's sector reforms over the next three years; the EU support will be based on the principles of human equity and social stability.
 - *Support investment in transportation, energy and environment sectors.(€58m)*: the EIB interest subsidy programme will provide support to the investment in infrastructure and to sustainable development of the different sectors of Egypt's economy and society.

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Annexes

- List of persons met
- List of references
- Findings related to the grid of indicators

Annex 1: Egypt participation in international, regional treaties and organisations

Sphere	Organisations	Treaty
Political	U.N. The Arab League The Organisation of Islamic Conference African Union. “Conclude a peace treaty with Israel” Interpol	U.N. Convention against corruption U.N. Convention against Transnational crime. Non-Proliferation Treaty Convention on the banning of the development, production, stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons. Signature Convention on Conventional Weapons UN Refugee Convention UN Rights of the Child Convention
Economic	WTO FMI World Bank	Association Agreements with the E.U. Pan-Arab FTA COMESA Agadir Agreement FTA with Turkey

Source: Source: European Commission, “Tunisia, Country Paper 2004”

Annex 2 : Priority areas in the MPCs’ national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013

<i>Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013</i>										
Country/Region		Political Dialogue	Social Sectors	Economic Reforms, PSD, Trade	Agriculture	Governance	Infrastructure	Natural resources	Humanitarian	Other Multi-Sector
Egypt	BC CSP 2002-06 CSP 2007-13		P2 P3	P1, P2 P1, P2		P3		P3		P3

Sources: Bon de commande Maghreb, CSP&NIP for all MEDA countries, NFP for WB&GS, RSP and RIP
P1=Priority area 1, P2= Priority area 2, P3= Priority area 3, etc.

Annex 3: Programmes implemented in Egypt under the MEDA II Regulation.

	Année decision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
1	2000	MED/2000/004-702	Egypt	Saint Katherine Protectorate Development Project	Natural resources & sustainable development	TA projects/programs	5,915,824	5,915,824	5,915,824
2	2002	MED/2002/004-955	Egypt	Assistance to the Reform of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (TVET)	Education & Training	TA projects/programs	33,000,000	15,434,554	5,748,947
3	2002	MED/2002/003-396	Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	20,000,000	18,911,867	15,737,124
4	2002	MED/2002/004-662	Egypt	Information activities Egypt 2002	Other multisector	TA projects/programs	46,488	46,488	46,488
5	2002	MED/2002/003-495	Egypt	Cultural activities Egypt 2002	Culture	TA projects/programs	42,000	42,000	42,000
6	2003	MED/2003/004-150	Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme B, TEP-B	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	39,700,000	39,689,715	39,653,829
7	2003	MED/2003/005-722	Egypt	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programs	19,909,000	19,278,560	13,496,649
8	2003	MED/2003/005-716	Egypt	Financial Investment and Sector Co-operation (FISC) - Rural Component	Agriculture	Sector Budget Support	17,910,875	17,678,559	12,307,890
9	2003	MED/2003/005-719	Egypt	Financial and Investment Sector Co-operation (FISC): social component	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	16,090,170	15,960,170	11,355,518
10	2003	MED/2003/005-714	Egypt	Trade Enhancement Programme - Technical Assistance for Customs Reform (TEP-C)	Private Sector Development	Sector Budget Support	5,993,348	5,691,883	4,758,623
11	2003	MED/2003/005-731	Egypt	Promotion of the Association Agreement EU-Egypt	Economic institutional support	Twinning	1,897,408	1,763,466	1,726,713
12	2004	MED/2004/006-223	Egypt	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	Economic institutional support	Sector Budget Support	80,000,000	79,836,617	59,955,893
13	2004	MED/2004/005-717	Egypt	South Sinai Regional Development Program	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programs	64,000,000	61,553,105	42,282,857
14	2004	MED/2004/006-224	Egypt	Financial and Investment Sector Cooperation- FISC Financial	Economic institutional support	Sector Budget Support	15,000,000	14,684,413	8,468,212

15	2005	MED/2005/017-543	Egypt	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	Water supply & sanitation	Sector Budget Support	80,000,000	78,820,165	60,514,103
16	2005	MED/2005/017-557	Egypt	“Support to the Association Agreement “ (SAA)	Support to the AA	Twinning	25,000,000	22,217,727	11,313,556
17	2005	MED/2005/017-203	Egypt	Support in the field of Democratisation, Civil Society, Human Rights, and Good Governance	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programs	5,000,000	4,189,824	1,419,386
18	2006	MED/2006/018-249	Egypt	Support to health sector reform	Health	Sector Budget Support	88,000,000	85,600,000	30,000,000
19	2006	MED/2006/018-253	Egypt	Support to social development	Social sector	TA projects/programs	20,000,000	198,920	119,352
20	2006	MED/2006/018-252	Egypt	Research, development and innovation	Research & Development	TA projects/programs	11,000,000	271,100	100,000
21	2000	MED/2000/003-394	Egypt	Subvention - BEI - National Drainage Programme	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	12,700,000	12,700,000	12,700,000
22	2002	MED/2002/004-928	Egypt	BEI - Station d'épuration des eaux usées ABOU RAWACH	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	0	0	0
23	2006	MED/2006/018-254	Egypt	EIB - Environmental Pollution Abatement Project (EPAP II)	Natural resources & sustainable development	EIB Interest subsidy	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

3. Background country fiche: Lebanon

3.1 Elements of background; major characteristics of the country

3.1.1 *Political situation*

Lebanon is a presidential republic. The political system is characterised by power sharing between religious confessions. Christians and Muslims are represented on a fifty-fifty basis. Traditionally, the President is a Christian Maronite and the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim. Currently there is no President in Lebanon. Indeed, since the end of the mandate of the previous President Emile Lahoud, the Parliament which elects the President has not achieved any agreement between the majority and the opposition. Executive power is shared by the President and the government (normally about 30 ministers).

The Parliament was elected in May 2005. Most politicians are not affiliated to a particular political party. Indeed, political life in Lebanon is highly personalised and the election of a member of Parliament depends on the contacts he had with his constituency.

The judicial system consists of civil courts, military courts, and the Court of Cassation. Each religious community and sub-community have their own religious courts which adjudicate on matters relating to personal status, property, marriage, divorce, inheritance and child custody according to religious law. The judicial system is characterised by a lack of human and technical resources that lead to procedural inefficiencies and backlog of cases. Moreover, even if the Constitution guarantees the independence of the system, judges are employees of the Ministry of Justice and under considerable administrative pressure. The reform of the system was a priority of the government in 2005 but all reform proposals were rejected by the Parliament. Lebanon was 99th in the corruption index in 2007²; corruption is widespread but Lebanon has not signed the UN convention against corruption.

The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, association and religion. As far as freedom of speech and of the press is concerned, it is respected by the authorities. Nevertheless, close scrutiny and censorship of books, journals, magazines and so on is applied. There is also strict censorship of texts or pictures that could cause inter-confessional tensions. The criticism of the presence of Syria in Lebanon is also strictly checked. Freedom of belief is guaranteed in Lebanon because, as every citizen must belong to a confessional group, there is a mosaic of religion in Lebanon. Freedom of assembly is subject to some restrictions. Indeed, the Ministry of Interior has to give its approval for the organisation of a rally and approval is not given consistently. As regards detention conditions, torture and the death penalty, Lebanon has signed or ratified none of the conventions, which is reported to be a major area of concern.

Women have some rights (right to vote, property) in Lebanon; but in practice there is still discrimination against women in the workplace. Moreover, citizenship is transmitted by the father and in Lebanon this can give rise to procreation of children with no nationality.

As regards Lebanon's foreign relations, it is recognised that the political and foreign agenda is highly influenced by Syria. In 2004 the UNSCR 1559³ Resolution addressed that situation, demanding the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon. The presence of Syria has been also criticised by the opposition inside Lebanon. In 2005 Syrian military forces left Lebanese territory under pressure from the international community. Syria had been in Lebanon since the civil war of 1975-1990 that divided the country between Christian and Muslim, and the Syrian issue continues to divide local political opinion.

Lebanon was ready to co-operate in the fight against terrorism. However, it was unable to freeze the assets of the Hezbollah and other terrorist groups and locate terrorist groups following the 2001 attacks. As regards Hezbollah, the situation of the Shebaa farms is the reason for acceptance of the movement.

¹ The main information comes from the European Commission's document : "the strategy paper 2007-2013"

² Transparency international, "Corruption index 2007",
http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2007

³ UN, <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/498/92/PDF/N0449892.pdf?OpenElement>

Indeed, Lebanon claimed its sovereignty on that 12 kilometre strip while Israel has assumed that it belongs to Syria and is thus part of the occupied Golan. The confrontation between Israel and the Hezbollah led to war during the summer 2006 that interrupted all efforts made since the assassination of the previous Prime Minister Hariri. Lebanon is also concerned by the situation of the 404,170 Palestinian⁴ refugees. This group is subject to general discrimination. They have almost no rights and are living in 12 overpopulated camps.

3.1.2 *Economic situation*⁵

- GDP growth

The military conflict and the blockade that followed during the summer in 2006 arrested GDP growth in that year. In 2005 the economic growth was characterised by the high importance of the tourism sector and modest development of the secondary sector⁶. The economy was already in reconstruction and was suffering from a lack of resources. For instance, the agricultural sector contributed only 6% as it suffered from low productivity due to a lack of resources. Nevertheless in 2006 but before the war the growth rate reached a high 7%. The tourism and export sectors were the motors of this expansion. The total direct cost of the reconstruction is estimated by the authorities as US\$2.8bn. In addition to that cost there is an indirect cost which is assumed to be considerably higher. The economy displayed certain resilience to the shock. But the slow recovery was already halted by the resignation of six ministers and the assassination of Minister Gamayel at the end of the fourth quarter. In general, the economy has not contracted but the growth rate was zero in 2006 compared to 3.7%⁷ on average over the period 2000-2006. Moreover the outlook for 2007 was surrounded by uncertainty, *inter alia* because the recovery of the two leading sectors – tourism and construction - depended on a revival of confidence.

- Debt, Deficit and Inflation.

The debt of Lebanon in 2006 was one of the highest in the world. Indeed, the GDP-to-debt ratio reached 179%. Moreover, the situation of the government was aggravated by the fact that it was facing large debt obligations in the short term. This situation was the subject of discussions between the government, Central Bank and commercial sector to find a solution.

The government deficit reached -6.8% in 2006. The impact of the 2006 summer conflict with Israel and the cumulative effects of past economic policies led to a severe fiscal crisis that was mitigated by pledged grants and loans. But after the conflict the situation still required intervention to improve the situation.

Inflation increased to 5.6% in 2006 from -0.7% in 2005, mainly owing to the drop in the US dollar against the Euro. Indeed, most resources are held in US dollars but more than 50% of Lebanon's imported foods come from Europe. The Lebanese currency is at parity with the US dollar.

- External Position

Lebanon is primarily an importing country which gives rise to a substantial trade deficit. However this deficit is mainly compensated for by remittances.

In 2006, despite the war, the balance of payments was in surplus owing to reconstruction aid, deposits by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and high net foreign investment. In terms of total merchandise volumes, imports and exports rose by 4.1% relative to 2005 and the trade deficit declined by 4.6% from US\$7.5bn to US\$7.2bn (32% of GDP).

Lebanon is one of the most open economies in the Arab world. It has signed the Association Agreement with the European Union and has also signed a bilateral agreement with the USA.

⁴ That was the situation in 2006. Approximately 45,000 Palestinians are not registered by the UNRWA

⁵ This section is mainly based on European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

⁶ Femise, "Liban", *Profil Pays*, novembre 2005

⁷ ADE, "Evaluation of the Council Regulation N° 2698/2000 (MEDA II) and its implementation", *Desk phase report*, table 2.2.1.a, april 2008, Louvain-la-Neuve

3.1.3 Social situation

Lebanon is characterised by a high unemployment rate that varies between 15% and 20% (after the 2006 summer war, it reached 20%). It primarily affected job seekers looking for their first job. Nevertheless, it is difficult to analyse the situation because there is a lack of statistical information.

Social security consists of two systems: one for civil servants and the military, and one for the private sector. Only 26% of workers are covered by a pension system. This system is to a limited extent complemented by NGOs but their actions are not broad enough and are not well targeted.

Education in Lebanon is a major challenge. Before the civil war of 1975-1990, the Lebanese educational system was one of the best in the region. Nevertheless, the civil war destroyed the system and the country saw the development of an alternative private system. Currently there is unequal access to education, a steadily declining enrolment rate at the university; many schools were destroyed and there are many displaced people. The need for education system reform is very urgent.

3.1.4 Cultural situation

Lebanon has no State religion; there is a mosaic of religions. To be recognised as a religion, a dogma and moral principles have to be submitted for governmental review to ensure that they do not contradict the Constitution or popular values. There are 18 officially-recognised religious groups.

3.1.5 Environmental characteristics

The major environmental concern is population pressure which is not well managed owing to inappropriate infrastructure. There are also problems concerning waste elimination and waste water.

3.2 Overview of the European Commission support to the country

3.2.1 Lebanon Government Policy⁸ (five year development plan 2000-2004)

The general thrust of the Five Year Development Plan is as follows:

- Improve social infrastructure and services
- Achieve balanced development by concentrating on less developed regions
- Improve the competitiveness of industry and agriculture.

The government aims to improve public facilities and services as it is seen as a way “to build a stronger competitive platform for Lebanese firms and people to compete in the world economy”. The Plan therefore presents several initiatives for improving the ability of businesses to compete, for which a budget was drawn up.

The second Harriri government (November 2000) also adopted a revised economic strategy aimed at tackling the backdrop of imbalances and structural economic weaknesses. It envisaged the following measures:

- Improving the legal, administrative and regulatory framework and reducing red tape.
- Opening up of trade through the Association Agreement, accession to WTO and to the Arab Free Trade Area, export promotion, reduction of tariffs and elimination of non-tariff barriers, and an open skies policy.
- Privatisation of electricity, water, telephone and airline authorities.
- Fiscal reform, concentrated on debt management, expenditure restraint and on alternative revenues such as VAT.
- Monetary and exchange rate stability.
- Reconstruction of South Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal in May 2000.

3.2.2 CSP 2002-2006

Four specific priorities have been defined by the European Commission for action:

⁸ This part is based on European Commission papers.

- *Support for the economic reform process* to ensure viable sustainable growth and development. This will focus on effective implementation of the Association Agreement. The EC will focus on policy measures to rebuild the decision-making capacity of institutions, improve regulatory frameworks, encourage best governance practices, and in the context of structural adjustment and fiscal reform ensure that improvements in the trade sector are complemented by economic stability.
- *Support for sustainable development and poverty alleviation*, including support for environmental protection. The EC will support development of a notional poverty reduction programme. It will also establish a comprehensive development policy to make social services available to all. The EC will also support action in the field of environmental improvement.
- *Support for human resource development*. The EC will support this programme by preparing measures for provision of education services aimed at enhancing re-education possibilities and vocational training for people suffering the consequences of privatisation. Higher education will also be supported.
- *Improving human rights*. The EC will give priority to the rule of law, to fair play and justice, and to individual human rights.

In order to achieve improvements in these areas, the EC has included several programmes in the NIPs 2002-2004 and 2005-2006.

- Development of the trade sector/ implementation of the Association Agreement/support for European Neighbourhood policy initiatives/ strengthening competitiveness of the private sector.

The NIP 2002-2004 provides for one programme linked to this priority area and the NIP 2005-2006 for two. One of the two programmes included in the NIP 2005-2006 is more linked to strengthening of the private sector:

- *Development of the trade sector (€45m)*: The aim of the programme is to facilitate application of the Association Agreement. It will therefore consist of support for modernisation of the legislative and regulatory framework and its harmonisation with that of the EU; establishment of suitable investment protection and promotion; provision of support to exporters seeking precise information on markets; and facilitating improvements in competitiveness. The NIP proposed a sector adjustment facility.
- *Support of European Neighbourhood policy initiatives (€10m)*: The general objective of the programme is the modernisation of the Lebanese Administration and the increase of its capacity effectiveness and accountability to meet its obligations under the Association Agreement.
- *Strengthening competitiveness of the private sector (€12m)*: the general objective is to contribute to the economic reforms in Lebanon with a view to balanced growth and creation of employment.

Table 1: list of Programmes from the NIP 2002-2004 and the NIP 2005-2006 that can be linked to the economic reforms objective – Lebanon- 2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	€45m	TA projects/ programmes	Support to the AA
NIP 2005-2006	SUPPORT TO REFORMS AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	€10m	TA projects/ programmes	Economic institutional support
	REINFORCEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY Afkar II (Priority 1. Support for ENP Initiatives)			Civil society & Human rights
	SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)			Justice & Police
NIP 2005-2006	REINFORCEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS (Priority 3.	€12m	TA projects/ programmes	Private Sector Development

	Strengthening Competitiveness of the Private Sector)			
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Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Integrated rural development programme for alleviating poverty

The NIP 2002-2004 provided for one programme linked to that objective.

- *Social and rural integrated development programme (€10m)*: this programme aimed at improving income levels in disadvantaged areas through a network of regional agricultural support centres managed by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with NGOs, delivering technical know-how on relevant agricultural and agro-industrial techniques.

Table 2: Programmes linked to the rural development objective from the NIP 2002-2004-Lebanon

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Projet de Développement Agricole	€10m	TA projects/programmes	Agriculture

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Support for human resources

The NIP 2002-2004 provided for one programme in the field of education and the NIP 2005-2006 two.

- *TEMPUS programme (€4m)*: the continuation of this programme aims to strengthen and deepen the whole fabric of relations between eligible countries through its emphasis on co-operation in higher education.
- *TEMPUS programme (€3m)*: this programme aims to provide assistance to the Lebanese higher education system and help its staff and students benefit from the globalisation of higher education.
- *Vocational and professional training (€2m)*: The general objective is to improve the quality and the quantity of skilled workers and professionals in the Lebanese market place. It will strengthen the educational establishments by improving training facilities and ensuring coherence between the demand for skilled labour and the training provided.

Table 3: Programmes linked to support for human resources from the NIP 2002-2004 and the NIP 2005-2006-Lebanon

NIP	Programme ⁹	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2005-2006	Tempus	€4m		Education and training
NIP 2002-2004	Tempus	€3m		Education and training
NIP 2005-2006	Vocational and professional training	€2m		Education and training

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

- Environmental protection

The NIP 2002-2004 provided for one programme linked to that objective and the NIP 2005-2006 similarly one programme.

- *Support for environmental protection (up to €22m)*: The programme aimed at improving the quality of the environment in Lebanon; strengthening the policy framework and national institutions concerned with environmental legislation and enforcement; strengthening capabilities in coastal zone management in order to reduce river, air and sea pollution; and assisting with the protection of natural sites.

⁹ Not all the programmes are in the inventory

- *Water reform and environment (€16m)*: The programme aimed at reforming the administration and management of the water sector to include the planning and preparation of water storage systems and distribution. It will also reform the local administrations' capacity to plan and manage small-sized solid waste and waste water treatment stations.

Table 4 Programmes linked to environmental protection from the NIP 2002-2004 and NIP 2005-2006 for Lebanon

NIP	Programme	Amount (NIP)	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Support for environmental protection ¹⁰	Up to € 22m		Natural resources
NIP 2005-2006	Set-up of water technical management tools (Priority 4. Water Reform and Environment)	€16m	TA projects/programmes	Water supply & sanitation

Source: NIPs & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector"

3.2.3 RSP 2002-2006

The European Commission pursues five objectives for the region.

- Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade zone a reality
- Developing regional infrastructures
- Promoting sustainability of Euro-Med integration
- Enhancing the rule of law and good governance
- Bringing the Partnership closer to the people

It has implemented regional programmes in several countries. Lebanon benefited from some regional programmes in the fields of culture (Euro-Med audiovisual), media and information society (EUMEDIS), economic research (FEMISE) and infrastructure (SMAPII). That list is based on monitoring reports and the RIPs 2002-2004 and 2005-2006 but there are other programmes in Lebanon that may form part of a regional programme.

Table 5 : Regional programmes implemented in Lebanon 2002-2006

RIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
RIP 2002-2004	Euro-Med Audiovisual	€20m	TA projects/programmes	Culture
RIP 2002-2004	SMAPII	€30m	TA projects/programmes	Natural resources
RIP 2002-2004	EUMEDIS Euro-Mediterranean information society	€45m	TA projects/programmes	Communications.
RIP 2005-2006	FEMISE	€5m	TA projects/programmes	

Source: RIP & Inventory for the columns "Instrument" and "Sector" & Monitoring report

3.3 Overview of the implemented interventions supported by the Commission in the country

Lebanon is the country that received least MEDA assistance. Indeed, it benefited from just 3% of total MEDA commitments (€131,2m). Figure 1 illustrates that the most favoured sector is the economy which corresponds to the first priority of the CSP¹¹.

¹⁰ The programme is not in the inventory

¹¹ See annex 2

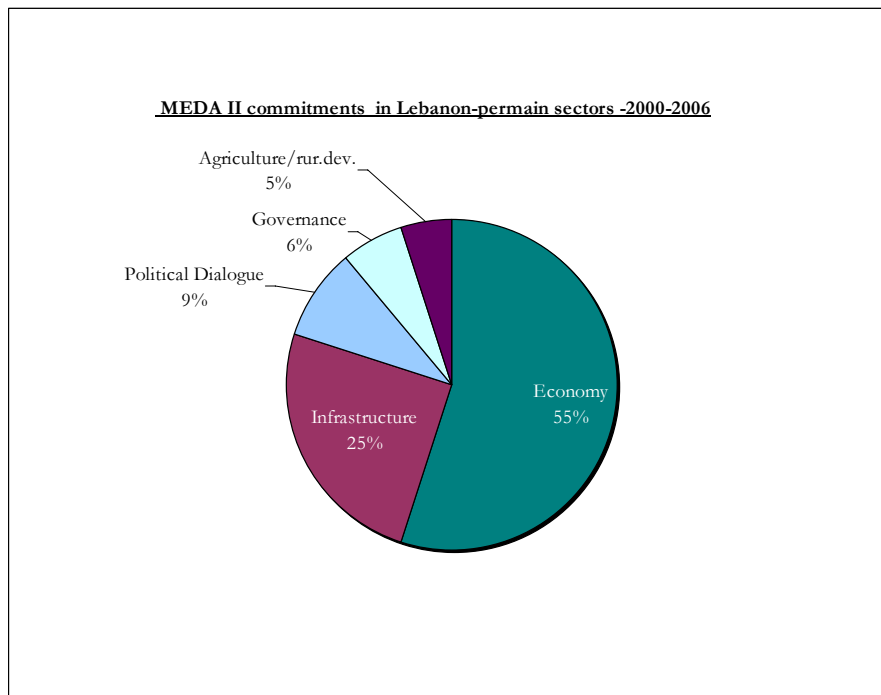
Figure 1: MEDA II commitments in Lebanon-per main sectors-2002-2006

Figure 2 illustrates that the TA instrument is the most used in the country. The NIP recommended that one programme make use of a sector facility adjustment, but this recommendation has not yet been taken up.

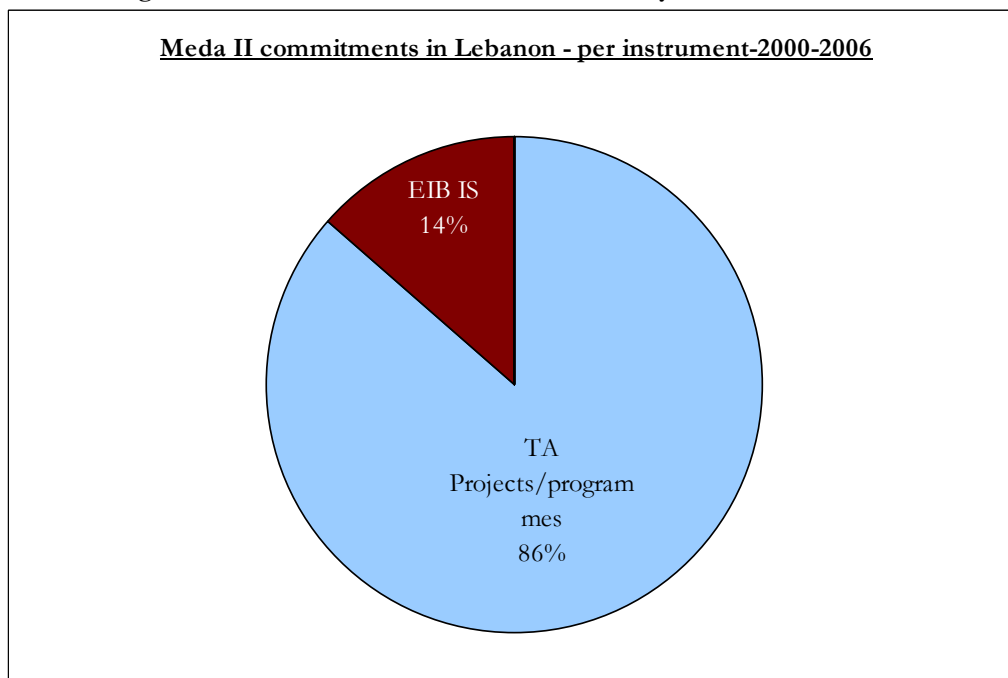
Figure 2: MEDA II commitments in Lebanon, by instrument 2002-2006

Table 6 illustrates the forecast programme for the period 2002-2006. Yet many components do not feature in the inventory. Therefore the exact position remains uncertain.

Table 6 : Synthesis of the programmes forecasted by the NIPs (2002-2004 & 2005-2006), organised by main sectors and by instruments, Lebanon 2002-2006.

Sector		Number	Amount (NIP)
Economy	NIP 2005-2006	2	€15,3m
Social sectors	NIP 2002-2004	1	€3m
	NIP 2005-2006	2	€6m
	Total	3	€9m
Political Dialogue	NIP 2002-2004	1	€45m
Infrastructure	NIP 2002-2004	0	0
	NIP 2005-2006	1	€16m
	Total	1	€16m
Governance	NIP 2005-2006	2	€6.66m
	Total	2	€6.66m
Agriculture	NIP 2002-2004	1	€10m
Natural resources and environment	NIP 2002-2004	1	up to €22m

Table 7 illustrates the programmes implemented during 2000-2006 as taken from the inventory. The differences between table 6 and table 7 are striking.

Table 7: synthesis of the MEDAII commitments in Lebanon - per sector from the inventory – 2000-2006

Sector	Source	Number	Amount (allocated) (€)
Economy	Inventory 2000-2006	6	71,1m
Social sectors	Inventory 2000-2006	0	0
Political Dialogue	Inventory 2000-2006	1	12,0m
Infrastructure	Inventory 2000-2006	4	33,0m
Governance	Inventory 2000-2006	3	8,0m
Agriculture	Inventory 2000-2006	1	7,1m

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Annexes

- List of persons met
- List of references
- Findings related to the grid of indicators

Annex 1: Lebanon participation in international, regional treaties and organisations

Sphere	Organisations	Agreements
Political	U.N. ILO Arab League Organisation of the Islamic Countries	
Economic	Applying for the WTO	Free trade agreement with Iraq

Source: Source: European Commission, "Tunisia, Country Paper 2004"

Annex 2 : Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013

<i>Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013</i>										
Country/Region		Political Dialogue	Social Sectors	Economic Reforms, PSD, Trade	Agriculture	Governance	Infrastructure	Natural resources	Humanitarian	Other Multi-Sector
Lebanon	BC CSP 2002-06 CSP 2007-13		P3	P1 P1, P2		P4		P2	P3	

Sources: Bon de commande Maghreb, CSP&NIP for all MEDA countries, NFP for WB&GS, RSP and RIP
P1=Priority area 1, P2= Priority area 2, P3= Priority area 3, etc.

Annex 3: Programmes implemented in Lebanon for MEDA II

	Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
1	2002	MED/2002/004-138	Liban	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	12,000,000	11,621,801	7,665,334
2	2003	MED/2003/005-636	Liban	Integrated SME support programme	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	16,025,374	15,934,475	11,228,738
3	2003	MED/2003/005-634	Liban	Strengthening quality management, capabilities and infrastructure in Lebanon	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	14,119,552	13,747,795	10,400,735
4	2003	MED/2003/005-715	Liban	Projet de Développement Agricole	Agriculture	TA projects/programmes	7,118,661	7,116,661	4,287,398
5	2003	MED/2003/005-729	Liban	Renforcement de la Société Civile libanaise	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	980,232	980,232	980,232
6	2004	MED/2004/006-220	Liban	Improvement of employability of young Palestinian refugees in Lebanon	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	4,000,000	3,990,149	3,849,898
7	2005	MED/2005/017-554	Liban	SUPPORT TO REFORMS AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	14,000,000	9,929,546	5,516,852
8	2005	MED/2005/017-212	Liban	EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT PROJECT (Priority 2. Support for knowledge economy)	Economic institutional support	TA projects/programmes	5,000,000	0	0
9	2005	MED/2005/017-556	Liban	SET UP OF WATER TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT TOOLS (Priority 4. Water Reform and Environment)	Water supply & sanitation	TA projects/programmes	5,000,000	197,855	118,713
10	2005	MED/2005/017-261	Liban	REINFORCEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY Afkar II (Priority 1. Support for ENP Initiatives)	Civil society & Human rights	TA projects/programmes	3,000,000	2,898,770	2,037,754
11	2006	MED/2006/018-303	Liban	REINFORCEMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS (Priority 3. Strengthening Competitiveness of the Private Sector)	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	18,000,000	0	0
12	2006	MED/2006/018-456	Liban	Reconstruction assistance facility	Other Infrastructure	TA projects/programmes	10,000,000	7,674,495	2,829,706
13	2006	MED/2006/018-301	Liban	SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	4,000,000	0	0
14	2004	MED/2004/006-217	Liban	BEI-Traitement des eaux usées Grand Beyrouth	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
15	2004	MED/2004/006-216	Liban	BEI-Modernisation et extension du système d'assainissement des eaux usées des agglomérations de Saïda et Sour au Liban Sud	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	8,000,000	8,000,000	0

MEDA II Evaluation-Country Fiche: Tunisia

4 Background country fiche: Tunisia

4.1 Elements of background; major characteristics of the country

4.1.1 *Political¹ situation*

Tunisia is a constitutional presidential republic. The current President, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, has been in power since 1987. He modified the Constitution by referendum so as to be allowed to be re-elected for the fourth time in 2004. He is also the head of the armed forces. There are two Chambers: the Chamber of Deputies (where a maximum of 80% of the seats can be held by one party and the members of which are elected by direct universal suffrage) and the Chamber of Counsellors (that holds its first meeting in 2005 and of which one-third of its members are elected by indirect suffrage by members of the parliament, mayors and town councillors, one-third elected by employers and trade associations, and the final one-third appointed by the President). The capacity of the Parliament to oppose government policies is limited. The principle of the separation of power is laid down in the Constitution. However, the President of the Republic has pre-eminence over legislative power.

The judiciary system, which is supposed to be independent of the two other powers, is strongly influenced by the Executive. This situation is reinforced by the fact that irrevocability has never been established and, therefore, magistrates can be transferred or removed at any moment. Reform of the judiciary is therefore one of the major challenges for the coming years. In Tunisia, corruption and abuse of influence are seriously punished by the law. However, the position of Tunisia in the corruption perception index has deteriorated since 2003 (from 39th to 61st)². It is now second of the MEDA countries in the Transparency International table³, following Jordan.

A major concern regarding Tunisian society is respect for human rights. Tunisia has ratified six core UN human rights conventions and their optional protocols with, however, the following exceptions: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, and the optional protocol to the Convention against Torture. The country has ratified all of the ILO⁴ fundamental Conventions. However, freedom of opinion, expression, publication and the press, even though they are guaranteed by the Constitution, are limited by government restrictions. Indeed, the right of associations depends on the Government, and this also applies to registration of local associations and foreign NGOs. The press and media are censored by the Government. Moreover, private means of communication are controlled by the authorities. As regarding torture, Tunisia has ratified the Convention but it is reported that acts of torture and other inhuman acts are practised and tolerated by the authorities.

As regards the situation of women, the labour law guarantees non-discrimination by gender in the workplace and lays down some specific rights for women. Nevertheless, as far as the family and private life are concerned, Islamic law or Sharia law is customarily applied and it restricts the rights of women. So there still exist differences in terms of rights between the sexes.

Tunisia plays an active role in the implementation of the objectives of the Barcelona process. The country is a member of several regional and international organizations⁵. It plays an active role in fighting international terrorism and is not involved in any territorial disputes.

¹ The main information comes from the European Commission documents : “The Commission staff working paper/ country report” and the “Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013”

² Transparency International, “Corruption perception index 2003 and 2007”, http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi, visited on 25/03/2008.

³ The Transparency International table is the corruption perception index.

⁴ International Labour Organisation

⁵ See Annex1.

In the area of migration, Tunisia collaborates with Italy in fighting illegal immigration into the EU. Because the conditions of migrants are far from comfortable and as there is a legal vacuum regarding the definition of asylum, Tunisia remains a transit country. The country has ratified several Conventions on Transnational Organised Crime and drugs. It also prohibits money laundering and supports international efforts to combat this malpractice.

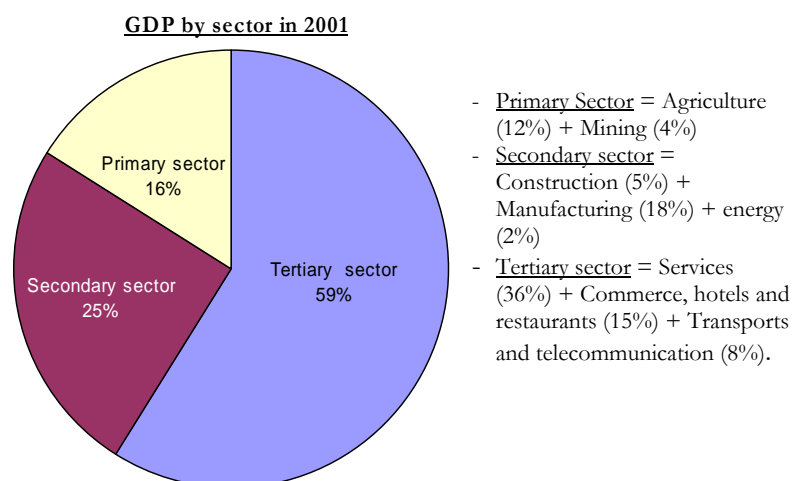
4.1.2 Economic situation

- GDP growth and sector growth.

In 2006, despite the difficult external context, Tunisia performed well in terms of growth. The average growth of Tunisia's economy during the period 2000-2006 was 4.6%; its volatility has been reduced and Tunisia is progressing in terms of transition towards a more open and sustainable economy. In 2006 Tunisian GDP growth remained high despite the increase in the price of oil and other basic commodities (it was expected to reach 5.8% in 2006)⁷. This reflects the stability of the macroeconomic framework and policies in Tunisia and illustrates that the reforms carried out during the 1980s were effective.

Figure 1 illustrates the share of the different sectors in GDP. The agricultural sector contributed 12% in 2001 which is less than in 1987 when it contributed 15%. Given that agriculture depends on weather conditions, the reduction in that sector's share reduced the variability of GDP growth. This fact, combined with the growing importance of services and manufacturing,⁸ encouraged Tunisia to sign its Association Agreement with the EU.

Figure 1: GDP By Sector in 2001 in Tunisia



Source: OECD, "Tunisia", *African Economy Outlook*, p313, 2003

- Debt and Deficit

The fiscal deficit stood at 3.2%⁹ in 2006 and remained virtually unchanged in comparison with 2005 owing to the improved flow of non-tax revenue. The objective of the government in terms of fiscal deficit is to stay within 3% but the current trend in the oil and basic commodity prices is having a negative impact on the budget.

Debt was reduced from 58.4% of GDP in 2005 to 54.5% in 2007¹⁰ owing to a sharp decrease in medium and long term external debt. The management of debt has consisted of increasing internal rather than

⁶ Voir desphase report , table 2.2.1.a : « Selected Economics Indicators, p.7

⁷ European Commission, "European Neighbourhood Policy : Economic Review of EU Neighbour Countries", *European Economy Occasional Paper*, number 30, June 2007, Brussels

⁸ FEMISE, "Tunisie", *Profil Pays*, décembre 2005

⁹ Ibid 7

¹⁰ Ibid 7

external indebtedness, promotion of FDI, conversion of debt into investment, and reducing short term debt¹¹.

- Inflation and exchange rate policy

Following a long period of decreasing inflation, the inflation rate increased from 2% in 2005 to 4.7% in 2006, forcing the central bank to raise its key interest rate by 25 basic points. This rise in inflation was driven by the prices of oil and basic commodities. It was expected to decrease in 2007 to 3.5%. The depreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate may also have contributed to inflation pressures.¹²

Maintaining Tunisian competitiveness has been the main objective of exchange rate policy in Tunisia since the abandonment of a fixed exchange rate. With the introduction of the Euro, monetary policy faced additional challenges in preparation for financial liberalisation.¹³

- Trade

As far as trade is concerned, Tunisia is targeting regional and global cooperation. Its first trading partner is the EU. Indeed, the EU-25 share of imports is 69,8% and Tunisian exports to the EU-25 represent some 83.3% of total imports in 2004. In short, Tunisia is the MEDA country with the highest rate of integration with the European economy. Its external position is characterised by a trade deficit largely offset by remittances and tourism expenditure, so that the current account deficit, notwithstanding increasing oil and basic commodity prices, remained sustainable and even in surplus if one excludes the effect of energy price increases. Tunisia aims at attracting more FDI so as to attain sustainable financing of its deficit but there remain some reforms to be carried through to achieve that objective.

Sub-regional trade with the Maghreb and the southern Mediterranean countries was, in 2002, very limited due to a lack of harmonisation of the legal national framework, insufficient exploitation of economic complementarities, application of different rules of origin and the embryonic state of the sub-regional free-trade agreement. The indicators in 2004 continued to reflect this situation. Indeed, the share of total imports from the Med 9 was 4.3% and the share of total Tunisian exports destined for the MED-9 was 1.2%¹⁴.

The **major challenges** for Tunisia remain unemployment of young people, access to credit, the poor quality of credit and a lack of private investment.

4.1.3 Social situation

The **unemployment** rate reached 14.6% of the adult population in 2005 and represents a major economic and social issue. Moreover the situation is critical for young graduates. While education has been a government priority there are not enough job opportunities to absorb the population of working age. Indeed, the unemployment rate for graduates has been increasing over the last decade. The public sector employs most graduates and cannot absorb more without endangering budgetary sustainability. Therefore job opportunities have to be created in other sectors. To stabilise the unemployment rate, Tunisia needs a growth rate of at least 6%, a level it has hardly ever achieved. A reorganisation of the labour market will be necessary to improve the situation for the population.

Tunisia has devoted much attention to the question of poverty. The reduction of hardcore poverty has been significant. Indeed, it fell from 22% in 1975 to 4.2% in 2000. Poverty remains higher in rural areas.

Education has been a major priority for the government. The Tunisian authorities have allocated substantial resources to raising the level and efficiency of education. Tunisia achieved the highest rate of primary school enrolment in the region. But in 2004 the literacy rate for the population was only 74.1%; consequently 26% of the population remain unable to read, women and rural areas being most affected.

¹¹ Ibid 8

¹² Ibid 7

¹³ Ibid 8

¹⁴ See table 2.21.3a of the "Deskphase report", p.11

The Tunisian health indicators have systematically improved. Indeed, life expectancy has reached the level of the more industrialised countries; infant, child and maternal mortality have been reduced. The Tunisian health care system provides free or subsidised healthcare to the lowest income groups; the remainder of the population is covered by social security. However this sector is affected by a lack of financing, the current resources are not used efficiently and the quality of care does not meet the expectations of the population. By 2002 it needed to be reformed in the interests of greater efficiency.

4.1.4 Cultural situation

The State religion of Tunisia is Islam. Nevertheless State affairs are in practice conducted on secular lines. There exists a small Jewish minority. As far as ethnic groups are concerned, Tunisia is homogeneous with two Berber and Amazigh minorities.

Tunisia is richly endowed with spectacular landscapes and a major historical heritage.

4.1.5 Environmental characteristics

In 2007 environmental protection and sustainable development became more pressing government priorities for the next five years. Indeed, the Tunisian authorities have earmarked more and more resources for those areas. Tunisia's main challenges of in these fields concern water quality, waste management, marine and coastal pollution, nature conservation and desertification. The development of tourism on the Tunisian coast and the increase in the urban population represent pressure on the Tunisian environment. Water is a major priority because it is scarce in the country. In that regard agriculture is a critical sector as it uses 85% of the water resources but accounts for only 12.9% of GDP.

4.2 Overview of the European Commission support to the country

4.2.1 CSP 2002-2006

In the CSP 2002-2006 the European Commission defined five objectives for its cooperation for the period 2002-2006, which therefore constitute its priorities for interventions in Tunisia.¹⁵ They were:

- Strengthening of good governance
- Liberalisation of external trade and South-South integration
- Economic reforms and strengthening of market economy institutions
- Modernisation of services and the economic infrastructure development
- Human resources empowerment and social protection.

The European Commission has implemented bilateral programmes directly linked to four of the five objectives. South-South integration, which entails continued facilitation of trade and the launch of liberalisation of key markets such as the financial sector, will be achieved through regional programmes or else through programmes in which it is a secondary priority. Besides those four components, it was decided to reinforce the FEMIP by adding activities favouring the private sector and cooperation with the partner countries.

- Good Governance

Objective: to develop an environment that corresponds to the needs of Tunisian society during its democratic and openness transition. It would entail more consultation between Civil Society and the private sector, guarantees of freedom of speech and association, and more guarantees for economic operators.

Fields targeted:

- The role of Civil Society: create a more open and diversified society
- Judiciary system reforms : improve the system's functioning, transparency and accessibility to the citizen
- The media: guarantee of freedom of speech.

¹⁵ See annex 2.

The NIP 2002-2004 provided for one programme in this area: modernisation of the judicial system. It will not directly affect the Civil Society and the other components of good governance. The programme aimed at enhancing the judiciary's capacities in respect of organisation, competence, transparency, and services to economic agents and the population. It was to consist of technical assistance, training, computer equipment and documentary funds.

Table 1: List of the programmes implemented linked to Good Governance in Tunisia -2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Modernisation du système judiciaire	€30m	TA projects/ programmes	Justice & Police

- Economic reforms and strengthening of market institutions.

Objective: creation of a favourable environment for modernisation of the economy. The Tunisian economy has to develop and attract more private investment so as to create more jobs and accelerate growth.

Fields targeted:

- Macroeconomic reforms
- Improved market signals
- Improving incentives for private investment
- Accelerated privatisation
- Improved judiciary framework and business environment
- Reduced administrative barriers
- Better analysis of the impact of socio-political-economic transition.

The NIPs 2002-2004 and 2004-2006 provided for four programmes linked to that objective (see table 2).

- FAS IV, aimed at boosting Tunisian competitiveness to help take full advantage of the free trade area with the EU.
- Support to the Association Agreement, with the objective of marshalling of expertise to promote harmonisation of the legislative and statutory framework of the internal market with the European standard. It would also strengthen the institutional framework needed to make this legislation effective.
- Industrial modernisation, to help companies adapt - and especially help small businesses achieve international competitiveness and respond appropriately to free trade area conditions - and to promote business creation.
- The last programme, SAF V, (from the NIP 2004-2006) aimed at continuing the reforms, keeping the free trade area with the EU in view.

Table 2 : List of the programmes linked to Economic reforms in Tunisia-2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Programme de transition économique (ajustement structurel-FAS IV)	€78m	General Budget Support	Macroeconomics
NIP 2002-2004	Programme d'accompagnement de l'Accord d'Association et des accords régionaux.	€15m	TA projects/ programmes	Support to the AA
NIP 2002-2004	Programme de modernisation industrielle	€50m	TA projects/ programmes	Private Sector Development
NIP2005-2006	SAFV	€70m		Trade

- Human resources enhancement and social protection

Objective: Preserving the social achievements and the constant concern for equity in relation to international competitiveness and integration with the European Union.

Fields targeted:

- Reduction of poverty
- Development of higher education
- Professional training
- Labour market problems and unemployment
- Social protection and its adaptation to changes in society.

NIPs 2002-2004 and 2005-2006 (see table 3):

- Modernisation of higher education has been carried out. Its purpose was to increase the efficiency of education and to improve training of working people.
- TEMPUS programme oriented to participation in the reform of higher education and development of exchanges between cultures.
- Vocational training programme, its purpose being to provide the Tunisian economy with a skilled labour force that meets employability criteria determined by economic operators' requirements and increased competition in a free trade area.
- Modernisation of secondary education, to improve the external and internal performance, efficiency and equity of both general and technical secondary education.

Table 3: Programmes linked to the human resources goal. In Tunisia -2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2002-2004	Programme de modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	€48m	Sector Budget Support	Education & Training
NIP 2002-2004 & NIP 2005-2006	TEMPUS	€2m par an		
NIP 2005-2006	Vocational training (MANFORM II)	€30m	Sector Budget Support	Education & Training
NIP 2005-2006	Secondary education	€30m	Sector Budget Support	Education & training

- Service modernisation and economic infrastructure development.

Objective: The development of services is important for competitiveness, job creation and attraction of foreign investment.

Fields Targeted:

- Development of the phone and mobile phone networks
- Modernisation of harbour management and shipping facilities
- Participation of private auxiliary services in the sanitation and water sector.

NIP 2005-2006 (see table 4): the European Commission decided to continue ONAS which is an EIB Interest Rebate. It supports investments under its new sanitation programme.

Table 4 : Programmes linked to Economic infrastructure in Tunisia – 2002-2006

NIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
NIP 2005-2006	ONAS IV	€10m	EIB Interest subsidy	Water supply & sanitation

4.2.2 RSP 2002-2006

The European Commission pursued five objectives for the region.

- Making the Euro-Med Free-Trade zone a reality
- Develop regional infrastructures
- Promoting sustainability of Euro-Med integration

- Enhancing the rule of law and good governance
- Bringing the Partnership closer to the people

It implemented regional programmes in several countries. Tunisia benefited from some regional programmes in the field of environment (SMAP), of culture (Euro-Med heritage II), of the media and the information society (EUMEDIS). That list is based on monitoring reports but there are other programmes in Tunisia that may form part of the regional programme.

Table 5 : Regional Programmes implemented in Tunisia 2002-2006

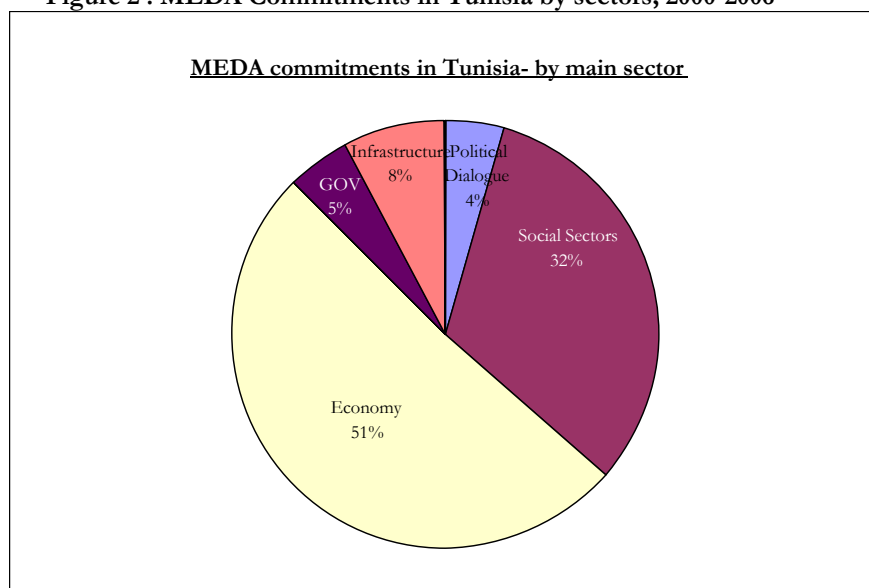
RIP	Programme	Amount	Instrument	Sector
RIP 2002-2004	SMAP	€30m	TA projects/ programmes	Natural resources & sustainable development
RIP 2002-2004	Euro-Med Heritage II	€30m	TA projects/ programmes	Culture
RIP 2002-2004	EUMEDIS Euro- Mediterranean information society	€45m	TA projects/ programmes	Communications.

4.3 Overview of the implemented interventions supported by the Commission

Tunisia accounts for 9% or €462,0m of total MEDA II commitments. It is the fifth largest beneficiary of the MEDA programme if regional commitments are excluded.

The five sectors that have been supported correspond to the five CSP objectives¹⁶. Economic reform attracted the most resources.

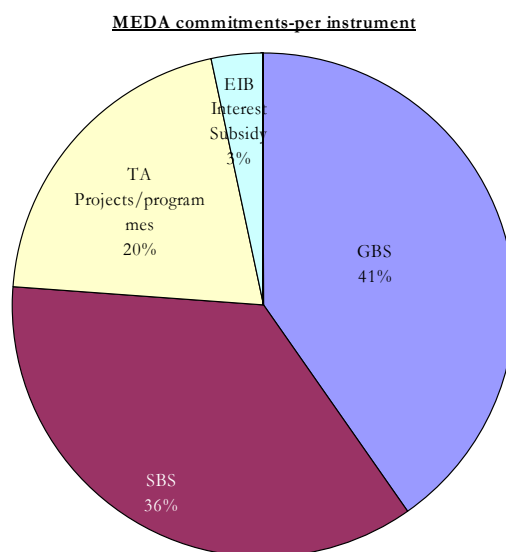
Figure 2 : MEDA Commitments in Tunisia by sectors, 2000-2006



Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *deskphase report*

As illustrated by the following chart, Budget Support has been the most used instrument in terms of commitments. Indeed, GBS and SBS represent 77% of total commitments in Tunisia.

¹⁶ Those objectives are: strengthening of good governance, liberalisation of external trade and South-South integration, economic reforms and strengthening of the market economy institutions, modernisation of services and the economic infrastructure development, and, finally, human resources empowerment and social protection

Figure 3 : MEDA commitments in Tunisia by instrument, 2000-2006

Source: ADE, "Evaluation of the MEDA II regulation", *deskphase report*

4.4 Planned activities

Strategy Paper 2007-2013

The EU's strategic priority objectives for Tunisia during the period 2007-2013¹⁷, taking account of the ENP policy, were the following:

1. Political reforms relating to democracy and human rights, the rule of law and sound institutional governance
2. Reform of the justice system, management of migration and asylum
3. Creation of favourable conditions for private investment
4. Creation of favourable conditions for sustainable development
5. Improvement of the education system so as to create a knowledge-based society
6. Consolidation of social programmes
7. Facilitation of trade in goods and services
8. Development of the infrastructure of the country

NIP 2007-2010

The programmes provided for in the NIP 2007-2010 can be divided into three themes:

- Economic Governance, competitiveness and convergence with the EU :
 - o *Economic Governance/Competitiveness I* (€50m): this programme aims at making the economy more competitive. It will focus on consolidating progress in macroeconomic and budgetary stabilisation, improving the business climate and enhancing the private sector, and restructuring and developing a competitive financial sector
 - o *Economic Governance/Competitiveness II* (€77m) : this programme is a continuation of the previous Economic Governance/Competitiveness I programme
 - o *2PA* (€30m): this programme aims at consolidating the progress made by the current P3A and at supporting the Policy Action Plan. It will provide Tunisia with the expertise, technical assistance and instruments necessary to achieve the objective of the programme.
 - o *Measures to facilitate trade* (€23m): the objective of this project is to facilitate access by Tunisian industrial goods to the European single market through (i) approximation with

¹⁷ European Commission, "Tunisia, Strategy paper 2007-2013 & National indicative programme 2007-2010", *European Neighbourhood and partnership instrument*

EU standards and rules, and (ii) institutional organisation and modernisation of the associated infrastructure on the basis of existing public and private structures, with a view to developing synergies, clarifying respective mandates and eliminating potential conflicts of interest.

- Improved graduate employability

- *Ensuring that education is relevant to employment and higher education* (€65m): the programme aims at ensuring better cohesion between the educational and training systems and the labour market.

- Sustainable development.

- *Environment-energy* (€43m): the programme will contribute to several objectives: (i) environmental upgrading of those firms, including hotels, which pollute most or which have a significant impact on the environment, (ii) implementation of the water resources strategy, (iii) integrated solid waste management, (iv) environmental awareness-raising campaigns, including involvement of NGOs, and (v) improvement to energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy sources.
- *Research-Innovation* (€12m): this TA programme will (i) provide back-up to the contact point for Community R&D programmes, (ii) support activities designed to modernise research administration, (iii) consolidate development of the mobility policy for researchers, (iv) promote technological innovation.

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Annexes

- List of persons met
- List of references
- Findings related to the grid of indicators

Annex 1: Tunisian participation in international, regional treaties and organisations

Sphere	Organizations	Treaty
Political	U.N. Arab League Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) Community of Sahel and Saharan States African Union Sub regional structure of the 5+5 Dialogue OSCE's partner	
Economic	IMF World Bank World Trade Organisation (WTO) World Customs Organisation (WCO) World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Bern Union African Development Bank	Agadir free trade agreement. Free-trade agreement with Turkey. Pan-European cumulation of rules of origin

Source: Source: European Commission, "Tunisia, Country Paper 2004"

Annex 2 : Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013

Priority areas in the MPCs' national and regional strategy papers 2000-2013										
Country/Region		Political Dialogue	Social Sectors	Economic Reforms, PSD, Trade	Agriculture	Governance	Infrastructure	Natural resources	Humanitarian	Other Multi-Sector
Tunisia	BC 2000-01 CSP 2002-06 CSP 2007-13		P5 P5, P6	P2, P3 P3		P1 P1, P2	P4 P7	P4		

Sources: Bon de commande Maghreb, CSP&NIP for all MEDA countries, NFP for WB&GS, RSP and RIP
P1=Priority area 1, P2= Priority area 2, P3= Priority area 3, etc.

Annex 3: Programmes implemented in Tunisia under MEDA II

	Année décision	No Décision	Zone géographique	Intitulé	Secteur	Instruments	Alloué (Euros)	Contracté	Payé
1	2000	MED/2000/003-352	Tunisia	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'éducation de base	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	39,794,475	39,794,475	39,798,654
2	2001	MED/2001/005-787	Tunisia	Appui aux médias tunisiens	Communications	TA projects/programmes	2,150,000	1,648,315	1,387,971
3	2002	MED/2002/003-350	Tunisia	Programme d'ajustement structurel (FAS-III)	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	67,104,470	67,104,470	67,104,470
4	2002	MED/2002/004-726	Tunisia	Programme de Modernisation Industrielle	Private Sector Development	TA projects/programmes	50,000,000	43,591,376	22,411,087
5	2002	MED/2002/005-050	Tunisia	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Support to the AA	TA projects/programmes	20,000,000	12,966,417	12,596,947
6	2002	MED/2002/003-353	Tunisia	Appui à la modernisation du secteur portuaire	Transport & storage	Sector Budget Support	17,814,358	17,814,358	17,814,358
7	2002	MED/2002/004-727	Tunisia	Activités culturelles et d'information locales 2002 de la Délégation de la CE Tunis	Culture	TA projects/programmes	120,469	120,469	120,469
8	2003	MED/2003/005-858	Tunisia	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	48,000,000	47,905,368	25,235,829
9	2003	MED/2003/006-015	Tunisia	Allocation globale 2004 - Délégation Tunisie	Other multisector	TA projects/programmes	413,104	413,104	413,104
10	2004	MED/2004/016-928	Tunisia	TUNISIE : Appui à la modernisation du système judiciaire	Justice & Police	TA projects/programmes	22,000,000	1,949,589	739,618
11	2005	MED/2005/017-322	Tunisia	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	Macroeconomics	General Budget Support	78,000,000	77,894,045	39,086,427

12	2005	MED/2005/017-210	Tunisia	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Enseignement secondaire en Tunisie	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	30,000,000	29,724,688	10,194,813
13	2006	MED/2006/018-438	Tunisia	Tunisie - Programme d'appui à la compétitivité (PAC I)	Economic institutional support	General Budget Support	41,000,000	0	0
14	2006	MED/2006/018-181	Tunisia	Programme d'appui au secteur de la formation professionnelle en Tunisie (MANFORM II)	Education & Training	Sector Budget Support	30,000,000	0	0
15	2000	MED/2000/003-349	Tunisia	BEI - Gestion des déchets solides: Bonification d'intérêts	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
16	2005	MED/2005/017-463	Tunisia	Bonification d'intérêt BEI - ONAS IV - Assainissement liquide	Water supply & sanitation	EIB Interest subsidy	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

Source: Annex 4 "Inventory of Commission's interventions in the Mediterranean Partner Countries", deskphase report.

Annex 10: List of persons met in Brussels and Luxembourg and during the field visits

Persons met in Brussels and Luxembourg		
Name	Institution	Position
André, Corinne	European Commission, DG Aidco, Governance, Human Rights, Democracy, Gender	Operations Quality Support
Atlan, Lionel	European Commission, DG Aidco, Geographical Coordination and Supervision for the Mediterranean and Middle-East	Head of Sector Horizontal Affairs
Caldarone, Maurizio	European Commission, DG Relex	Desk Cooperation Morocco
Créa, Antonino	European Commission, DG Aidco, Infrastructures Unit	Head of Sector
Dodini, Michaela	European Commission, DG Trade, Coordination of WTO, OECD, Trade Related Assistance, GATT, 133 Committee	Coordinator of WTO, OECD, Trade Related Assistance, GATT, 133 Committee, DG Trade.
Duynhouwer, Hans	European Commission, DG Aidco, Geographical Coordination and Supervision for the Mediterranean and Middle-East	Head of Unit
Grenier, Sandrine	Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network	Advocacy Director
Hennebert, Pierre	European Commission, DG Aidco, Governance, Human Rights, Democracy, Gender	Réforme de l'administration publique et décentralisation
Koistinen, Anne	European Commission, DG Relex, Human Rights and Democratisation	Policy Officer
Laloux, Jean-Christophe	European Investment Bank	Head of Division, Special Operations Division, European Neighbour & Partner Countries
Laurent, Martial		Independent consultant previously involved in the preparation of the BS interventions in Morocco
Montero Luque, Inmaculada	European Commission, DG Ecfm, Economic Affairs of Mediterranean Countries: Horizontal Aspects of Neighborhood Policy	Economist
Oriani Vieyra, Luca	European Commission, DG Aidco	Administrator, Macro-economic support Unit.
Riegel, Jean-Marc	European Commission, DG Aidco, Centralised Operations for Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle-East	Head of Sector, Energy

Persons met in Algeria		
Name	Institution	Position
Ahmed Ali, Mohand Ameziane	Ministère des Transports	Directeur du Programme d'Appui au Secteur des Transports
Aimene, Laziz	Ministère de la Justice	
Aouidef, Amar	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Gestionnaire de projets
Baylac, Josiane	Ambassade de France en Algérie, Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle	Attachée de Coopération, appui aux politiques publiques.
Belahda, Abdelhamid	Ministère du Commerce	Sous Directeur, Direction générale du commerce extérieur.
Belahhda, Abdelhamid	Ministère du Commerce, Direction Générale du Commerce Extérieur	Sous-Directeur
Bensenane, Djamel-Eddine	Agence de Développement Social	Directeur Général
Bertrand, Pierre-Yves	Ambassade de France en Algérie, Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle	Coopération décentralisée
Cassat, Denis	Agence Française de Développement	Directeur
de Bussy, Charlotte	CISP (Comitato Internazionale per la Sviluppo del Populi) ONG	Coordinatrice du projet "Citoyenneté et reconstrution de dialogue"
De Santana Correia, Joao	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Premier conseiller, chef des operations
Djebarni, Abdelhakim	Maghreb Leasing Algeria	Director
Djellab, Said	Ministère du Commerce	Directeur de la Règlementation et de l'Evaluatin du Commerce
Estupinan-Felipe, Luz	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Culture, Information/Communication, Société civile
Gassend, Max	Ministère des Transports - UAP	Team Leader du Programme d'Appui au Secteur des Transports
Georgeais, Philippe	Ambassade de France en Algérie, Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle	Chef de la Cooperation.
Guillaud, Agnès	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Chef section Equilibre socio-économique et Environnement - Formation
Hack, Olivier	Coopération Technique Allemande, GTZ	Conseiller technique
Harbe, Ms.	Agence de Développement Social - UAP	Chef d'équipe UAP
Khatal, Josef	Coopération Technique Allemande, GTZ	Conseiller technique principal
Koerner, Klaus	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Chef section Culture, Information/Communication, Société civile
Laredj, Amina Mounira	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Gestionnaire de projets
Maestro i Garcia, Jesus	Ambassade d'Espagne en Algérie	Coordinateur Général
Makki, Abdelhak	FOREM, Formation Nationale pour la Promotion de la Santé et du Développement de la Recherche	Directeur exécutif
Mourad, Ouagueni	Ministère de la Justice	

Rahmani, Mr.	Ministère de la Justice	Directeur national du projet Justice 1
Robbes-Masson, Charles	Ministère de la Justice - UAP	Chef d'équipe UAP
Scwaiger, Ingrid	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Chef section Appui a la transition économique
Varenne, Frédéric	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Alger	Chargé de projets,.Culture, Information/Communication, Société civile
Yahia, O. Aït	Ligue Algérienne pour la défense des Droits de l'Homme (LADDH)	Coordinateur

Persons met in Egypt		
Name	Institution	Position
Ahmed Ghanem, Mohamed Ahmed	Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation	Engineer Minister's Technical Office
Ahmed, Neveen	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Programme Manager, Economic & Institutional Reform
Badr, Ahmed	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Utilities and Economic Development Specialist
Baijot, Etienne	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	SMAP Programme
Barisonzi, Enrico	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Horizontal Issues Co-operation, Operations Section
Bayoumi, Gamal	Ministry of International cooperation, General Secretariat of Egyptian European Association Agreement	
Bellomo, Nicola	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Counsellor, Social Affairs Section
Darwish, Ahmed	Programme Support Unit – TEP A	Human Resources Expert
Davaux, Bertrand	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Head of the Contract and Finance Section
de Latour, Patrick	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Programme Manager, Trade Facilitation and Customs Reform,
Destexhe, Pierre	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Programme Manager , Health Sector Policy Support Programme
El Alfy, Mohamed	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development	Assistant Minister for International Cooperation
El Fegiery, Moataz	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Executive Director
El Shawarby, Halah	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Minister's Office	Human Resources Director
El Shazly, Ambassador Fathy	Ministry of International Cooperation	National Project director for UNDDP (demining north West coast) and for the Democratisation & Civil society programme (EU) , Programme monitoring Unit
Galbiati, Simona	UNDP	Programme director for the FGM programme
Ghazy, Dr. Faten	Ministry of Health	Policy advisor
Hegazy, Farid Dr.	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Task Manager Social, Rural affairs, NGO's and Civil Society
Helmy, Aziza	National Council for Childhood & Motherhood (NCCM)	Programme director of the Children at Risk Programme
Iskandar, Laila Rashed	Community and Institutional Development	Egypt Basic education program consultant for CIDA
Jaeger, Irene	GTZ	Technical assistance team for the Children at Risk Programme
Johansson, Karin	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Head of the Social and Rural Sector Operations

Khalifa, Dr. Abd El Kawi	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW)	Chairman
Khalifa, Dr. Essam A.	Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation	Minister's office Director for Research & Special studies
Krause, Gerhard	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	First secretary, Head of Economic Reform Section,
Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud Hussein	Ministry of Finance	First Undersecretary, Head of sector of Finance
Menendez Bonilla, Javier	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	First secretary, Social affairs, Environment and Higher Education
Morad, Dr. Tarek A.	Dutch Embassy	Deputy Head Economic & Development Cooperation
Mounir Rabei, Doaa	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	European Cooperation Sector
Mourad, Sherine	SPAN consultants	National coordinator for Monitoring & Evaluation at NCCM for the GEI
Nour El Din Hammed, Mohamed	Ministry of International Cooperation	General Director of EU Department
Rahel, Ashraf Yehya	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW)	Planning & Development
Raslan, Mamdouh	Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW)	Deputy Chairman
Rawley, James	UNDP	Resident Representative
Rizza, Graziella	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Technical Advisor , Programme Support in the field of Democratization, Human rights and Civil Society
Salem, Dalia	Project Administration Office of the Support to the Association Agreement Program	Deputy Director
Sokkar, Nermeen	Delegation of the European Commission to Egypt	Assistant to the Head of Economy Section
Warida, Dr. Mokhtar	Ministry of Health	Technical assistance

Persons met in Lebanon		
Name	Institution	Position
Al Asmar, Wadhi	Centre Libanais des Droits del'Homme	
Azziz, Joanna	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Barcelona Process, Euromed partnership
Berro, Ali	Minsitry of Economy & Trade	Director, Quality programme
Berro, Rafif	Minsitry of Economy & Trade	Head of Trade Information Centre
Berthelsen, Sven	UNRWA, Lebanon field office	Deputy Director
Christiaens, Peter	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Programme Officer
Dubois, Mia	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Programme Officer
El Hassan, Raya	Presidency of the Council of Minsters, Project Administration Office	Project Director
Ghorayeb, Youmna Chacar	Office of the Ministry of State for Administrative Reforms (OMSAR)	AFKAR Project Coordinator
Hager, Wolfgang	Presidency of the Council of Minsters, Project Administration Office	Senior Policy Advisor
Herlem, Martine	French Embassy in Lebanon	Attachée de coopération
Kabbani, Roula	Office of the Ministry of State for Administrative Reforms (OMSAR)	Programme Coordinator EU ARLA - Director of Operational Division
Laurent, Patrick	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Head of Delegation
Maalouf, Roger	Council for Reconstruction & Development	
Merhhebi, Farouk	Office of the Ministry of State for Administrative Reforms (OMSAR)	Solid Waste Management Expert
Miller, Michael	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Counsellor, Head of Section Politics, Economics, Trade, Press&Information
Mocci, Stefano	World Bank, Lebanon Country Office	Operations & Donor Coordination
Närvi, Jussi	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Premier Conseiller, Chef de Section Coopération
Ruiz Hiebra, Pablo	UNDP	Recovery Adviser
Siblini, Maha	Presidency of the Council of Minsters, Project Administration Office	Project Coordinator
Tonon, Daniela	Italian Embassy, Economic Affairs and Development Cooperation	First Secretary
Vitkova, Lenka	Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon	Programme Officer

Persons met in Tunisia		
Name	Institution	Position
Abedel Malek Sâaoudi,	Ministère des Finances	Directeur Général Ressources et Equilibres
Abel Khefi , 'Ahmed	Tunisie Leasing	Président
Ahmdi, Mohamed	Ministère des Finances	
Ben Ammae, Sabria Bnoui	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Ss-Directeur de la coopération Internationale (SMAP)
Ben Fraj, Mohamed	Ministère du Commerce et de l'Artisanat	Directeur/chargé de mission
Ben Lakhadar, Pr. Tahar	Ecole Supérieure Privée d'Ingénierie et de Technologies	Directeur Fondateur
Ben Mami, Mohamed Beji	Institut National du Patrimoine	Directeur Général
Ben Romdane Dhrif, Nawel	Ministère du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale	
Ben Yacouk, Jawel	Banque Centrale de Tunisie	
Bouden Romdhane, Najla	Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Technologie (MESRST)	Conseillère-coordinatrice du Programme d'Appui à la qualité
Boujdaï, Béchir	Centre Technique des Industries Mécaniques et Electriques	Président du Conseil d'Administration
Boussema, Rached	Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Technologie (MESRST)	Directeur Général de la rénovation universitaire
Buscosi, Giulia	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie	Environnement - Développement Rural
Como, Odoardo	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie, Appui Macroéconomique, Secteur Privé, Appui Institutionnel, Secteurs Sociaux	Premier Secrétaire
Dimassi, Jamil	Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Technologie (MESRST)	Responsable du système d'information,
Diop, Ndiamé	Banque Mondiale, Bureau à Tunis	Economiste principal, Chargé des relations avec la Tunisie
Felfel, Nabil	Banque Centrale de Tunisie	
Fki, Maher	Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie du Commerce et de l'Artisanat	Directeur Central des Affaires Economiques
Ghabri, Abdelaziz	Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Technologie (MESRST)	Président du BEPP
H'chicha, Saida	Coopération Economique et Commerciale	Directeur Général
Hamam, Karima	Direction générale de la concurrence	
Ismail, Anis	Agence Nationale pour la Gestion des Déchets Solides (ANGED)	Coordinateur METAP
Jaoua, Moez	Unité de Gestion de Projet - Programme d'Appui à l'Accord d'Association	Administrateur chargé de projets
Jenayah Soussi, Myriam	Agence Nationale pour la Gestion des Déchets Solides (ANGED)	Chargée de la coopération internationale
Lotfi, Ouhibi	Ministère des Finances	S/directeur des Etudes, Direction Générale des Ressources et Equilibres
Lyamouri, Abdelaziz	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie	Expert Développement Social et Education
Miladi, Mr.	Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie du Commerce et de l'Artisanat	Conseiller du Président

Mina, Massimo	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie	Premier Secrétaire
Mokkadem, Latifa	Ministère du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale	Chargée de mission
Mr. Mbdira	Premier Ministère	Chef de Cabinet du Ministre délégué auprès du 1er Ministre chargé de la fonction publique et du développement administrative
Nefeshih, Cyrilla	Agence Nationale pour la Gestion des Déchets Solides (ANGED)	Chargée de la coopération internationale
Noureddine Helal, Pr.Ahmed	Université de Sousse	Président
Obayashi, Natsuko	Banque Africaine de développement	Economiste supérieur
Ouibi, Walid	Agence Nationale pour la Gestion des Déchets Solides (ANGED)	Chargé de la coopération internationale
Philippe, Bernard	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie, Section Relations Politiques, Economiques, Commerciales, Culture, presse et Information	Premier Conseiller
Rekik, Mohamed	Banque Centrale de Tunisie	Directeur de la Supervision des banques et des dépôts
Ridha, Mejri	Conseil de la Concurrence	
Rmadi, Leila	Unité de Gestion de Projet - Programme d'Appui à l'Accord d'Association	Expert chargé de projets
Said, Faouzia	Ministère des Finances	Chef du Comité Général d'Administration du Budget de l'Etat
Saïd, Faouzia	Ministère des Finances	Chef du Comité Général d'Administration du Budget de l'Etat
Salah Lahsini, Mohamed	Premier Ministère	responsable composante simplification administrative FAS IV
Salowa, Zanga	Institut National du Patrimoine	Directeur de la Coopération
Sarsar, Kamel	Unité de Gestion de Projet - Programme d'Appui à l'Accord d'Association	Expert Administrateur de Projets
Seiderer Fabian	Délégation de la Commission européenne en Tunisie, Appui Macroéconomique, Secteur Privé	Conseiller Président de Jumelage
Sylvänne, Pirjo	Unité de Gestion de Projet - Programme d'Appui à l'Accord d'Association	Conseiller Résident de Jumelage, Banque de Financement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises
Turki, Skander	Banque Centrale de Tunisie	
Villa, Gianandrea	Délégation de la Commission européenne à Tunis, Société civile, ONG, Droits de l'homme	Chargé de programmes
Zambon, Diederick	Banque Européenne d'Investissement, Bureau de Tunis	Représentant en Tunisie
Zéribi, Lamia	Ministère du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale	

Annex 11: Field missions debriefing presentations



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Evaluation of the Council Regulation MEDA II and its implementation

Field mission to Algeria

Debriefing presentation, June 15, 2008
(revised)



*This document is designed as support to the oral presentation
and is not intended to be used separately*

Agenda



- 1. Institutions rencontrées**
- 2. Caractéristiques saillantes de l'appui
de la Commission en Algérie**
- 3. Principales informations**
- 4. Enjeux et perspectives**



1. Institutions rencontrées

- **Délégation de la Commission Européenne**
- **Ministère des Transports**
- **Ministère de la Justice**
- **Ministère du Commerce**
- **ONG FOREM**
- **Maghreb Leasing Algeria**
- **Coopération Allemande GTZ**
- **Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo del Populi (CISP)**
- **Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LADDH)**
- **Ministère de la Solidarité Nationale et de l'Emploi**
- **Agence de Développement Social**
- **Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle, Ambassade de France**
- **Coopération espagnole**
- **(AFD)**

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2. Caractéristiques saillantes de l'appui de la CE (MEDA 2)



2.1 Appui bilatéral

€ 290.5 mln ou 6% appui total MEDA II (hors régional)

- 6 secteurs: (engagements)
 - Secteurs sociaux (39%) (PADSEL, réforme de l'éducation, formation professionnelle)
 - Infrastructure (27%) (communication, réhabilitation, eau, transport)
 - Economie (16%) (MARA, AMECO, Commerce) (PME/PMI: Meda 1 + transition GoT + PME II en prép.)
 - Gouvernance (11%), (Justice, ONG)
 - Agriculture/développement rural (4%)
 - Dialogue de politique (3%)

Caractéristiques:

- Appui s'inscrit dans un contexte de refus de dialogue de politique par le partenaire mais de demande forte d'appuis techniques de qualité pour moderniser son économie et son administration.
- Les besoins du partenaire ne sont pas de nature financière
- Dans aucun des secteurs d'intervention le support de la CE (et même des bailleurs ne représente une partie importante du budget).
- Pas d'appui budgétaire (pas d'acceptation par le partenaire de la conditionnalité politique, pas de vérification des conditions d'éligibilité)
- Pas de jumelage (refus du partenaire)
- Gros programmes d'assistance technique (généralement une UAP pour gérer un important volet d'AT spécialisée)
- Interactions limitées avec activités des états membres.

2.2 Appui régional

- Géré principalement par Bruxelles, peu d'interaction avec la Délégation
- Peu d'interactions avec les partenaires locaux impliqués dans les programmes bilatéraux dans les mêmes secteurs

4



Main findings

Relevance

EQ1

To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?

- **Le processus de Barcelone constitue le cadre de référence des interventions de la Commission. C'est toutefois nominal dans la mesure où la ratification de l'AA est récente et où la politique de voisinage n'est pas acceptée.**
- **Les priorités nationales et sectorielles, et donc les demandes d'appuis du partenaire, ne semblent pas guidées prioritairement par le processus de Barcelone, sauf dans les domaines de l'appui aux secteurs productifs et au commerce**
- **Les interventions de la Commission sont clairement centrées sur le processus de Barcelone avec un effort important sur les aspects sociaux, société civile et justice police (aspects sécuritaires). Droits de l'homme accessoirement (à travers EIDHR).**
- **La CSP ancrée dans le processus de Barcelone et marquant le retour de la coopération de la Commission avec l'Algérie a un caractère plus politique que stratégique.**
- **Promotion de la coopération intra-régionale très limitée..**

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Main findings

Relevance

EQ2

To what extent are the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?

- **Niveau CSP: absence d'identification commune des besoins et déficit de dialogue**
- **Niveau NIP: diagnostic commun sur le choix des secteurs d'intervention**
- **Niveau interventions: divergences de vue sur l'analyse des besoins et la nature de l'appui à fournir**
 - **Commission identifie besoin de support au niveau de la formulation des stratégies et politiques sectorielles et d'alignement sur les modes de gouvernance et de gestion européens.**
 - **Partie algérienne estime avoir besoin de renforcement technique et de transferts de bonnes pratiques mais ne souhaite pas de dialogue sur les orientations (qui par ailleurs sont peu transparentes).**
- **Il en résulte des difficultés de mise en œuvre qui**
 - **Entraînent des retards considérables dans le démarrage des activités**
 - **Se résolvent par une réponse pragmatique aux demandes du partenaire et une réduction du poids des objectifs stratégiques initiaux.**

6



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ3

To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?

- Forte demande du partenaire pour un appui synchronisé avec le démantèlement prévu dans l'AA et mettant son secteur productif à même d'y faire face.
- A ce jour interventions de la Commission dans ce secteur ont surtout été des appuis aux petites et moyennes entreprises.
- Le développement d'un cadre favorable aux affaires, la facilitation commerciale, sont l'objet de programmes plus récents.
- La dominance de l'économie par le secteur des hydrocarbures reste massive et l'on ne perçoit pas de diversification significative.

En termes de résultats:

- Les effets attendus par les algériens du volet commercial de l'AA ne se matérialisent pas encore
- Globalement on ne perçoit pas d'amélioration sensible de la compétitivité et des performances du secteur privé.
- Les programmes d'appui aux PME/PMI semblent avoir amélioré la capacité des bénéficiaires à approcher le secteur financier (projets bancables, etc.)
- L'expérience de la BEI d'appuyer un groupe financier tunisien pour développer le secteur financier non bancaire (leasing notamment) en Algérie semble se dérouler très favorablement et produire des bénéfices réels pour le secteur des PME ⁷

Main findings



Effectiveness, impact

EQ4

To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?

- **Contexte**
 - Pauvreté importante dans un pays à ressources et revenus élevés.
 - Conséquence négative des années de terrorisme
 - Réduction de la population en dessous du seuil de pauvreté permise par la croissance économique, mais pas démontrée dans les statistiques.
 - Croissance de la population en âge d'activité et chômage important
- **Stratégie de la Commission**
 - Une approche axée sur des populations cibles (agriculture-proximité rurale, PADSEL) et sur l'éducation (éducation professionnelle).
 - En dehors de ces projets spécifiques pas de ciblage particulier sur les pauvres.
- **Les résultats**
 - Difficiles à apprécier: projets encore en phase de mise en œuvre.
 - Certains projets (enseignement professionnel) n'ont pu être menés avec l'ampleur envisagée

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Main findings



Effectiveness, impact

EQ5(1)

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

- **Contexte**

Dominé au niveau international par l' «après 2001», au niveau national par la situation sécuritaire.

Déficit en termes de droits humains

Activités de la société civile (ONG et associations) sous surveillance mais ouverture contrôlée en cours se traduisant par une expansion des ONG et une collaboration avec les autorités.

- **Appui de la Commission**

Objectif: consolider état de droit pour contribuer à paix et stabilité et à environnement propice à l'investissement.

- **Appui régional à la justice/police: axé sur lutte contre criminalité et terrorisme international**

- **Appui bilatéral justice et police: formation, équipement, accompagnement de réformes**

- **Appui aux droits de l'homme : conduit à travers EIDHR et avec des complémentarités des programmes MEDA (e.g. formation des policiers aux droits de l'homme)**

- **Appui à la participation de la société civile. Programmes ONG 1 (Meda I, appui direct) et ONG2 (via ADS): formation, capacity building et financement de projets (appels à propositions)**

Main findings



Effectiveness, impact

EQ5 (2)

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

- **Résultats**

- **Justice:**

- **programmes ont produit leurs outputs attendus au niveau des formation et des équipements;**

- **l'objectif de la Commission d'accompagner la mise en œuvre de réformes en termes d'organisation du système judiciaire n'a pas été atteint (double problème: refus de conditionnalité, rotation de l'assistance technique)**

- **Société civile:**

- **Renforcement de la capacité d'une sélection d'ONG/associations locales (dans différentes régions) à formuler et préparer des projets (vérifié par le taux et le niveau de réponse aux appels à propositions)**

- **Effet de cette amélioration de la capacité sur la population n'est pas mesuré ni perceptible à ce stade.**

- **Pas de ciblage particulier (par ex. dans les critères d'éligibilité des appels à proposition de ONG II) sur l'appui aux plus démunis et à leur capacité à se faire entendre**



Main findings

Effectiveness, efficiency

EQ6

To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?

- **Pas d'appui budgétaire en Algérie**
- **Pas de besoins de financement justifiant un appui budgétaire.**
- **Préférence très clairement exprimée par les partenaires d'un appui sous forme de programmes/projets d'AT de haut niveau. Principale raison: refus d'engager un dialogue de politique sur les réformes**
- **Pas d'évaluation des conditions d'éligibilité des finances publiques algériennes à bénéficier d'aide budgétaire.**

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Main findings

Relevance, effectiveness

EQ7

To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?

NB: Cet aspect était peu couvert par la mission de terrain Algérie, les interventions de ce thème ayant été sélectionnées dans d'autres pays.

- **Interventions de la Commission dans le secteur des infrastructures: Communications, transports, eau**
- **Gros programmes d'AT, appuis « soft »: régulation.**
- **Transports: vient de démarrer**
- **Peu d'interaction avec les programmes régionaux (cf. programme régional aviation et programme bilatéral).**

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Main findings



Cross cutting issues (gender, environment)

EQ8

To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?

- **Environnement**

Pas d'intervention spécifique (en dehors du projet eau)

Prise de conscience de la dimension dans le programme transport

- **Gender**

- **Mentionné dans tous les textes stratégiques mais peu d'application dans les projets, sauf ONG II où cela constitue un domaine de sélection des appels à proposition.**

- **Situation relativement favorable de l'Algérie en termes d'égalité des genres, y compris en ce qui concerne la rémunération. Code de la famille défavorable aux femmes mais non modifiable sans réforme constitutionnelle.**

- **Peu de participation des femmes dans la vie politique**

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Main findings



Sustainability, efficiency

EQ9

To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?

- **Généralement, non adressée au stade d'identification (pas de stratégie de sortie)**
- **Durabilité parfois assurée par le bénéficiaire. Ex: antennes régionales d'ONG II: leur viabilité est assurée le fait que l'ADS a ajouté à l'équipe de l'UAP des animateurs capables de prendre le relais, ce qui n'était pas prévu.**
- **Pas d'implication systématique de toutes les parties prenantes à tous les stades du projets (ex. programmes régionaux définis sans implication locale).**
- **Programmes régionaux (cf. environnement, Héritage) n'ont pas favorisé la prise de relai par les pays du Sud Méditerranéen qui n'y ont pas toujours trouvé leur place.**
- **Mise sur pied des UAP ne garantit pas la durabilité des interventions.**
- **BEI: action via le renforcement du secteur financier est un grand facteur de durabilité.**

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Main findings



3Cs

EQ10

To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?

- **Coordination fluide entre la CE et les Etats membres: Echange d'information réciproque, souci d'éviter des duplications.**
- **Coordination avec les MS connait des avancées (code de bonne conduite des bailleurs intervenant dans le secteur PME/PMI)**
- **Au niveau des actes cela reste plus limité. En dépit de l'association des états membres au PIN pas de construction commune des programmes.**
- **Pas de chef de file identifié par secteur, malgré forte demande des états membres.**
- **Importante valeur ajoutée des fonds CE gérés par la BEI. Facilité de capital à risque complète et renforce appuis PME.**

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Main findings



Efficiency

EQ11

To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?

- **Set up institutionnel peu approprié:**
 - **gros projets d'AT (20 mln € et plus) sensés déboursier en trois ans**
 - **dans la plupart des cas de forts retards dans la mise en œuvre réduisent encore cette durée et contraignent davantage la bonne exécution du programme.**
- **Du côté algérien appareil administratif a une capacité d'absorption limitée par rapport à la taille des programmes proposés**
- **Ces deux éléments ont contribué à des désengagements massifs**
- **Ces aspects de surdimensionnement avaient déjà été soulignés dans l'évaluation à mi parcours.**
- **Insuffisance quantitative et qualitative des ressources humaines à la Délégation n'a pas permis de tirer pleinement les bénéfices observés ailleurs à la suite de la déconcentration**
- **Implication limitée, voire nulle, des structures nationales dans les programmes régionaux.**
- **Des outils perçus comme très performants ailleurs (jumelage) ne peuvent pas être utilisés ici du fait du refus du partenaire**

Principaux acquis



- Retour de l'Union Européenne sur la scène politique
- (Valeur ajoutée attendue de l'aide européenne:
 - la qualité de l'AT
 - la crédibilité qu'elle confère)
- Mise en œuvre de l'AA
 - démantèlement tarifaire en cours mais lent
- Appuis aux entreprises PME/PMI, support BEI ont contribué à une professionnalisation du secteur privé
- Des micro-réalisations positives dans les domaines ONG, PME/PMI.

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Principaux enjeux et problèmes



- Pertinence de l'appui (à un pays riche) avec des dons?
Equilibre entre
 - Acheter des réformes politiques?
 - Répondre à une liste de demandes d'appuis techniques sans mise en cause des politiques?
- Caractère distortif de l'appui sous forme de subsides: équipements, FGAR
- Absence de réelle articulation avec les états membre sur
 - le périmètre respectif d'interventions
 - les instruments et conditionnalités

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Thanks

Evaluation of the Council Regulation MEDA II and its implementation

Field mission to Egypt

« Virtual » debriefing



*This document is designed as support to the oral presentation
and is not intended to be used separately*

Agenda



- 1. Institutions met**
- 2. Main characteristics of the
Commission support to Egypt**
- 3. Main findings**
- 4. Main achievements; key issues and
challenges**



1. Institutions met

- Delegation of the European Commission
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Health and Population
- Ministry of International Co-operation
- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
- Ministry of Housing Utilities and Urban Communities
- Programme Management Unit, Support Unit in the field of democratisation, Human Rights and Civil Society
- National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)
- Technical assistance team for the programme Children at Risk
- Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW)
- Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
- UNDP
- Dutch Embassy
- German Cooperation/GTZ
- CIDA
- SMAP programme
- Water Sector Reform Programme

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2. Main characteristics of the Commission support to Egypt



2.1 Bilateral support

(MEDA 2)

€572 mln or 11 % of total MEDA II support.

- Most important intervention sectors have been Economy (32%), Infrastructure (27%), Social sectors (25%)
- Budget support represents 50% of bilateral support
- Efforts in governance, HR, civil society
- No clear overall focus but spread

Main characteristics :

Difficulty to understand the partner' strategies

Water constraint, pollution, dependence on the Nile and potential tensions with upstream neighbours → challenge to growth

Low quality of public administration

Use of twinning and Taix

Uneven « institutional maturity » of partner to undertake dialogue and to own the intervention design, implementation and output: high in TEP, TVET and Water, limited in social sectors.

2.2 Regional support

Main interest for regional projects managed from Egypt (Regional Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy, SMAP); limited regional approach

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Main findings

Relevance

EQ1

To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?

- Priorities of CSP & NIP linked to the Barcelona process
- Focus set on the second (economic development) pillar; and substantial effort on third (social, civil society) pillar with special attention to « the development of a pluralistic democratic society based on respect of HR and the rule of law ». Dialogue on third pillar proved difficult and interventions more dilute and less intensive than on second pillar.

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Main findings

Relevance

EQ2

To what extent are the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?

- **Strategic level:**
 - **High demand and need for economic development** over social and political reform
 - **Governance and HR** are a top priority but **political dialogue** with the GoE is **difficult**
 - **Relations complicated by political agenda issues** (regional stability), possible competition btw the USA and Europe.
- **Intervention level:**
 - **Programmes, moving from TA to BS, fit into GoE priorities/reforms** (e.g. TEPs: modernisation of the economy, Infrastructure: urban environment and water management needs)
 - **Strong involvement / ownership of the partners** but with **complicated internal communication within the Government.**
 - As HR & Governance are very sensitive issues, some projects are co-financed and implemented through UNDP

6



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ3

To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?

- There is strong evidence that Egypt's trade competitiveness has improved, with rapidly rising exports and an increase in imports.
- The Government (Min Of Int Cooperation) has documented the benefits in terms of trade flows: Total growth of Egypt-EU trade in \$ from 2002 to 2006
 - Imports: 123%
 - Exports: 204%
- Independent surveys eg World Bank 2008, « Doing Business » show improvements to Egypt's performance:
 - 2007: position of Egypt No 152 (out of 178)
 - 2008: position of Egypt No 126 (out of 178) - rise of 26 places
- Whilst there is issue of attribution, it is clear that
 - the Commission had an important policy dialogue with Egypt (pillar 1) on these issue and devoted substantial resources in its cooperation programme
 - the successful TEP programmes have contributed to the reform process, and the technical assistance received has been highly regarded;

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ4

To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?

Context:

- Successful economic reforms led to improvement of Egypt relative position in the group of lower middle income countries and in the HDI ranking.
- Poverty remains widespread in urban and severe in rural areas.
- APAP driven by WB and UNDP, little participation of GoE

Commission support:

- From large social reform programmes to decentralised approach, more participatory:
 - Concentration of social reforms to the poorest regions (South, €15 mln)
 - Health sector: focus on « family health model » (€80 mln)
 - A specific project targeted to a vulnerable group: children at risk (€20 mln)
- Important emphasis on institutional building and management capacity of the administrations
- Interventions in the water sector aimed at improving the delivery of service in general rather than focusing on specific populations.
- Sensitive HR and governance interventions channelled through UNDP

8



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ4

To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?

Results

- Programs tend to lose their poverty reduction overall target when they get tangled, on the one hand, by implementation challenges & procedures, and, on the other hand, by political pressures and private sector needs. Example: TVET, one of the objective, increasing employment opportunities for non skilled labour, was lost due to implementation difficulties, difficult trade off between macro policy reforms and urgent needs at micro level, and the involvement of the private sector to create public private partnership.
- A perception remains in some parts of Egyptian society that economic liberalisation has led to increasing inequalities. A back-lash against privatisation has occurred.
- Yet privatisation remains a conditionality in some EC budget support to Egypt – is the rigid approach used in EC budget support appropriate, and consistent with overall EC thinking?
- For social sectors, strategy to work via large institutions permitted to benefit from stronger political support, but still social development issues were weakened by the pressure towards economic growth and globalisation challenges.
- Good results on a limited scale (e.g. improved access to quality education for rural girls, improved protection for girls against FGM)
- Overall impact on poverty reduction is difficult to assess

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ5

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

Context:

- Egypt ratified (with reservations) most HR convention but application is the implementation of the emergency law.
- Major concerns remain: treatment of opposition and minorities, torture, restricted scope of HR NGOs, control over the internet (though relatively free press)
- Civil society not involved in the development of the Anti Poverty Strategy
- EU/Egypt relationship regarded by Egyptian authorities as a government to government relationship of which civil society is not part.

EC Support

- EC support to social development and civil society (20mln €) focused on vulnerable and marginal groups (children at groups)
- Very little mention of HR related issues and civil society development in the country strategy or the NIP.
- Focus on capacity building of NCCM and NGOs
- Participation in UNDP (with NL and Dk) programme for law enforcement agents

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ5

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

Results: (likely contribution of EC, no possible attribution)

- Positive evolution mentioned in EC HR 2006 & 2007
- Creation of a National Council for Human Rights
- Ombuds service at the national council for women
- ENP Subcommittee on HR created (though not convened due to EU Parliament Resolution)
- Encouraging results of HR training with the judges (application, of international conventions)
- Positive results in access to education for girls in rural areas (participatory involvement of villages, comprehensive policy with other ministries and media)
- Nevertheless, expectations of HR organisations related to creation of dialogue and networks among MEDA partners and with benefit of MEDA umbrella were not fulfilled.

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Main findings

Effectiveness, efficiency

EQ6

To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?

This is an area of concern.

It is not evident that the EC has followed its eligibility criteria with respect to PFM;

It is difficult to confirm that a « credible programme » is in place to improve PFM; because:

- No PEFA has been undertaken to date;
- Regular monitoring by the Delegation was discontinued (it is understood that this was at the request of the Ambassador and based on the assumption that the World Bank was monitoring PFM);
- Parts of the matrix of conditionalities for budget support operations concern issues relevant to PFM, but until now the delegation has lacked the skill sets to maintain an effective dialogue re PMF (although this constraint is now being addressed with the recruitment of two economists).

In the water sector:

- BS well appreciated; allows national authorities to take appropriate decisions.
- BS proved relevant and overall sector improvement effective
- Traditional programme approach remains necessary

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Main findings

Relevance, effectiveness

EQ7

To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?

EC Support

- Intervention in infrastructure approximately 21% of total MEDA II commitments to Egypt, all in water and sanitation
- These interventions are « soft » support strengthening of institutional and managerial capacity of the administrations rather than hard capital structures
- Project objectives not meant to improve directly access to services for a targeted population but rather to improve the management (maintenance, budgetary sustainability) and the governance

Results:

- Implementation of expected measures usually led to the expected results.

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Main findings

Cross cutting issues (gender, environment)

EQ8

To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?

- Environment
 - No specific intervention in environment apart from the Regional SMAP
- Gender
 - CSP/NIP documents do not systematically include an analysis related to gender.
 - EC interventions have targeted specific groups which suffer from gender related problems: girls education and FGM (affects 95% of adult women, 50% of school age)

Results

- Awareness of environmental challenges strengthened
- Ownership of regional impacts are not evident. The modality (facility and calls for proposals requiring heavy documents) did not favour the integration of the activities and political goals of the beneficiary (Ministry of Environment marginally involved in selection and monitoring of interventions)
- Increased attention of gender issues in government policies
- Recent law criminalised FGM by medical staff

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Main findings

Sustainability, efficiency

EQ9

To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?

- TEP A shows good sustainability, with the Government of Egypt establishing a unit specifically to sustain the reform programme.
- Furthermore many of the reforms and process improvements for TEP A and C have generated structural benefits, and Egypt's improving trade performance and position in « Ease of Doing Business » surveys demonstrates successful implementation.
- It is too early to say in the case of the health programme
- No reference to future sustainability in TA programme documents.
- For some programmes sustainability is expected to be very different according to the component
 - Girl Friendly schools: salaries of teachers paid by GoE. Sustainability of maintenance of buildings and quality supervision is not guaranteed.
 - FGM free village: turning point reached in public opinion; likely sustainability if law enforcement can follow.
 - Questions about sustainability and capacity of NCCM after end of PMU.
- Overall, programmes designed within the framework of a national strategy supported by a majority of donors (e.g. TEP C, TEP A, Children, Water) face better because the beneficiary institutions capitalise on programmes outputs by other initiatives to sustain results.

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Main findings

3Cs

EQ10

To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?

- The TEP programmes were designed to be complementary to those implemented by USAID and demonstrate complementarity;
- In infrastructure (Water SBS): effective coordination between MS and Commission led to
 - Strong coherence and reinforcement of all donor financed actions
 - More consistency through a collective direction for the requested reforms
- « Declaration of Paris » principles supported. Basket fund approach operational in water sector (cf Improved Water and Waste Water Programme, IWSP)
- In the area of governance, close cooperation EC-UNDP making use of UNDP comparative advantage: 10 years of HDI reports and specialised HR reports on the Arab World.
- Specificity of donors' instruments imposes in some cases a non suitable mix of grants and loans.

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Main findings

Efficiency

EQ11

To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?

- The design of the budget support programmes does not reflect current EC practice, as presented in the Commission's SPSP Guidelines (including the 2003 version). For example:
 - There is no fixed and variable tranche – therefore in theory it was « all or nothing »;
 - The conditionalities have been rigidly established at programme design stage for each year of operation;
 - The programmes are heavily loaded with conditions (current thinking is that programmes should not be over-loaded);
 - Most concern process not outcome indicators.
- Many of the conditions contained in the matrix (eg for the Health SPSP) are difficult to understand in English and appear to be more difficult to understand in their Arabic translation;
- Delays in disbursement have occurred – even for the (successful) TEP B programme; and for Health (and Spinning and Weaving which was not evaluated under this programme)
- Twinning perceived as a most suitable instrument for capacity building in administrations; so far not open to private operators, an issue in utilities sector. 17

Main achievements



- TEP A, B and C have been a great success story, helped by a motivated client and well managed EC implementation. Describes as « alchemy », a number of factors came together to make this programme work very well. These included continuity of management in the delegation; clear procedures and consultation leading to effective joint management with the Government, and a well functioning project management unit.
- Trade data demonstrates improving trends in volume terms and Egypt is moving up the league tables for ease of conducting trade.
- The Twinning programmes under the Association Agreement are showing promise, in the less contentious areas such as transport safety, and with good preparation.
- Start of HR and governance programmes
- Major breakthrough in FGM village free programmes (public opinion, media attention, high political support, legal steps)

Main issues and challenges



- The budget support programmes may not meet eligibility criteria with respect to PFM (and potentially policy clarity);
- BS design does not reflect best EC practice, and is over-rigid, with a brittleness (like an iron bridge) that cannot flex to reflect evolving priorities and resources;
- In some cases the BS represents too small a share of national resources to facilitate an effective policy dialogue, and this may undermine its appropriateness.
- Although public administration is in progress, need for further administrative reform remains pregnant.
- Water needs (quality and availability) are increasing and remain crucial issues.
- Lack of means for follow up the DEC of EC funded interventions (particularly regional).
- Regional cooperation
 - not successful, mainly N-S
 - no accumulation of regional experience, very little or no intra regional cooperation

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Thanks

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Evaluation of the Council Regulation MEDA II and its implementation

Field mission to Lebanon

Virtual Debriefing presentation, June 25, 2008



*This document is designed as support to the oral presentation
and is not intended to be used separately*

Agenda



- 1. Institutions met**
- 2. Main characteristics of Commission support in Lebanon**
- 3. Main data**
- 4. Challenges and perspectives**



1. Institutions met

- European Commission Delegation
- Ministry for Administrative Reforms (OMSAR)
- Ministry of Economy and Trade
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Project Administration Office)
- Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)
- World Bank
- UNRWA
- French Embassy
- UNDP
- Italian Embassy

3

2. Main characteristics of the Commission support (MEDA 2)



2.1 Bilateral Support

€131m or 3% of the total MEDA commitments (including regional support)

- 7 sectors (commitments):
 - Economy (36.7%) (SME support, QUALEB I)
 - Humanitarian (21.3%) (RAF, Reconstruction)
 - Infrastructure (17.5%) (Water (EIB IS), Water management tools)
 - Political dialogue (9%) (Support to the AA)
 - Governance (6%) Civil society (Afkar I and II, Security and rule of law)
 - Rural development (5%)
 - Social sectors (3.8%) (Education)

Characteristics:

- Support inscribed in a fragile conflict / post-conflict environment : political uncertainties and security issues
- Strong financial needs but limited absorption capacity
- TA programmes (managed through the PAO or CDR) and Twinning
- Recent donor-GoL policy dialogue linked to the entry into force of the AA (April 06)

2.2 Regional support

- Mainly managed by Brussels, historically little interaction with the Delegation

4



Main findings

Relevance

EQ1

To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?

- **The Barcelona process constitutes the framework of Commission interventions. The interventions have been mostly centered on the 2nd pillar (shared prosperity) and to a lesser extent to the other 2 pillars.**
- **Due to the 2006 war with Israel, rehabilitation has also been the object of an important Commission support under MEDA II**
- **Initial progress on policy dialogue was slow due to political uncertainties on the government side. National priorities are not strongly driven by the Barcelona process**
- **The recent set up of the sub-committees within the framework of the AA and the Paris III pledges are promising**
- **Lebanon maintains close commercial links with Gulf States and Saudi Arabia; despite political situation it is trading with Syria; however limited inter-regional cooperation with MEDA states apart from Egypt & Jordan**

5



Main findings

Relevance

EQ2

To what extent are the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?

- **CSP & NIP: deficit in terms of policy dialogue**
 - **absence of a real government policy in Lebanon due to political crises and multiple changes of government**
 - **high degree of fragmentation and overlaps within the GoL (between and within institutions/ministries)**
- **Intervention level: ambitious programmes scaled back by the reality / beneficiaries not systematically involved in the design stage**
- **Lack of ownership of the partners mostly due to constraints on the GoL side:**
 - **weaknesses of the Ministries / public staffing constraints / lack of leadership within the GoL**
 - **absence of legal reforms due to the fact that the Parliament is not sitting**
- **There is a need for quick wins in Lebanon**

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ3

To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?

Background

- Entry into force of the Interim Association Agreement in 2003 (trade-related provisions)
- GoL willingness to increase their trade with the EU and to reach a minimum standard threshold both to have access to the EU market and for consumer protection
- Interventions supported SME development, legislative and regulatory framework, quality standards & certification
- Enabling environment strongly linked to peace and security

Results

- The positive outcomes of the AA have not yet materialised. Deterioration of the Lebanese exports to the EU over the period. The 2006 war also impacted on trade figures.
- Positive achievements in terms of quality accreditation and certification and successful capacity building of existing private and public bodies (Qualeb)
- Few positive results on the SAAP (fragmentation of the programme in a multitude of projects, poor design and implementation modalities complicated execution)



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ4

To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?

• Context

Important poverty/high disparities in a middle-income country

Palestinian refugees' situation remains acute (absence of employment, social protection and property rights)

Significant poverty amongst some Lebanese communities

• Commission strategy

Poverty tackled by other significant instruments (UNRWA)

Most programmes support an enabling environment rather than alleviation of poverty

Within MEDA 2, no specific targeting at poor people

• Results

Difficult to measure



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ5(1)

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

- **Context**

- **CSO**

Highly politicized & religious-based, Many small organisations / no networks

Most CSO are not yet very professionally run

CSOs are active –increasingly in the field of HR- and fewer restrictions on CSO than elsewhere in the region

- **Internal security situation**

Post-conflict situation

Regional conflicts impact on internal security systems and situation

- **HR : some improvements but still a low level of respect of HR. Legal position regarding HR due to clan-based family law norms (regarding domestic violence & property rights)**

- **Judiciary system: weak capacities / lack of independence / corruption / sensitive₉ area**



Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ5(1)

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

- **Support from the Commission**

- **CS support : to enhance CSOs' capacity. Supported NGOs projects in the field of rule of law, civil rights and dialogue between young people.**

Apart from specific interventions, CSOs are not involved in the interventions (design & impl)

- **Security and rule of law programme**

- **Results**

- **CS: early but encouraging signs regarding channeling of funds to CS through governmental bodies**

- **Security and rule of law: unrealistic project replaced by a crime investigation project**



Main findings

Effectiveness, efficiency

EQ6

To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?

- **No budget support under MEDA 2**
- **Willingness by the Commission to use the instrument under the ENP**
- **Eligibility conditions have not been assessed so far**
- **Hybrid support provided in the form of funding to an earmarked GoL account, with minimal EC control, but using EC procurement procedures / Unconventional approach that carries risks**
- **Capacity constraints in GoL may reduce the effectiveness (public procurement, staffing, skilled staff, policy reforms)**

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Main findings

Relevance, effectiveness

EQ7

To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?

NB: Aspect not covered in this mission. The interventions of this theme have been selected in other countries.

Commission interventions in the infrastructure sector: water (soft) and EIB interest subsidies in the water and sanitation area.

- **Potential role of the private sector depends on an appropriate regulatory structure and cost-recovery / users charges**
- **Funds diverted from public sector reforms to solid waste management at the municipality level**
- **Little interaction between bilateral and regional interventions in the water sector**

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Main findings

Cross cutting issues (gender, environment)

EQ8

To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?

- **Environment**

Solid waste management intervention at municipality level. No other specific intervention but growing needs.

- **Gender**

Cultural dimensions necessitate a sensitive approach to gender issues

Gender imbalances e.g. significant out-migration by men

Mentioned in EC strategic texts (CSP&NIPs) but little application in projects

Commission not particularly active in this area

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Main findings

Sustainability, efficiency

EQ9

To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?

- **Sustainability generally not addressed at the design stage (no exit strategy)**
- **TA measures have had limited effects in certain areas due to poor take-up by the GoL**
- **Weak public sector capacity (aged labour force and freeze on recruitments) undermines sustainability**
- **Some positive examples of sustainability (e.g. QUALEB)**
- **Use by GOL of UNDP as a recruitment agency is expensive, establishes two-tier public sector, may undermine morale in public sector and is not sustainable**
- **Extensive use of PMUs by donors is incompatible with Paris Declaration. Some similarities exist in PAOs (e.g. use of EC procurement procedures).**
- **Immature stakeholder engagement in the project cycle**
- **Ownership undermined by heavy EC procedures and inconsistent decision-making on both sides. The ECD is reported as more responsive since 2006.**

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Main findings

3Cs

EQ10

To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?

- **The scaling-up of aid (Paris III pledges) is increasing the complexity of donor coordination and lacks a donor coordination mechanism where the GoL has the driving seat**
- **Little competition among donors and willingness to cooperate**
- **Reluctance of the GoL to encourage donor coordination. Preference for bilateral negotiation.**
- **Recent improved donor coordination, mainly on the instigation of the Commission (thematic working groups) Ex: education sector: WB/EC programme in preparation**
- **Different levels of dialogue : political and operational : mutually supportive?**
- **Complementarity with the UNRWA**

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Main findings

Efficiency

EQ11

To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?

- **Slow disbursements and significant slippages in implementation**
 - **Conflict situation**
 - **Low absorption capacity**
 - **Lack of ownership and direction from above (several vacant directorate general posts)**
 - **Rigidity of EC procedures (closure of projects in full implementation)**
- **Political crises led to the cancellation of projects**
- **Others (including PAO projects) ran out of time and were cancelled**
- **Weak institutions**
- **Shortage of instruments / MEDA instruments not adapted to a post-conflict situation where quick wins are essential**
- **More supportive ECD since 2006**
- **Effectiveness of Twinning reduced by long preparation times and impact of conflict (FIAP). However, the commitment is higher than under classical TA programmes.**
- **FWC: beneficiaries have concerns about the quality of the experts**

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Main achievements



- AA signed and entered into force in 2006. The recent renewed Commission-GoL policy dialogue and setting-up of sub-committees is promising
- Some achievements in quality accreditation & certification and in SME development (assistance to export clusters)
- Capacity of some CSOs strengthened

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Main challenges



- Commission cooperation challenged by the difficult internal political and security situation
 - Multiple changes of government do not favour the establishment by the GoL of national priorities and therefore complicates policy dialogue with donors and the setting-up and implementation of donors' programmes
 - Ambitious programmes scaled down by reality

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Thanks

Evaluation of the Council Regulation MEDA II and its implementation

Field mission to Tunisia

Debriefing presentation, June 3, 2008



*This document is designed as support to the oral presentation
and is not intended to be used separately*

Agenda



- 1. Institutions rencontrées**
- 2. Caractéristiques saillantes de l'appui
de la Commission en Tunisie**
- 3. Principales informations**
- 4. Enjeux et perspectives**

1. Institutions rencontrées

- Déléation de la Commission Européenne
- MDCI Ministère du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale
- MESRST Ministère de l'Education Supérieure, de la Recherche Scientifique, et de la Technologie
- BEPP Bureau des Etudes, du Plan et de la Programmation du MESRST
- Université de Sousse
- UGP3A Unité de Gestion du Programme d'Appui à la Gestion du Programme d'Association
- MEDD Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
- UTICA Union Tunisienne des Industries, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat
- Ministère des Finances (Enseignement supérieur)
- Ministère du Commerce
- Ministère des Finances (Administration du budget. Ressources et Equilibres)
- Banque Mondiale
- Banque Africaine de Développement
- Banque Européenne d'Investissements
- Premier Ministre
- ANGED Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets Solides
- Institut National du Patrimoine

3

2. Caractéristiques saillantes de l'appui de la CE (MEDA 2)

2.1 Appui bilatéral

- € 492 mln ou 9% appui total MEDA II (hors régional)
- 5 secteurs: Economie (51%), Secteurs sociaux (32%) Infrastructure (8%), Gouvernance (5%), Dialogue de politique (4%)
- Appui budgétaire : 77% appui bilatéral

Caractéristiques:

- Renforcement des institutions et de leur gouvernance
- Dialogue de politique continu avec le Gouvernement et coordonné BM-ADB sur les grands réformes macro et complémentaire EC-BM (enseignement)
- Approche plus fragmentée dans les autres domaines.
- Apparemment peu d'interaction avec les états membres.

2.2 Appui régional

- Limité
- Peu d'interactions avec l'appui bilatéral

4

Main findings

Relevance

EQ1

To what extent have the Commission's interventions been designed in the framework of the objectives and principles of the Barcelona process and the rules of the MEDA II regulation?

- **Liens entre les appuis bilatéraux et régionaux et le processus de Barcelone**
 - **Processus de Barcelone appuyé principalement dans sa dimension économique (2ème pilier)**
 - **Caractéristique de l'approche: renforcer les liens de chaque pays avec l'UE et favoriser l'adoption de modes de gouvernance institutionnelle compatibles avec ceux de l'UE.**
 - **Objectif: contribuer de la sorte à un espace où les liens de chacun avec l'UE et le rapprochement des modèles institutionnels constitueront progressivement une plateforme d'intégration régionale (économique et fonctionnelle). Certains éléments vont dans ce sens: (ex. dissémination expérience tunisienne en matière concurrence).**
- **Maximisation de la coopération régionale: limitée**

5

Main findings

Relevance

EQ2

To what extent are the Commission's bilateral and regional strategies and supported programmes reflecting the priorities and the needs of the MPC and to what extent are they locally and regionally owned?

- **Forte capacité du gouvernement Tunisien à définir et transformer en action politique ses objectifs généraux et sectoriels**
- **Facteur d'appropriation très clair et très forte capacité d'absorption des bénéficiaires (mise en place des outils, (CDMT, observatoires), gestion, évaluation (par ex. processus d'évaluation dans l'enseignement supérieur)**
- **Facteur qui rend parfois difficile l'inclusion de réformes non prévues dans le programme gouvernemental ou allant plus loin (ex. CDMT, pression pour la réforme du secteur bancaire, ..)**
- **Programmes de la Commission sont venus appuyer les réformes entreprises par le Gouvernement.**

6

Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ3

To what extent have the Commission's interventions to support private sector development and trade contributed to improve growth and competitiveness?

- **Nombreuses et importantes réformes réalisées allant dans le sens de l'amélioration de l'environnement des affaires et du commerce: autorisations, concurrence, TVA. Secteur financier reste une contrainte importante**
- **Démantèlement tarifaire et ouverture effectifs, mais limités à l'EU et quelques partenaires régionaux (Risque de « trade distortion »?)**
- **Accès au marché EU: Intensification du commerce T-EU, et croissance plus rapide X Tun → EU que des M Tun ← EU. L'agriculture n'est pas concernée par la libéralisation**
- **Amélioration de la compétitivité?**

Signaux contradictoires:

Positifs: croissance économie, commerce extérieur, croissance investissement étranger.

Négatifs: chômage des diplômés persistant. Indicateurs de compétitivité (business, TFP) évoluent positivement mais lentement

Coûts salariaux maintenus sous contrôle notamment via un système de subsidiation dont la soutenabilité pose question.

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ4

To what extent have the Commission's interventions improved the livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the poor?

- **Existence d'une politique sociale du gouvernement très ambitieuse, dotée d'importants moyens, et qui a permis un niveau de développement social très supérieur à celui de nombreux pays à revenu similaire.**
- **Vulnérabilité reste forte. La Commission et le gouvernement la combattent principalement en essayant de renforcer la « résilience » du tissu et des institutions économiques.**
- **Dans ce contexte, peu de ciblage sur des groupes particuliers de population plus défavorisée**
- **Interventions ont visé employabilité et opportunités d'acquisition de revenu en général mais pas spécifiquement pour une catégorie de population**
- **Peu d'échanges avec la société civile sur ces questions**

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Main findings

Effectiveness, impact

EQ5

To what extent have the Commission's interventions contributed to improve good governance in the fields of the administration of justice and police, the respect of human rights and the participation of civil society in the development process ?

- **NB: Cet aspect était peu couvert par la mission de terrain Tunisie, les interventions de ce thème ayant été sélectionnées dans d'autres pays.**
- **Quelques interventions spécifiques MEDA 2 ont été conduites dans ces domaines (justice, Media). Support surtout via IEDDR.**
- **Coopération sur ces questions se situe dans un contexte de développement social élevé; le dialogue politique est difficile mais en progrès**
- **Effort important d'appui à la gouvernance institutionnelle dans toutes les interventions. On observe des résultats (ex.: capacité accrue des universités d'exprimer leurs besoins et de définir leurs objectifs et moyens)**
- **Choix d'appuis aux institutions plutôt qu'à des populations cibles a estompé la problématique des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie**
- **Difficile d'observer des résultats en matière de:**
 - **Participation de la société civile au processus de développement**
 - **Amélioration justice, droits de l'homme et démocratie**
 - **Capacité des pauvres et des exclus à se faire entendre**

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Main findings

Effectiveness, efficiency

EQ6

To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?

AB: principaux aspects positifs

- **L'appui budgétaire a changé la nature du dialogue de politique et a donné à la Commission un levier sur l'orientation et la mise œuvre du processus de réformes (macro-économique et éducation)**
- **L'appui budgétaire a introduit une dimension de continuité dans le dialogue de politique et l'appui à la mise en œuvre des réformes.**
- **L'appui budgétaire a permis d'introduire des instruments de gestion et d'évaluation par le bénéficiaire et a facilité l'introduction d'une culture de gestion visant l'atteinte d'objectifs, et identifiant les moyens nécessaires.**
- **Le bénéficiaire confirme que l'AB simplifie considérablement la gestion (allègement des procédures) et améliore l'exécution des programmes (souplesse, réduction des délais)**
- **Composante AT de l'AB a été assez bien perçue**
- **Ces aspects positifs résultent de la volonté du gouvernement d'affecter les ressources, au-delà des apports de l'appui, aux objectifs convenus**

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Main findings

Effectiveness, efficiency

EQ6

To what extent did the move towards budget support (BS) contribute to improved public finance governance, particularly in interventions targeted at public finance and social sector reforms?

Aspects problématiques de l'AB

- **Le pilotage de l'AB se fait à partir de conditionnalités sur les mesures plus que sur les résultats. S'accompagne d'un certain formalisme des partenaires tandis que la Commission essaye de retrouver l'esprit plutôt que la lettre.**
- **L'AB a renforcé le dialogue entre le gouvernement et les bailleurs concernés mais n'a pas incorporé toutes les parties prenantes (notamment secteur privé)**
- **L'articulation de la conditionnalité sur les résultats rendue difficile par la durée limitée des programmes et la réticence des autorités à s'engager sur des résultats.**
- **Reconnaissance que l'AB ne peut pas devenir le mode unique d'intervention, mais la rationalité des modalités choisies pour un AB n'est pas toujours explicite**

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Main findings

Relevance, effectiveness

EQ7

To what extent have the MEDA's interventions for infrastructure provision in the water sector delivered quantified economic and social benefits, supported national institutional capacity and cross border cooperation?

NB: Cet aspect était peu couvert par la mission de terrain Tunisie, les interventions de ce thème ayant été sélectionnées dans d'autres pays.

- **Peu d'interventions de la Commission dans le secteur des infrastructures. Essentiellement modernisation portuaire et subventions d'intérêts à des prêts BEI (ONAS IV et Gestion des déchets solides - ANGED).**

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Main findings

Cross cutting issues (gender, environment)

EQ8

To what extent were cross cutting issues related to environment and gender taken into account into the design and implementation of Commission interventions and resulted in improved integration of these issues in the policies of the supported MPC?

- **La Commission a renforcé la prise de conscience des enjeux environnementaux et les a appuyés par un programme régional multi-composante (SMAP) mais en pratique mis en œuvre essentiellement de manière bilatérale (EU - TUN).**
- **L'appropriation et les impacts régionaux ne sont pas manifestes. La modalité utilisée (facilité et appels à proposition avec documents assez lourds) n'a pas favorisé l'intégration d'activités et d'enjeux de politique des bénéficiaires (Ministère Environnement peu impliqué dans la sélection des interventions et leur pilotage)**
- **Activités conduites en Tunisie visaient essentiellement à financer des réseaux de recherche, de documentation, de diffusion d'informations. Les outputs attendus ont généralement été produits et de bonne qualité. Leur utilisation par les autorités n'a pas été intégrée dans la conception du programme et dès lors l'utilité des résultats s'est trouvée réduite.**
- **Des points positifs émergent cependant sur base d'expériences nationales progressivement partagées (Programme SMAP/METAP expérience de l'ANGED)**

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Points of interest

Sustainability, efficiency

EQ9

To what extent are the institutions supported and the results achieved by the EC assistance likely to be sustained without further Commission support?

- **Appui budgétaire**
Appui centré sur les objectifs du bénéficiaire et forte implication de celui-ci à tous les stades constituent des conditions favorables de durabilité.
- **La durabilité des politiques sera conditionnée par leur acceptabilité par la population. Dans cette perspective les enjeux de démocratie et de droits de l'homme sont fondamentaux.**
- **Jumelage a des caractéristiques très favorables à la soutenabilité, notamment la coopération d'institution à institution et l'établissement de liens (formels ou informels) qui survivent aux projets.**
- **Programmes régionaux (cf environnement, Héritage) n'ont pas favorisé la prise de relai par les pays du Sud Méditerranéen qui n'y ont pas toujours trouvé leur place.**

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Main findings

3Cs

EQ10

To what extent have Commission' strategies and programmes been designed and implemented in coherence with EU policies and in coordination and complementarity with the EIB, Member States and the other donors?

- **Coordination importante avec WB et BAD pour les AB macro, et complémentarité pour macro et éducation.**
- **Dialogue technique avec le bénéficiaire renforcé, notamment par l'importante contribution de la Banque Mondiale (appui macro, programmation des réformes)**
- **Participation CE au dialogue commun améliore la crédibilité politique**
- **Coordination EC-WB-BAD a renforcé la crédibilité des réformes et bénéficié au gouvernement (amélioration du rating international)**
- **Vision préalablement concertée EC-WB-BAD est appréciée par les partenaires**
- **Coordination avec (EIB, MS, others)**
- **Importante valeur ajoutée des fonds CE gérés par la BEI. Apport majeur de la BEI prolonge, complète et renforce programmation CE.**
- **Hors AB macro: structures de coordination récentes, stimulées par la CE; peu demandées par les bénéficiaires**
- **MS: peu de recouvrement des domaines d'intervention et donc coordination limitée.**

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Main findings

Efficiency

EQ11

To what extent are the implementation modalities ensuring a swift and cost-effective implementation of the Commission supported interventions?

- **Déconcentration et mouvement vers l'aide budgétaire ont été bénéfiques et appréciés par les partenaires**
- **Forte implication des partenaires dans les programmes d'appui budgétaire et dans le jumelage.**
- **Importante valeur ajoutée du jumelage qui génère transfert de savoir faire d'institution à institution**
- **Complémentarité jumelage, Taiex, AB etc.**
- **Implication limitée des structures nationales dans les programmes régionaux.**
- **Avis contradictoires sur la qualité de l'AT. Contrat cadre apparemment décevant.**
- **Manque de facilité de mobilisation d'AT régionale**
- **Choix d'appuyer cadre institutionnel plutôt que de cibler des bénéficiaires concrets sur certaines populations:**
 - **a renforcé la capacité de l'économie à résister aux chocs externes**
 - **a renforcé la capacité de certaines structures (enseignement universitaire) à délivrer leur services**

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Principaux acquis

- Une coopération qui appuie un partenaire qui maîtrise ses réformes et a la capacité de les conduire
- Importants progrès dans le domaine économique: réformes portant sur des aspects clés pour la mise en œuvre des AA: libéralisation, etc.
- Résultats observables de ces réformes: renforcement commerce, croissance, concurrence
- Remarquable niveau de développement social et poursuite de l'amélioration. Education supérieure.

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Principaux enjeux et problèmes

- **Soutenabilité du processus**
 - Éléments de fragilité:
 - Subventions pétrole, céréales
 - Maintien d'un nombre élevé de crédit non performants
 - Faiblesse de l'investissement privé intérieur
 - Risque de rendre ingérable le maintien du niveau de welfare en cas de forte tension sur le pouvoir d'achat des populations
- Acceptabilité politique du modèle de développement si le niveau de welfare ne peut pas être maintenu
- Faible association du secteur privé
- Aspects régionaux: besoin d'un véritable dialogue entre partenaires égaux

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Thanks

Evaluation of the Council Regulation MEDA II and its implementation

Field missions debriefing

Reference Group Meeting 15/7/2008



*This document is designed as support to the oral presentation
and is not intended to be used separately*

Agenda



- 1. Interventions analysed**
- 2. Institutions met**
- 3. Main characteristics of the Commission
support to the countries visited**
- 4. Main findings**
- 5. Elements of synthesis**

1. Interventions analysed

	Intervention	Sector	Instrument/ modality	Amount (mln €)
<i>Algeria</i>	ONG II	CIVSOC	TA/Progr.	10.0
	Tpt	TRANSP	TA/Progr.	20.0
	R_Herit	CULT	TA/Progr.	30.0
	BEI Maghreb Leasing	ECOREF	Risk Cap.	10.0
	R_SMAP 4	NATRES	TA/Progr.	25.2
	R_Justice	CIVSOC	TA/Progr.	6.0
<i>Egypt</i>	TEPs	PSD	SBS/TA	60.0
	Children	CIVSOC	TA/Progr.	19.9
	SAA	AA	Twinning	25.0
	Water	WATER	SBS	88.0
	Health	HEALTH	SBS	88.0
<i>Lebanon</i>	SAA	AA	TA/Progr.	12.0
	R_Water	WATER	TA/Progr.	37.0
<i>Tunisia</i>	Higher Education	EDUC	SBS	48.0
	FAS IV	ECOREF	GBS	78.0
	R_Herit	CULT	TA/Progr.	30.0
	R_Smap 4	NATRES	TA/Progr.	15.2

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Agenda

1. Interventions analysed

2. Institutions met

3. Main characteristics of the Commission
support to the countries visited

4. Main findings

5. Elements of synthesis

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1. Institutions met (1/2)

Organisations met during the mission	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegation of the European Commission • EU MS, Other Donors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria: German cooperation/GTZ, SCAC, French Embassy, AFD, Spanish Cooperation Egypt: UNDP, Dutch Embassy, German Cooperation/GTZ, CIDA Lebanon: World Bank, France, Italy, UNDP, UNRWA Tunisia: World Bank, AfDB, EIB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria: Transports, Justice, Commerce, Solidarité Nationale et Emploi Egypt: Trade and Industry, Finance, Health and Population, International Co-operation, Water Resources and Irrigation, Housing Utilities and Urban Communities Lebanon: Economy and Trade, Administrative Reforms, Foreign Affairs Tunisia: MDCI, MESRST, BEPP, Finances, Banque Centrale, Commerce, Prime Ministry, Environnement et Développement durable

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1. Institutions met (2/2)

Organisations met during the mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public/private institutions related to specific interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria: Agence de Développement Social (ADS), ONG FOREM, Maghreb Leasing Algeria, Comitato Internazionale per so Sviluppdo dei Populi, Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme Egypt: PMU, Support Unit in the field of democratisation, Human Rights and Civil Society; National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM); TA team for the programme Children at Risk; Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW); Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies; SMAP Programme, Water Sector Reform Programme Lebanon : Project Administration Office (Presidency of the Council of Ministers), Council for Development and Reconstruction, OMSAR (Administrative Reforms) Tunisia: Université de Sousse, UGP3A, Institut National du Patrimoine, ANGED Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets Solide, UTICA Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat

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2. Main characteristics of the Commission support: 2.1 Bilateral support (1/2)

	Commitments (€m)	Commitments (% out of total MEDA II support)
Algeria	291	6%
Egypt	572	11%
Lebanon	131	3%
Tunisia	492	9%

BS = 50% of bilateral support for Egypt and 77% of bilateral support for Tunisia

Lebanon:
Humanitarian (21.3%)

MEDA II commitments per main sectors of intervention in the countries visited

	Economy	Infrastructure	Social Sectors	Governance	Political Dialogue
Algeria	16%	27%	39%	11%	3%
Egypt	32%	27%	25%	4%	4%
Lebanon	37%	18%	4%	6%	9%
Tunisia	51%	8%	32%	5%	4%

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2. Main characteristics of the Commission support:

2.1 Bilateral support (2/2)

- Partner does not wish political dialogue but expresses strong demand for high quality TA to modernise its economy and administration / The needs of the partner are not financial needs
- EC support (and even donor support) never represent a substantial part of the budget of the institutions supported
- No BS (no acceptance by the partner of the political conditionality, no verification of the eligibility conditions)
- No twinning (refused by the partner) / Large TA programmes: usually one PMU to manage an important amount of specialised TA
- Limited interaction with MS activities

Algeria

- Support focus was economic and social but avoided political interventions.
- Trend of movement from TA to SBS emphasized.
- Challenging context in terms of partner' strategies and weak administration capacity (health not TEP B);
- Use of twinning and TAIEX

Egypt

- Support inscribed in a fragile conflict / post-conflict environment : political uncertainties and security issues
- Strong financial needs but limited absorption capacity
- TA programmes and Twinning
- Recent donor-GoL policy dialogue linked to the entry into force of the AA (April 06)

Lebanon

- Support targeted to strengthening of institutions and their governance
- Continuous policy dialogue with the government;
- Coordinated with WB-AfDB for macroeconomic reforms, complementary to WB for Education
- In other (non BS) areas the approach is more fragmented.
- Apparently little interactions with the MS.

Tunisia

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2. Main characteristics of the Commission support:

2.2 Regional support

Generally

- Managed by Brussels
- Little interaction with the Delegations

Algeria

- Little interaction with local partners involved in bilateral projects in the same sectors

Lebanon

- Limited regional approach

Egypt

- Main interest for regional projects coordinated from Egypt (Regional Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy, SMAP)
- Limited regional approach

Tunisia

- Limited interest for regional projects and limited regional approach

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EQ1 Relevance with respect to Barcelona principles and MEDA II regulation



- Barcelona process always the reference framework for Commission's interventions and the priorities of the CSP. However, on the partners' side:
 - **Algeria:** AA ratification is recent and ENP not accepted. **CSP more political** than strategic (resumption of cooperation)
 - Agreement on the NIP not necessarily on the CSP
 - **National and sector priorities** and, hence, the requests of the partners, are generally **not guided by the Barcelona process**, except in PSD and commerce
- On the commission side
 - **Bilateral approach** based on strengthening links of each country with EU and promote « EU compatible » institutional governance → hope that institutional levelling will lead to regional integration.
 - **Real effort to address social aspects, civil society and justice.** Less focus on human rights (left to EIDHR). Focus on pluralist democratic society respect of rule of law diversely appreciated by partners (+ Egypt, - Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon)
- Very limited promotion of regional cooperation

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EQ2: Relevance

Priorities and needs of MPC; local ownership (1/2)

Diversity of situations

Algeria

- **CSP/NIP: no common identification of needs and missing policy dialogue at CSP level**, but NIP reflects a **common diagnosis** on the choice of the intervention sectors.
- **Interventions: diverging view on the needs and the nature of support required**
 - Commission identifies need of support for the formulation of sector strategies and policies and for alignment on European governance and management practices.
 - Algerian side says it needs **technical strengthening and transfer of good practices; no willingness for discussion the direction of reforms and policies** (that lack transparency).
 - Consequence: **difficulty of implementation**. Considerable delays in starting activities. Resolved in a pragmatic response to partner's demands and a **tuning down of the initial strategic objectives**.

Egypt

- **Strategic level:**
 - **High demand and need for economic development** over social and political reform
 - **Governance and HR** are a top priority but **political dialogue** with the GoE is **difficult**
 - **Relations complicated by political agenda issues** (regional stability), possible competition btw the USA and Europe.
- **Intervention level:**
 - **Programmes, moving from TA to BS, fit into GoE priorities/reforms** (e.g. TEPs: modernisation of the economy, Infrastructure: urban environment and water management needs)
 - **Strong involvement / ownership of the partners** but with **complicated internal communication within the Government**.
 - As HR & Governance are very sensitive issues, some HR projects are co-financed and implemented through UNDP

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EQ2: Relevance

Priorities and needs of MPC; local ownership (2/2)

Lebanon

- **CSP & NIP: deficit in terms of policy dialogue**
 - **absence of a real government policy** in Lebanon due to political crises and multiple changes of government
 - high degree of **fragmentation and overlaps within the GoL** (between and within institutions/ministries)
- Intervention level: **ambitious programmes scaled back by the reality** / beneficiaries not systematically involved in the design stage
- **Lack of ownership** of the partners mostly due to constraints on the GoL side:
 - weaknesses of the Ministries / public staffing constraints / lack of leadership within the GoL
 - absence of legal reforms due to the fact that the Parliament is not sitting
- The political situation makes it crucial to achieve **quick wins**

Tunisia

- **Strong capacity of GoT to define and to translate into political actions its general and sector objectives.**
 - This contributes to **real ownership and strong absorption capacity** of partner: implementation of tools such as MTEF, observatories, management, evaluation (e.g. evaluation process in higher education)
 - Also makes sometimes difficult the introduction of reforms not envisaged in the government programme or going deeper (e.g. MTEF, pressure for reforming the banking sector, ..)
- Commission programmes **designed to support reforms initiated by the GoT**

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EQ3: Effectiveness/Impact: contribution to growth and competitiveness of PSD and Trade interventions

Partners' demands/needs

- **Algeria:** support synchronised so as to allow productive sector to cope with the tariff dismantlement envisaged in the AA
- **Egypt:** modernisation of the productive sector, development of its trade orientation
- **Lebanon:** increase access to the EU market and consumer protection
- **Tunisia:** support to GoT structural reforms (enabling business environment, competition)

Commission's interventions

- **Algeria:** TA programme → SME + EIB Risk Capital. Addressing regulatory framework and business environment is more recent.
- **Egypt:** BS to build up trade capacity
- **Lebanon:** TA and twinning → SME development, legislative and regulatory framework, quality standards & certification
- **Tunisia:** BS targeted to reforms of legal and regulatory framework

Results

- **BS allowed more comprehensive policy dialogue** and contributed to a more relevant approach and **major reforms** (Tunisia) and progress in terms of trade and competitiveness (Tunisia, Egypt)
- **TA projects** addressed partial issues with a **risk of imbalance** (neglect of financial sector) or distortive effects (FGAR in Algeria)
- Positive achievements in terms of quality accreditation and certification (Qualeb) but few positive results on the improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework (SAAP) (Lebanon)
- **EIB risk capital interventions, limited but very effective** and economically sound

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EQ4: Effectiveness/Impact: improved livelihood of beneficiaries, particularly the poor

Context

- **Algeria:** Abundant resources but limited opportunities to provide new jobs (mono-sector economy); important urban-rural inequalities; damaging consequences of terrorism.
- **Egypt:** economic reforms improved incomes and human development, but widespread poverty especially rural; APAP led by WB-UNDP with little GoE involvement
- **Lebanon:** Important poverty / high disparities / Palestinian refugees' situation acute
- **Tunisia:** Ambitious Gov. social policy. High economic vulnerability.

Commission's interventions

- **Algeria:** Approach based on **targeted populations** (PADSEL, vocational education), no pro-poor targeting in other interventions
- **Egypt:** Move towards decentralised approach (poorest regions) more participation (health: family health model). Targeting of vulnerable groups: Children at risk, FGM.
- **Lebanon:** Poverty tackled by other instruments (UNRWA) / Most programmes support an enabling environment rather than alleviation of poverty
- **Tunisia:** Support aimed at strengthening the resilience of the economy and the institutions rather than targeting specific groups. Few interactions with civil society

Results

- Many projects still on going
- Algeria: several projects had to be downscaled
- Institutional improvements observed, their impact on the poor difficult to assess.
- Tunisia: reforms have improved the capacity of the economy to absorb external shocks

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EQ5: Effectiveness/Impact: improved governance, human rights, participation of civil society (1/2)

Context

- **Algeria.** International policy dominated by “**post-2001**”, national by security situation; important **human rights deficit**; **controlled opening of the civil society** allowing more cooperation of NGOs and authorities. **National reform of Justice.**
- **Egypt: ratification of HR conventions** but emergency law. Issues: treatment of opposition and minorities, torture. Suspicion towards advocacy **NGOs**, **tightened control** on funding sources, but **opening** for CSOs in social areas
- **Lebanon:** Post-conflict situation / **highly politicized and religious-based CSO** / CSOs are active / low level of respect of HR
- **Tunisia:** High level of social development. **Democratic deficit.** Difficult political dialogue on human rights & democracy issues

Commission’s interventions

- **Algeria:** Consolidate rule of law → peace and stability + pro-investment environment. Support to national reform. Specific programmes to support NGOs. Support to HR via EIDHR.
- **Egypt:** support to social development and civil society focused on vulnerable and marginal groups. Capacity building of national institutions (NCCM) and NGOs
- **Lebanon:** Enhancement of the capacities of NGOs / security and rule of law
- **Tunisia:** Important effort to support institutional governance in all fields. Few and difficult MEDA II specific interventions in this field (Justice, Media). EIDHR.

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EQ5: Effectiveness/Impact: improved governance, human rights, participation of civil society (2/2)



Results

- **Algeria:**
 - Expected outputs in terms of **training and equipment** (justice), **reorganisation of judicial system not realised** (refusal of conditionalities, rotation of TA)
 - Civil society: observed **strengthening of NGOs’ capabilities** but difficult to assess impact on the population
- **Egypt**
 - **Positive evolution** (EC HR reports). Significant steps: creation of National Council for HR, Ombuds service for women, ENP subcommittee created, positive results of training of judges (apply international conventions)
 - Positive results in **access to education for girls** in rural areas, significant success in reducing FGM in targeted areas
- **Lebanon**
 - **Encouraging signs on the strengthening of CSOs’ capacities. Support in security and rule of law unrealistic** and replaced by a crime investing project
- **Tunisia**
 - **Difficult to observe results** in terms of participation of civil society, improvement of justice, HR & democracy, capacity of the poor to express their views.

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EQ6: Budget support (1/2)




- **Algeria**
 - **No BS, no financial needs** justifying it, **clear preference of the partner for TA programmes**, no assessment of eligibility of the public finance system
- **Egypt**
 - It is **not evident** that the **EC has followed its eligibility criteria with respect to PFM**;
 - It is difficult to confirm that a « credible programme » is in place to improve PFM; because:
 - **No PEFA** has been undertaken to date;
 - Regular **monitoring** by the Delegation was **discontinued** (it is understood that this was at the request of the Ambassador and based on the assumption that the World Bank was monitoring PFM);
 - Parts of the matrix of conditionalities for budget support operations concern issues relevant to PFM, but until now the **delegation has lacked the skill sets to maintain an effective dialogue re PMF** (although this constraint is now being addressed with the recruitment of two economists).
 - In the **water** sector:
 - **BS well appreciated**; allows national authorities to take appropriate decisions.
 - BS proved relevant and **overall sector improvement effective**
 - Traditional programme approach remains necessary
- **Lebanon**
 - **No BS, financial needs, willingness by the Commission to use the instrument under the ENP.** Eligibility conditions not assessed so far.

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EQ6: Budget support (2/2)



- **Tunisia**
 - **Positive aspects on BS**
 - **changed the nature of the policy dialogue** and gave the Commission a say in the direction and the implementation of the reform process (macro-economy and educations);
 - introduced a dimension of **continuity** in the policy dialogue and in the follow up of the implementation;
 - allowed the **beneficiary to introduce management and evaluation instruments** and facilitated the introduction of a culture of management based on achieving objectives and identifications of necessary means.
 - Partner confirms that **BS simplifies management (procedures) and improves execution** (flexibility, reduction of delays)
 - **TA component of BS has been well perceived by partner**
- 
 These positive points results from the **GoT's willingness to allocate resources**, well above those of the BS, **to the agreed objectives**.
- **BS issues**
 - Monitoring based on **adoption of measures rather than on results**. Leads to a formal assessment of the conditionalities by the partner, whereas the Commission attempts to interpret the “spirit” of the conditions.
 - BS strengthened dialogue between GoT and involved donors but **does not take on board all stakeholders** (notably private sector)
 - Acknowledgment that BS cannot be the single mode of intervention, but **no explicitation of the rationality behind the choice BS vs TA programme**.

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EQ7: Relevance/effectiveness: Infrastructure, water.

- **Algeria**
 - Commission's interventions: **communications, transport, water**
 - **Large TA programmes** (some recent), « **soft** » support: regulation, management.
 - Few links with regional programmes (e.g. regional aviation and bilateral transport).
- **Egypt**
 - **All in water and sanitation** (21% of MEDA 2 commitments to Egypt)
 - « **soft** » support : strengthening of institutional and managerial capacity of the administrations rather than hard capital structures
 - Project objectives **not meant to improve directly access to services for a targeted population but rather to improve the management** (maintenance, budgetary sustainability) and the **governance**
 - Implementation of expected measures usually led to the expected results.
- **Lebanon**
 - **Soft** interventions and **EIB interest subsidies** in water & sanitation
 - **Funds diverted from public sector reforms to solid waste management** at municipality level
- **Tunisia**
 - Commission's interventions : modernisation of ports and interest subsidies to EIB loans (ONAS IV et Gestion des déchets solides - ANGED)

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EQ8: Cross cutting. Environment & Gender (1/2)

Environment

- **Algeria**
 - No specific intervention (except from the Water project)
 - Prise de conscience de la dimension dans le programme transport
- **Egypt**
 - No specific intervention in environment apart from the Regional SMAP (cf hereunder)
- **Lebanon**
 - Solid waste management intervention on-going
- **Tunisia**
 - Commission **strengthened awareness of environmental challenges** and supported with a multi component regional programme (**SMAP**). In practice, though, it is **implemented bilaterally**.
 - **Ownership of regional impacts are not evident**. The modality (facility and calls for proposals requiring heavy documents) did not favour the integration of the activities and political goals of the beneficiary (Ministry of Environment marginally involved in selection and monitoring of interventions)
 - Activities in Tunisia aimed at financing research, documentation and information networks. **Expected outputs** have generally been **provided** and are of good quality. But their use by the authorities has not been factored in the programme design and therefore the **usefulness of these results is limited**.
 - Still some positive points emerge from national experiences that have been gradually shared (e.g. SMAP/METAP with the experience of ANGED)

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EQ8: Cross cutting. Environment & Gender (2/2)



Gender

▪ Algeria

- **Mentioned** in all **EC strategic texts** but **little application in projects**; except NGO II where it is a selection criterion for calls for proposals.
- Relatively **favourable situation in Algeria in terms of gender equality**, including with respect to salaries. Family code unfavourable to women. Little participation of women in political life.

▪ Egypt

- **CSP/NIP documents do not systematically include an analysis related to gender.**
- **EC interventions have targeted specific groups** which suffer from gender related problems: girls education and FGM (affects 95% of adult women, 50% of school age)
- Results: **increased attention of gender issues in government policies**; recent law criminalised FGM by medical staff.

▪ Lebanon

- **Mentioned in EC strategic texts (CSP & NIPs) but little application in projects**

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EQ9: Sustainability.



▪ TA programmes

- Sustainability not factored in at the identification stage (**no exit strategy**)
- **No systematic implication of all parties** at all stages of projects (e.g. regional programmes defined without local involvement)
- **Regional programmes** have not organised the relay by the **MPC** who **did not find their place** in them (e.g. Heritage).
- The **management through PMUs / PAOs does not guarantee sustainability**
- **Use of UNDP as a recruitment agency** is expensive, may undermine morale in public sector and is **not sustainable (Lebanon)**
- Case of FGM free village in Egypt: awareness has provoked a turning point in public opinion; sustainability will be achieved if law enforcement can follow.

▪ Budget support

- Policy dialogue, support of the partner's objectives, and continuous involvement of partners are **favourable to ownership and sustainability.**
- Sustainability of policies will **depend on their acceptability by populations**; in that sense HR and democracy are key.

▪ Twinning

- **Institutional links tend to survive the twinning operation itself**

▪ EIB

- **actions via the financial sector lead to sustainability** (e.g Maghreb Arab Leasing)

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EQ10: 3Cs



Situation varies across countries

- **Algeria**
 - **Exchange of information** between MS and EC
 - **No common construction** of programmes, **no “chef de file” by sector**.
 - Absence of coordination of instruments (EC intervenes with grants where rules of some MS would impose loans)
- **Egypt**
 - Both TEP and Water (**BS projects**) were designed **implemented in complementarity with other donors’ activities**. In water, strong coherence and consistency achieved through collective direction of reforms.
 - Principles of Paris Declaration applied: basket fund approach operational in water sector
 - In the area of governance: close cooperation EC-UNDP making use of the latter’s comparative advantage.
 - Inconsistency of donors’ instruments (loans and grants)
- **Lebanon**
 - **Exchange of information between donors and thematic working groups** under the umbrella of the EC
 - **No donor coordination mechanism where the GoL has the driving-seat**
 - **GoL: preference for bilateral cooperation** and reluctance to encourage donor coordination
- **Tunisia**
 - **Close cooperation in BS interventions**: strengthened technical dialogue and political credibility
 - **Important value added of EIB use of EC funds** to complement and strengthen EC interventions
 - Outside BS operations, **coordination structures are recent and not desired by the partner**

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EQ11: Efficiency (1/2)



Situation varies across countries

- **Algeria**
 - **Inappropriate institutional setting**: large TA projects (20 mln € and more) supposed to disburse in 3 years. In many cases delays in starting further reduce this period and constraint implementation
 - **Limited absorption capacity** of Algerian administration particularly with respect to the size of the proposed programmes

These factors, already identified in the mid term evaluation, **led to massive disengagements**.

 - **Insufficient human resources at ECD** did not allow to grasp full benefits of deconcentration
 - Twinning cannot be yet used due to refusal of partner
- **Egypt**
 - The **design of the budget support programmes does not reflect current EC practice**, as presented in the Commission’s SPSP Guidelines (including the 2003 version). For example:
 - No fixed and variable tranche – therefore in theory it was « all or nothing »;
 - Conditionalities have been rigidly established at programme design stage for each year of operation;
 - **Programmes are heavily loaded with conditions** (current thinking is that programmes should not be over-loaded) most of which concern **process** not outcome indicators.
 - Many of the conditions contained in the matrix (eg for the Health SPSP) are difficult to understand in English and appear to be more difficult to understand in their Arabic translation;
 - **Delays in disbursement** have occurred – even for the (successful) TEP B programme; and for Health (and Spinning and Weaving which was not evaluated under this programme)
 - **Twinning perceived as a most suitable instrument** for capacity building in administrations; so far not open to private operators, an issue in utilities sector.

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EQ11: efficiency (2/2)

Situation varies across countries

- **Lebanon**
 - **Slow disbursements and significant slippages** in implementation due to : conflict situation, low absorption capacity, lack of ownership and rigidity of EC procedures
 - **Political crises led to the cancellation of projects**
 - **MEDA instruments not adapted to a post-conflict situation** where quick wins are essential
 - **Effectiveness of Twinning reduced by long preparation times and impact of conflict (FIAP).** However, the commitment is higher than under classical TA programmes.
- **Tunisia**
 - **Deconcentration and move towards BS were beneficial and appreciated** by partner
 - **Strong involvement of GoT in BS and twinning interventions.**
 - **Important value added of twinning:** organises transfer of know how from institution to institution
 - **Complementarity between BS, Twinning and Taix.**
 - **Strengthening the institutional structures** rather than targeting concrete benefits on specific populations permitted
 - **To increase the economy's resilience to external shocks;**
 - **Improved the capacity of some structures (university, e.g.) to provide their services**
- **Regional**
 - **Limited or no involvement of national structures** in regional programmes
- **Common findings**
 - **Diverse opinions on quality of TA.** In general **disappointment with framework contracts.**
 - **Absence of a facility to mobilise regional TA**

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Elements of synthesis (1/3): A cooperation that is constructive but not Barcelona specific



- **MEDA II is designed to support a comprehensive political process (political, economic, socio-cultural dimensions).**
- **The political process has been hampered by exogenous shocks (conflicts & tensions) that have influenced its implementation and results:**
 - The cooperation of the Commission has been (and is increasingly) modulated on each partner's situation and needs rather than on a joint analysis of the issues and challenges at stake at the level of the Mediterranean basin.
 - The Commission support has facilitated/promoted important reforms (trade, public finance, social sectors, institution building) and addressed politically difficult and sensitive issues (justice, police, governance). There is evidence (variable according to countries and sectors) of positive outcomes and increased awareness... but progress towards peace/stability, shared economic prosperity, rapprochement between people remain below expectations.
- **The cooperation under the Barcelona process does not fundamentally differ from that with other neighbour countries**
- **Barcelona is a EU-MPC partnership but there is no common EC-MS coordinated cooperation with the MPC.**
 - MS associated to the PIN but little coordination when moving from PIN to projects
 - Cooperation is a shared responsibility: no clear delineation of respective MS-EC scope → coordination mainly consists in avoiding duplication
 - Use of financial instruments (grants vs loans) not harmonised at EU level and source of inconsistencies.

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Elements of synthesis (2/3): The three pillars



- **Pillar 1:**
 - Mainly supported by non financing cooperation (trade arrangements, ministerial conferences, subcommittees...)
 - Offers the EC a leverage for actions in pillar 2 (and pillar 3)
 - Is strengthened by interventions in pillar 3
- **Pillar 2:**
 - A momentum has been created by the AA and progress has been achieved on the trade front (tariff dismantlement, common ROO, competition)
 - This pillar is the main beneficiary of Commission support
 - Good identification of the needs
 - Powerful use of BS to stimulate structural reforms
 - Questionable use of grants in some occurrences
- **Pillar 3:**
 - Politically the most difficult
 - Approach varied according to countries situations and sensibilities but overall this aspect has not been overlooked; with few exceptions it has been tackled at institutional level rather than in targeting specific groups or imposing specific actions in all interventions.
 - Limited perception by the MPC that this aspect (particularly HR, governance) is a key condition of sustainability of progress achieved in other areas.

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Elements of synthesis (3/3): Specific points

- Regional dimension
 - Key component of Barcelona but limited component of the Commission's cooperation
 - Regional projects relate to areas of mutual interest but seldom to strategic issues that require a regional approach
 - Limited/no complementarity with bilateral projects even in the same sectors
 - Management from Brussels prevented ownership both by the MPC and the Delegation
 - Limited trade integration
 - Limited and difficult promotion of functional regional cooperation
- Instruments and modalities
 - BS
 - Does not follow strictly the pattern imposed by the guidelines (assessment of eligibility criteria, monitoring process)
 - Proved powerful to induce a policy dialogue and promote structural reforms (Tunisia)
 - Is a factor of continuity
 - No clear rationality for choosing BS vs TA;(mitigated results when BS is used to finance what is conceived as a TA programme)
 - Twinning
 - Promising results in general.
 - Main asset: institutional cooperation that survives individual TA.
 - Main issue: lengthy procedures; limited to public institutions -> may impede efficient partner choice
 - Potential contradiction between move towards very large TA programmes and D+3 rule.
 - EIB
 - Usefulness and effectiveness of risk capital facility and TA
 - Interest subsidy in environment and natural resources justified to address a market failure

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Thanks

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Annex 12: List of FEMIP interventions

Country	Region	Project Name	Amount signed € M	Public/Private	Nature of operation	Sector	Commission's funds		
							Risk capital	FEMIP TA	MEDA Interest subsidy
2002 (Oct-Dec)									
Algeria	Maghreb	Algerian Cement Company	62.0	Private	Loan & risk capital	Industry	62.0		
Egypt	Near East	Egyptian Direct Investment Fund	5.9	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector			
2003									
Algeria	Maghreb	Reconstruction après tremblement de terre	230.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Morocco	Maghreb	Association des villes marocaines- Oujda	30.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x
Morocco	Maghreb	Associations de micro crédits	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		
Egypt	Near East	Regina Food Industries	0.6	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	0.6		
Jordan	Near East	Amman Ring Road	26.2	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Syria	Near East	Port of Tartous	50.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Syria	Near East	SME Fund	40.0	Private	Loan	Financial sector		x	
Regional	Regional	Averroes Finance	3.5	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	3.5		
2004									
Morocco	Maghreb	Infrastructure Logement social	71.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Morocco	Maghreb	ONE-Dépollution Centrale Mohammedia	40.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x
Morocco	Maghreb	Assainissement villes moyennes (Safi)	20.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x
Morocco	Maghreb	Assainissement villes marocaines - Fes	20.0	Public	Loan	Environment			x
Morocco	Maghreb	Associations de micro-crédits II	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Risk capital	10.0		
Morocco	Maghreb	Weldom Maroc	0.5	Private	Risk capital	Risk capital	0.5		
Tunisia	Maghreb	Assainissement du site de Taparura	34.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	
Egypt	Near East	GL Private sector development	60.0	Private	Loan	Financial sector		x	
Lebanon	Near East	South Lebanon Waste Water	45.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x
Regional	Regional	AFRICINVESTFUND	4.0	Private	Risk capital	Risk capital	4.0		
2005									

Country	Region	Project Name	Amount signed € M	Public/Private	Nature of operation	Sector	Commission's funds		
							Risk capital	FEMIP TA	MEDA Interest subsidy
Algeria	Maghreb	Projet Maghreb Leasing	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		
Morocco	Maghreb	Routes rurales II	60.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Morocco	Maghreb	Capital North Africa Venture Funds	5.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	5.0		
Morocco	Maghreb	AGRAM Invest	4.6	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	4.6		
Morocco	Maghreb	ATLAS Eden	0.2	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	0.2		
Morocco	Maghreb	Société Immobilière de LAMER	5.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	5.0		
Tunisia	Maghreb	Technopoles	80.0	Private	Loan	Industry		x	
Tunisia	Maghreb	PG Entreprises Tunisiennes IV	120.0	Private	Loan	Financial sector		x	
Tunisia	Maghreb	PG Technopoles Tunisie	60.0	Private	Loan	Financial sector		x	
Gaza/West Bank	Near East	Credit Guarentee Fund	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0	x	
Gaza/West	Near East	Electricity Sector Upgrading	45.0	Public	Loan	Energy		x	
Lebanon	Near East	Lebanese Highways	60.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
Lebanon	Near East	Greater Beirut Waste Water	60.0	Public	Loan	Environment			x
Syria	Near East	Deir Azzour Power Plant	200.0	Public	Loan	Energy		x	
Syria	Near East	Rural Telecoms	100.0	Public	Loan	Tpt & other infrastructure		x	
2006									
Morocco	Maghreb	Assainissement du bassin de Sebou	40.0	Public	Loan	Environment			x
Morocco	Maghreb	Moroccan Infrastructure Fund	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		
Tunisia	Maghreb	ONAS IV	40.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x
Tunisia	Maghreb	ENDA	0.8	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	0.8		
Egypt	Near East	Egyptian Pollution Abatement (EPAP) II	40.0	Private	Loan	Financial sector/Environment		x	x
Egypt	Near East	Horus Agrifund	8.5	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	8.5		
Egypt	Near East	Beltone	5.6	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	5.6		
Israel	Near East	Enrironmental Program Loan	200.0	Public	Loan	Environment			x
Syria	Near East	Damascus Rural Water and Sanitation	45.0	Public	Loan	Environment		x	x

Country	Region	Project Name	Amount signed € M	Public/Private	Nature of operation	Sector	Commission's funds		
							Risk capital	FEMIP TA	MEDA Interest subsidy
Regional-Mediterranean	Regional-Mediterranean	Euromed Fund	10.1	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.1		
Regional-Mediterranean	Regional-Mediterranean	Euromed Fund	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		
Regional-North Africa	Regional-North Africa	Maghreb Private Equity Fund II	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		
Regional-Mediterranean	Regional-Mediterranean	SGAM Kantara Fund	10.0	Private	Risk capital	Financial sector	10.0		

Memorandum item: Total FEMIP operations signed

Total FEMIP amount signed 2002	327.9	Total RK 2002	62.0
Total FEMIP amount signed 2003	1,488.5	Total RK 2003	10.6
Total FEMIP amount signed 2004	1,545.4	Total RK 2004	10.5
Total FEMIP amount signed 2005	1,254.2	Total RK 2005	34.8
Total FEMIP amount signed 2006	1,368.9	Total RK 2006	65.0
Total FEMIP amount signed 2002-2006	5,984.9	Total RK 2002-2006	182.9

Source: FEMIP Annual Report 2006

Annex 13: Doing Business Ranking 2004, 2006, 2008 in the MEDA Region and Selected CIS countries

The data of this annex are extracted from various issues of the survey "Doing Business in..." organised regularly by the World Bank.

For selected indicators the data provide the rank (among 178 countries surveyed). The ranking summarises for a particular category investigated (e.g. enforcing contracts, or getting credit) the relative position of the country under review. This relative position is based on the comparison of the absolute values given to different indicators in the category. In this annex the evaluators have selected a limited number of significant indicators. The reader is of course invited to consult the original World Bank Business surveys to have a view of all indicators covered by the survey.

	Egypt			Jordan			Lebanon			Syria			West Bank and Gaza			Algeria			Morocco			Tunisia			Georgia			Azerbaijan			Ukraine			Moldova		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Ease of Doing Business Rank	..	..	126	..	..	80	..	..	85	..	..	137	..	..	117	..	..	125	..	..	129	..	..	88	..	..	18	..	..	96	..	..	139	..	..	92
Starting a Business																																				
Rank	..	..	55	..	..	133	..	..	132	..	..	169	..	..	166	..	..	131	..	..	51	..	..	68	..	..	10	..	..	64	..	..	109	..	..	81
Procedures (number)	13	10	7	14	11	10	6	6	6	12	12	13	..	12	12	14	14	14	11	6	6	10	10	10	9	8	5	15	14	13	15	15	10	11	10	9
Time (days)	37	22	9	81	18	14	46	46	46	43	43	43	..	93	92	24	24	24	36	12	12	11	11	11	25	21	11	106	114	30	40	34	27	42	30	23
Cost (% of income per capita)	65.6	104.9	28.6	104.1	85.5	66.2	129.7	108.4	94.1	34.5	34.5	55.7	..	243.5	280.4	16.3	12.4	13.2	26.6	13.4	11.5	11.9	10	8.3	22.9	13.7	9.5	16.8	12.3	6.9	25.6	10.6	7.8	24.5	14.6	11.5
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	855.4	739.8	12.9	1175.9	1012	795.4	81.9	68.5	60.4	5109.4	5111.9	3673.3	..	845.9	63	73.2	55.1	45.2	760.7	700.3	59.8	343.8	29.8	25.3	62.6	46.8	0	0	0	0	121.5	183	203.1	31.8	22	14.6
Dealing with Licenses																																				
Rank	..	..	163	..	..	71	..	..	113	..	..	86	..	..	132	..	..	108	..	..	88	..	..	96	..	..	11	..	..	159	..	..	174	..	..	153
Procedures (number)	..	28	28	..	18	18	..	20	20	..	21	21	..	21	21	..	22	22	..	19	19	..	20	20	..	25	12	..	31	31	..	29	29	..	33	30
Time (days)	..	249	249	..	122	122	..	211	211	..	128	128	..	155	199	..	240	240	..	173	163	..	93	93	..	195	113	..	207	207	..	429	429	..	294	292
Cost (% of income per capita)	..	1169	474.9	..	582	486.1	..	214.7	229.5	..	324.5	258.5	..	653.4	726.1	..	70.7	57.8	..	381.8	334.7	..	1080.8	922.1	..	30.9	28.9	..	1375.5	768.3	..	988.4	668.5	..	229.9	154.2
Employing Workers ⁽¹⁾																																				
Rank	..	..	108	..	..	45	..	..	53	..	..	126	..	..	103	..	..	118	..	..	165	..	..	113	..	..	4	..	..	80	..	..	102	..	..	93
Difficulty of Hiring Index	0	0	0	11	11	11	44	44	44	0	11	22	..	33	33	56	44	44	100	100	100	28	28	28	0	0	0	33	33	33	33	44	44	33	33	33
Rigidity of Hours Index	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	40	40	40	..	40	40	60	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	20	40	40	40	60	60	60	40	40	40
Difficulty of Firing Index	60	60	60	60	60	60	30	30	30	50	50	50	..	20	20	40	40	40	40	50	50	80	80	80	70	70	0	40	40	40	30	30	30	40	40	40
Rigidity of Employment Index	27	27	27	30	30	30	25	25	25	30	34	37	..	31	31	52	48	48	60	63	63	49	49	49	43	43	7	38	38	38	41	45	45	38	38	38
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	..	25	25	..	11	11	..	22	22	..	17	17	..	0	0	..	28	27	..	18	19	..	22	22	..	31	20	..	27	22	..	39	38	..	30	28
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	123	132	132	4	4	4	17	17	17	80	80	80	..	91	91	17	17	17	54	85	85	17	17	17	22	4	4	22	22	22	13	13	13	22	29	37
Registering Property																																				
Rank	..	..	101	..	..	109	..	..	92	..	..	89	..	..	118	..	..	156	..	..	102	..	..	66	..	..	11	..	..	56	..	..	138	..	..	46
Procedures (number)	..	7	7	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	4	4	..	10	10	..	14	14	..	5	8	..	5	5	..	6	5	..	7	7	..	10	10	..	6	6
Time (days)	..	193	193	..	22	22	..	25	25	..	34	34	..	72	72	..	51	51	..	47	47	..	57	49	..	9	5	..	61	61	..	93	93	..	48	48
Cost (% of property value)	..	6.8	1	..	10	10	..	5.9	5.9	..	30.4	28.1	..	2.4	2.2	..	7.5	7.5	..	7	4.9	..	6.1	6.1	..	0.6	0.1	..	0.4	0.2	..	3.8	3.3	..	1.3	0.9
Getting Credit																																				
Rank	..	..	115	..	..	84	..	..	48	..	..	158	..	..	68	..	..	115	..	..	135	..	..	97	..	..	48	..	..	26	..	..	68	..	..	97
Legal Rights Index ⁽²⁾	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	5	5	..	7	7	..	8	8	..	6	6
Credit Information Index ⁽³⁾	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	5	0	0	0	..	n.a.	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public registry coverage (% adults)	n.a.	1.2	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.8	n.a.	3.5	4.7	0	0	0	..	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	2	2.3	0.6	8.2	13.7	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protecting Investors⁽⁴⁾																																				
Rank	..	..	83	..	..	107	..	..	83	..	..	107	..	..	33	..	..	64	..	..	158	..	..	147	..	..	33	..	..	107	..	..	141	..	..	98
Disclosure Index	..	5	7	..	5	5	..	9	9	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	0	0	..	4	8	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	7	7
Director Liability Index	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	4	6	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1
Shareholder Suits Index	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	4	4	..	8	8	..	7	7	..	6	6
Investor Protection Index	..	4.3	5	..	4.3	4.3	..	5	5	..	4.3	4.3	..	6	6	..	5.3	5.3	..	3	3	..	3.3	3.3	..	4	6	..	4.3	4.3	..	3.7	3.7	..	4.7	4.7

	Egypt			Jordan			Lebanon			Syria			West Bank and			Algeria			Morocco			Tunisia			Georgia			Azerbaijan			Ukraine			Moldova		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Paying Taxes																																				
Rank	150			19			33			98			22			157			132			148			102			141			177			111		
Payments (number)	41	36	..	26	26	..	19	19	..	21	21	..	27	27	..	45	33	..	28	28	..	46	46	..	32	29	..	38	38	..	99	99	..	49	49	..
Time (hours)	536	711	..	101	101	..	180	180	..	336	336	..	154	154	..	451	451	..	358	358	..	268	268	..	387	387	..	1000	952	..	2085	2085	..	218	218	..
Profit tax (%)	..	..	13.2	..	..	15.1	..	..	11.4	..	..	26.2	..	..	16.4	..	..	8.8	..	..	29.7	..	..	13.9	..	..	14.1	..	..	13.8	..	..	12.2	..	..	10.5
Labor tax and contributions (%)	..	..	28.8	..	..	12.4	..	..	24.1	..	..	19.3	..	..	0	..	..	28	..	..	21.5	..	..	24.6	..	..	22.6	..	..	24.8	..	..	43.4	..	..	31.6
Other taxes (%)	..	..	5.8	..	..	3.6	..	..	0	..	..	1.3	..	..	0.6	..	..	35.7	..	..	1.8	..	..	22.5	..	..	2	..	..	2.3	..	..	1.8	..	..	1.9
Total tax rate (% profit)	50.4	47.9	..	31.1	31.1	..	35.4	35.4	..	46.7	46.7	..	18.2	17.1	..	74.9	72.6	..	51.9	53.1	..	61	61	..	38.6	38.6	..	42.1	40.9	..	57.7	57.3	..	47.7	44	..
Trading Across Borders																																				
Rank	26			59			83			127			77			114			67			28			64			173			120			122		
Documents for export (number)	8	6	..	7	7	..	6	6	..	12	8	..	6	6	..	9	8	..	6	8	..	5	5	..	9	8	..	9	9	..	6	6	..	6	6	..
Time for export (days)	27	15	..	28	19	..	22	27	..	49	19	..	25	25	..	15	17	..	18	14	..	18	17	..	54	12	..	56	56	..	31	31	..	32	32	..
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1 014	714	..	720	680	..	969	1027	..	1300	1300	..	830	830	..	1 606	1198	..	700	600	..	770	540	..	1 370	1105	..	2 715	2715	..	1 045	1045	..	1 425	1425	..
Documents for import (number)	9	7	..	12	7	..	11	7	..	18	9	..	6	6	..	9	9	..	11	11	..	7	7	..	15	7	..	14	14	..	10	10	..	7	7	..
Time for import (days)	29	18	..	28	22	..	34	38	..	63	23	..	40	40	..	22	23	..	30	19	..	29	22	..	52	14	..	56	56	..	39	39	..	35	35	..
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1 049	729	..	955	1065	..	752	810	..	1 962	1900	..	995	995	..	1 886	1378	..	1 500	800	..	600	810	..	1 370	1105	..	2 945	2945	..	1 065	1065	..	1 545	1545	..
Enforcing Contracts																																				
Rank	145			128			121			171			125			117			114			80			42			30			46			17		
Procedures (number)	42	42	42	39	39	39	37	37	37	55	55	55	44	44	44	47	47	47	40	40	40	39	39	39	37	37	36	39	39	39	30	30	30	31	31	31
Time (days)	1 010	1 010	1 010	689	689	689	721	721	721	872	872	872	700	700	700	630	630	630	615	615	615	565	565	565	375	375	285	267	267	267	354	354	354	365	365	365
Cost (% of debt)	25.3	25.3	25.3	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	25.2	25.2	25.2	21.8	21.8	21.8	41.2	41.2	29.9	18.5	18.5	18.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	16.6	16.6	16.6
Closing a Business																																				
Rank	125			87			117			77			178			45			60			30			105			75			140			82		
Time (years)	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	..	n.p.	n.p.	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Cost (% of estate)	22	22	22	9	9	9	22	22	22	9	9	9	..	n.p.	n.p.	7	7	7	18	18	18	7	7	7	4	4	4	8	8	8	42	42	42	9	9	9
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	16	16	16.6	27	28	27.8	16	19	19.1	28	28	30.8	..	0	0	42	42	41.7	34	35	35.3	51	52	51.5	20	21	22.8	33	33	31.5	8	8	9.1	27	27	28.8

Source : World Bank Doing Business 2008

Rank out of 178 countries

Legend: Deterioration
 Improvement
na not available
np no practice

(1): The rigidity of employment index is the average of three subindices: difficulty of hiring, rigidity of hours and difficulty of firing. Each index takes values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation. The difficulty of hiring index measures the flexibility of contracts and the ratio of the minimum wage to the value added per worker. The rigidity of hours index covers restrictions on weekend and night work, requirements relating to working time and the workweek, and mandated days of annual leave with pay. The difficulty of firing index covers workers' legal protections against dismissal, including the grounds permitted for dismissal and procedures for dismissal (individual and collective).

(2): The strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. A score of 1 is assigned for each of the following features of the laws: (1) General rather than specific description of assets and debt is permitted in collateral agreements; (2) Any legal or natural person may grant or take security in the property; (3) A unified registry operates that includes charges over movable property; (4) Secured creditors have priority outside of bankruptcy; (5) Secured creditors are paid first out of the proceeds from liquidating a bankrupt firm; (6) Secured creditors are able to seize their collateral when a debtor enters reorganization; (7) Management does not stay during reorganization. An administrator is responsible for managing the business during reorganization; (8) Parties may agree on out-of-court enforcement by contract; (9) By law, and without the need for a contract, creditors may both seize and sell collateral out of court without restriction. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to expand access to credit.

(3): The depth of credit information index measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility and quality of credit information available through either public or private credit registries. A score of 1 is assigned for each of the following 6 features: (1) Both positive credit information and negative information are distributed; (2) Data on both firms and individuals are distributed; (3) Data from retailers, trade creditors or utility companies as well as financial institutions are distributed; (4) More than 2 years of historical data are distributed; (5) Data on loans below 1% of income per capita are distributed; (6) By law, borrowers have the right to access their data in the largest registry in the country. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions. If the registry is not operational or has coverage of less than 0.1% of the adult population, the score on the depth of credit index is 0.

(4): The strength of investor protection index is the average of the extent of disclosure index, the extent of director liability index and the ease of shareholder suits index. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more investor protection. The disclosure index measures whether disclosure is assured in companies, it gives point in function of people involved in the disclosure of a transaction. The liability index covers the liability of the CEO and the manager to the shareholders. It involves when they are liable, which are the punishments risked. The ease of shareholder index takes into account the right and the facility that a plaintiff shareholder benefits during a trial and the enquiry.

Annex 14 – International and intraregional trade of MPC

This annex analyses the evolution of the international and intraregional trade of the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC).

It uses two statistical sources:

- Eurostat external trade statistics. (Tables 1 to 4) that permit to derive the main trends of the trade between each MEDA_10 country and the EU and to compare with the overall evolution of their global trade over the period 2000-2006.
- IMF Direction of trade statistics (Tables 5 to 14). These are the only existing source allowing to build up consistent import and export trade matrices. Such matrices are developed here for the years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006. They allow analysing in a dynamic perspective the main trends of the intraregional trade of the MPC and its evolution relative to their total external trade.

Data from the two sources are not comparable for a number of reasons (starting with the differences in currencies) and each set of data must be analysed within its own internal consistency.

1. Trade flows of MPC with the EU and the World over the period 2000-2006

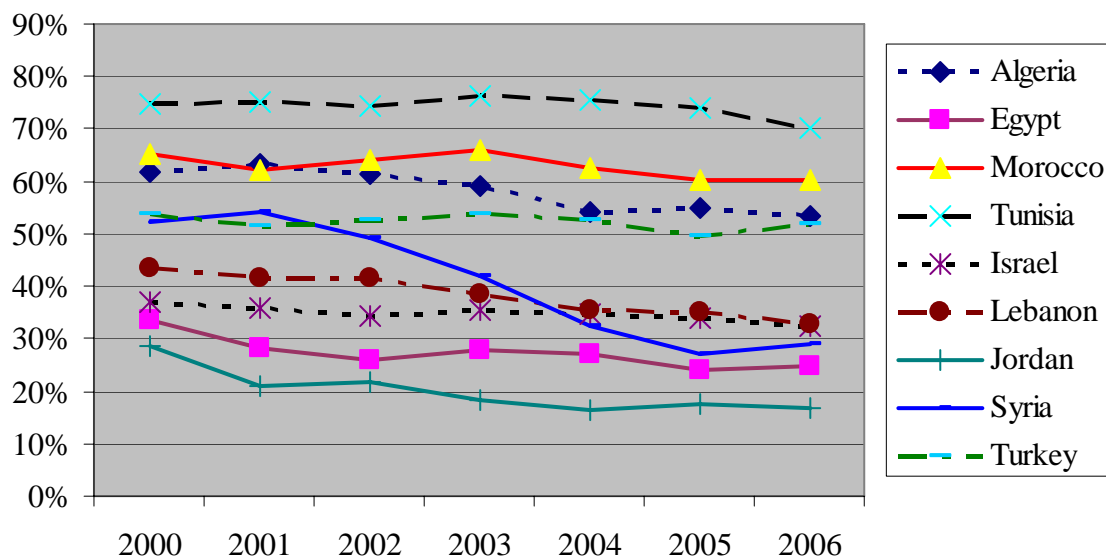
Tables 1 and 2 provide the evolution of the value in million euros of the exports, imports and trade balance of each MEDA_10 country to and from the World and the EU. With the exception of Algeria and Syria, the oil/gas exporters, all MEDA_10 countries have negative trade balances with the World and with the EU. Over the last years Syria's total balance turned negative but its trade balance with the EU remained positive.

Table 3 permits to assess the importance of the EU in the total trade of the MEDA_10 countries. Four countries Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Turkey conduct more than 50% of their trade (exports + imports) with the EU. Syria was in the same situation until 2001 but later the decrease of its exports of energy reduced considerably its trade with European countries.

The main message conveyed by these figures is that over the period of MEDA II, 2000-2006, the share of the trade of the MEDA_10 countries with the EU in their total trade has been declining (See figure 1). The decline has been most pronounced in the case of Syria (-23%), Jordan (-12%) and Lebanon (-11%) but it has also been significant for Egypt and Algeria (-9%). Turkey maintains the most stable share of trade with the EU with only a reduction of 2%.

This indicates that if it had any influence at all on the trade of the partner countries the Barcelona process did not create a trade distortion in favour of the EU.

Figure 1: Stagnant or declining shares of trade of MPC with the EU



The matter is further analysed with table 4 that compares the average growth of the total trade of the MEDA-10 countries with the growth of their trade with the EU¹.

The first three columns show that with the exception of Palestine all MPC have expanded their international trade. Given the fact that world exports have grown at a pace of about 11% per year over the period, three countries have gained global market shares: Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt. All other MPC have lost international market shares. However, with the exception of Morocco and Syria, all MPC could achieve a higher growth of their exports than their imports, which contributed to the improvement of their trade balance.

Columns 4 to 6 give the average growth rates of the trade flows of the MPC with the EU. Total trade of Israel, Lebanon and Egypt with the EU has declined over the period. The positive aspect is that the reduction has taken place on the import side and thus involved a reduction of their trade deficit with Europe. The second remarkable feature is that for all countries and for imports as well as for exports the growth rates of the trade with the EU are always lower than those of their trade with the World. Combined with the messages from columns 1 to 3 this indicates that over the period of MEDA II the MPC countries have increased, to a variable degree, the insertion of their economies in the world trade and that this expansion has taken place relatively more with the rest of the world than with the European Union, which still remains their most important partner in the majority of cases. The total imports of the European Union have also been growing at approximately 11% per year, therefore, the fourth column of table 4 shows that all MPC, with the exception of Egypt, have lost shares on the European markets.

¹ Palestine has not been included in the data for chart 1 and table 4 because the period is incomplete and the figures are so small that growth rates are meaningless.

Column 7 of table 4 computes an “elasticity” of the trade (exports + imports) of each MPC with the EU with respect to its total trade with the World. A value of 1 would mean that when the total trade of the country under review grows with 10% its trade with the EU grows at the same pace. A value lower than 1, e.g. 0.5, means that when the total trade grows with 10% the trade with the EU grows with 5% only. A negative elasticity means that trade links with the World and the EU move in opposite directions.

It is striking that all elasticities are significantly lower than 1 except for Turkey. The three countries that apart from Turkey are experiencing a fast insertion in the World trade: Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt, exhibit very low or negative elasticities meaning that the globalisation of their economies takes place primarily outside Europe. The other countries are inserting moderately in the world trade but with a similar characteristic: the growth of their trade outside the EU is higher than that of their trade with their European partners.

Thus the main messages of the analysis of the Eurostat data can be summarised as follows:

- The EU is an important trade partner for most MPC with a share in their total trade varying from 17% (Jordan) to 70% (Tunisia) in 2006.
- All MPC have experienced a growth of their international trade but only four (Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Turkey) are gaining global market shares.
- For most MPC the growing international trade is accompanied with a reduction of the deficit of the trade balance, thus implying a faster growth of exports than of imports. Morocco and Syria are the two countries whose opening has been more pronounced on the import than on the export side.
- Over the period 2000-2006 exports of the MEDA-10 (without WB&GS) countries to the EU have grown at an average annual rate of 9% whereas the rate was 4% for the imports of MEDA-10 from the EU, implying thus a substantial reduction of the trade deficit of the MEDA-10 countries with the EU.
- For all MPCs, and particularly for those that are expanding more rapidly their international trade, this expansion takes place primarily on the non EU markets.

Table 1 *Exports and Imports of selected MED countries to and from the World (Million €)*

Country	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M
Algeria	23.85	9.91	13.94	21.37	11.11	10.26	19.91	13.08	6.84	21.76	11.96	9.79	25.79	14.72	11.07	36.95	16.36	20.60	43.49	17.08	26.40
Egypt	5.06	15.06	-10.00	4.63	14.21	-9.59	4.93	13.17	-8.24	5.40	9.55	-4.15	6.16	10.31	-4.14	8.58	15.97	-7.39	10.89	16.36	-5.47
Morocco	8.05	12.52	-4.47	7.88	12.19	-4.31	8.31	12.55	-4.24	7.76	12.58	-4.83	7.98	14.33	-6.35	9.01	16.73	-7.72	10.14	19.08	-8.94
Tunisia	6.88	10.07	-3.19	7.69	11.09	-3.40	7.27	10.07	-2.80	6.50	8.97	-2.47	7.79	10.24	-2.45	8.44	10.60	-2.17	9.31	11.94	-2.63
Israel	34.00	38.70	-4.69	32.45	37.18	-4.74	31.21	35.01	-3.80	28.10	30.24	-2.15	31.05	32.94	-1.89	34.38	36.20	-1.82	37.28	38.12	-0.84
Lebanon	0.78	6.79	-6.01	0.98	8.03	-7.05	1.22	7.51	-6.29	1.49	7.00	-5.51	1.54	8.27	-6.73	1.51	7.52	-6.01	1.82	7.48	-5.67
Jordan	1.40	4.35	-2.95	2.56	5.44	-2.88	2.93	5.31	-2.38	2.72	5.00	-2.27	3.63	6.55	-2.91	3.98	8.40	-4.42	4.15	9.21	-5.06
Palestine	0.43	2.58	-2.15	0.32	2.27	-1.95	0.25	1.60	-1.35	0.25	1.59	-1.34	0.25	1.91	-1.66	0.27	2.14	-1.87	..	..	..
Syria	5.02	4.13	0.89	5.64	5.08	0.55	6.91	4.75	2.17	5.07	4.52	0.55	4.33	5.67	-1.34	6.39	7.56	-1.18	7.73	8.14	-0.40
Turkey	30.18	59.44	-29.26	35.06	46.26	-11.19	38.14	54.48	-16.34	41.52	60.14	-18.62	50.89	78.53	-27.64	58.85	93.41	-34.56	67.82	109.39	-41.58

Highlighted: net exporters

Source: Eurostat database. August 2008

Table 2 *Exports and Imports of selected MED countries to and from the EU (Million €)*

Country	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M	X	M	X-M
Algeria	15.07	5.81	9.26	13.83	6.78	7.05	12.85	7.42	5.43	12.90	7.05	5.85	13.93	8.06	5.87	20.52	8.69	11.83	22.89	9.34	13.55
Egypt	1.73	5.00	-3.27	1.19	4.13	-2.94	1.19	3.52	-2.33	1.64	2.50	-0.86	1.85	2.58	-0.73	2.49	3.42	-0.94	3.34	3.37	-0.03
Morocco	6.06	7.35	-1.29	5.75	6.69	-0.95	6.13	7.21	-1.08	5.92	7.52	-1.61	5.93	8.05	-2.12	6.64	8.83	-2.19	7.52	10.04	-2.52
Tunisia	5.52	7.18	-1.66	6.16	7.93	-1.76	5.74	7.16	-1.42	5.22	6.60	-1.38	6.49	7.14	-0.66	6.75	7.32	-0.57	7.19	7.74	-0.56
Israel	9.86	16.98	-7.12	9.07	15.82	-6.75	8.21	14.60	-6.39	7.89	12.73	-4.84	8.62	13.52	-4.89	9.86	14.02	-4.16	10.18	14.24	-4.06
Lebanon	0.18	3.10	-2.92	0.22	3.51	-3.28	0.21	3.41	-3.20	0.17	3.11	-2.94	0.16	3.31	-3.15	0.17	3.02	-2.84	0.22	2.82	-2.60
Jordan	0.08	1.55	-1.47	0.10	1.57	-1.47	0.21	1.59	-1.38	0.09	1.33	-1.23	0.12	1.54	-1.43	0.12	2.03	-1.90	0.13	2.13	-2.01
Palestine	0.00	0.29	-0.29	0.00	0.42	-0.41	0.01	0.19	-0.18	0.01	0.14	-0.13	0.01	0.17	-0.17	0.01	0.20	-0.19	..	..	..
Syria	3.42	1.36	2.07	3.95	1.87	2.07	4.29	1.42	2.87	3.09	0.92	2.17	2.33	0.91	1.42	2.84	0.93	1.92	3.11	1.51	1.60
Turkey	17.01	31.12	-14.12	19.62	22.14	-2.52	21.57	27.11	-5.54	24.18	30.43	-6.25	29.47	38.74	-9.28	33.21	42.20	-8.99	41.70	49.99	-8.30

Highlighted: net exporters to the EU

Source: Eurostat database. August 2008

Table 3

Share of exports, imports and total trade of MPC countries with the EU in their total exports, imports and trade.

Country	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M
Algeria	63%	59%	62%	65%	61%	63%	65%	57%	61%	59%	59%	59%	54%	55%	54%	56%	53%	55%	53%	55%	53%
Egypt	34%	33%	33%	26%	29%	28%	24%	27%	26%	30%	26%	28%	30%	25%	27%	29%	21%	24%	31%	21%	25%
Morocco	75%	59%	65%	73%	55%	62%	74%	57%	64%	76%	60%	66%	74%	56%	63%	74%	53%	60%	74%	53%	60%
Tunisia	80%	71%	75%	80%	72%	75%	79%	71%	74%	80%	74%	76%	83%	70%	76%	80%	69%	74%	77%	65%	70%
Israel	29%	44%	37%	28%	43%	36%	26%	42%	34%	28%	42%	35%	28%	41%	35%	29%	39%	34%	27%	37%	32%
Lebanon	23%	46%	43%	23%	44%	41%	17%	45%	41%	11%	44%	39%	10%	40%	35%	11%	40%	35%	12%	38%	33%
Jordan	6%	36%	28%	4%	29%	21%	7%	30%	22%	3%	27%	18%	3%	24%	16%	3%	24%	17%	3%	23%	17%
Palestine	0%	11%	10%	1%	18%	16%	4%	12%	11%	3%	9%	8%	2%	9%	8%	3%	9%	9%	..	..	...
Syria	68%	33%	52%	70%	37%	54%	62%	30%	49%	61%	20%	42%	54%	16%	32%	45%	12%	27%	40%	19%	29%
Turkey	56%	52%	54%	56%	48%	51%	57%	50%	53%	58%	51%	54%	58%	49%	53%	56%	45%	50%	61%	46%	52%

Highlighted = more than 50%

Source: tables 1 and 2.

Table 4 Evolution (average yearly growth rates in %) from 2000 to 2006 of exports and imports of Meda countries to and from the EU and to the World

Country	Trade with the world			Trade with the EU			"Elasticity" of trade with EU with respect to total trade
	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X+M
Algeria	10.5	9.5	10.2	7.2	8.2	7.5	0.73
Egypt	13.6	1.4	5.2	11.6	-6.4	-0.1	-0.01
Morocco	3.9	7.3	6.0	3.7	5.3	4.6	0.76
Tunisia	5.2	2.9	3.8	4.5	1.3	2.7	0.71
Israel	1.5	-0.3	0.6	0.5	-2.9	-1.6	-2.56
Lebanon	15.2	1.6	3.5	3.3	-1.6	-1.3	-0.37
Jordan	19.9	13.3	15.1	7.7	5.4	5.6	0.37
Syria	7.5	12.0	9.6	-1.6	1.8	-0.6	-0.06
Turkey	14.4	10.7	12.0	16.1	8.2	11.3	0.94

NB: Palestine: 2005/2000

Sources: tables 1 and 2.

2. Intra-regional and international trade of the MPC

The directions of trade of the MEDA 10 countries are presented in two sets of tables for the years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006. Tables 5 to 9 are the import matrices, whereas tables 10 to 14 are the export matrices. Ideally there should be only one directions of trade matrix since exports of country A to country B are also imports of country B from country A. In practice, there are differences because exports are recorded f.o.b whereas imports are c.i.f. but more significantly because the declarations of the exporting and exporting countries do not match. One considers generally that import matrices are more reliable because customs have a better knowledge of the origin of imports than of the destination of exports that may change once the goods have left the country of origin. The tables have been constructed with data extracted from the IMF DOT database.

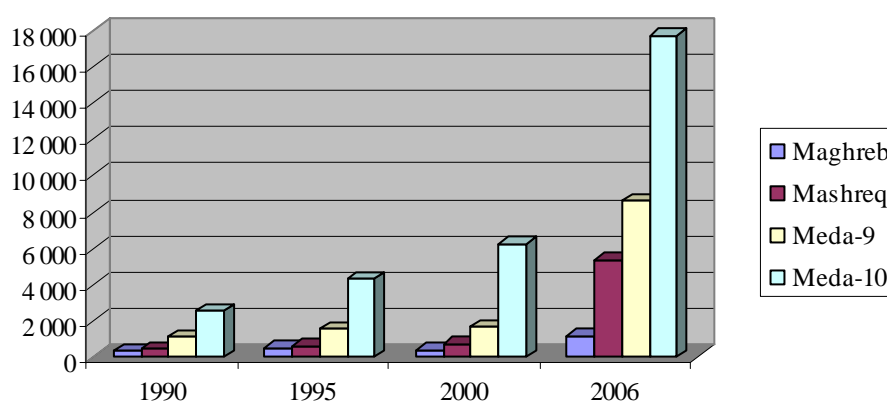
2.1 Import matrices

Import matrices (e.g. table 5) should be read vertically. Each column gives the imports of the corresponding country from each Maghreb and Mashreq country, and from Israel, Turkey, the EU, the Rest of the World (RoW) and the World. Subtotals regroup the data for the Maghreb, the Mashreq, Meda-9 and Meda-10.

For each year two tables provide respectively the data in million dollars and the distribution in % of total imports of each country. Thus table 5a shows that in 1990 Tunisia has imported 2.5% of its total imports from the Maghreb countries, whereas together the Maghreb countries have imported 1.5% of their cumulated total imports from the group of Maghreb countries.

As shown on figure 2 the value of intraregional imports has increased within each regional subgroup (Maghreb, Mashreq, MEDA-9, MEDA-10) although the total amounts remain very modest.

Figure 2. Intra-regional imports. Million \$US



Over the period 1990-2000 intraregional trade was quasi stagnant within the Maghreb and Mashreq groups. The largest expansion is observed at MEDA-10 level and comes mainly from the growth of Maghreb and Mashreq imports from Turkey.

Figures 3a to 3d show the evolution across time of the structure of the regional imports of the different subgroups.

Chart 3a. Regional origin of Maghreb imports in % of their total imports

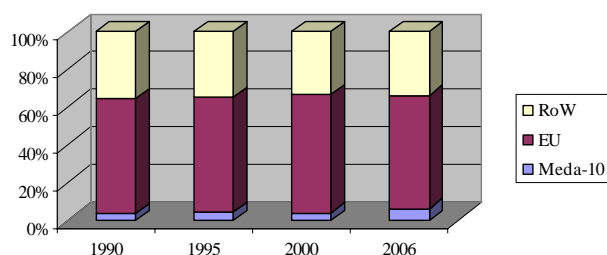


Figure 3b. Regional origin of Mashreq imports in % of their total imports

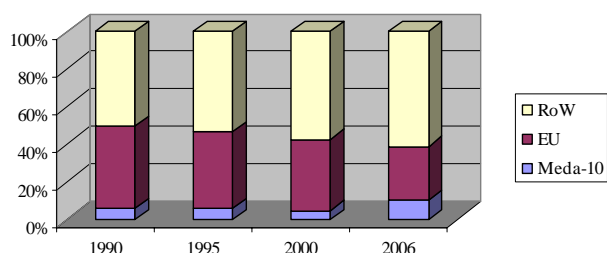


Figure 3c. Regional origin of Meda-9 imports in % of their total imports

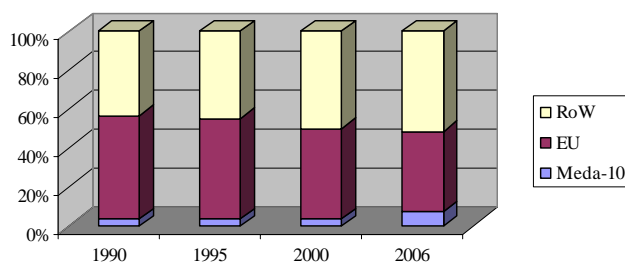
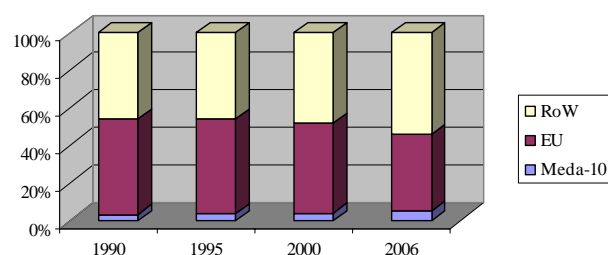


Figure 3d: Regional origin of Meda-10 imports in % of their total imports



Maghreb countries (figure 3a) are practically not trading with other countries of the MEDA-10 region. Their intraregional trade is quasi stagnant throughout the whole period. For this group the EU is the main source of imports.

The Mashreq (figure 3b) present a rather different profile. Whereas the share of their imports originating from the Maghreb countries is very small it has significantly increased over the last period. The most important characteristic, however, is the important change in the structure of imports, that are increasingly coming from the rest of the world, whereas the share of European suppliers is in sharp reduction, particularly in the last period.

The Meda-9 (figure 3c) group includes the countries Maghreb and Mashreq and Israël. The Meda-10 (figure 3d) is Meda-9 plus Turkey. For these two groups the trend is similar to that of the Mashreq group (expansion of trade with the rest of the World and reduction of trade with EU) but less pronounced because of the important and steady share of imports from the EU by the Maghreb countries and by Turkey (figure 3d). In the case of the latter country a significant diminution of the share of imports from the EU is observed in the recent years.

For all groups intraregional imports are extremely limited across all the periods even if there is a slight increase. With the exception of the Maghreb countries whose structure of imports seems very stable, the region is characterised by an increase of its non European and non MPC imports.

Table 9 compares the distribution of imports between 2006 and 2000, i.e. during the MEDA II period. The salient features are:

- a reduction of imports from the EU by all groups (-2.8% for Maghreb, -9.3% for Mashreq, -5.1% for Meda-9 and -7.7% for Meda-10);
- a very modest increase of intraregional trade, that is mostly apparent in the Mashreq subgroup whose share of intraregional imports has increased by 4.4% over the period ;
- an increase in the share of imports from the Rest of the World.

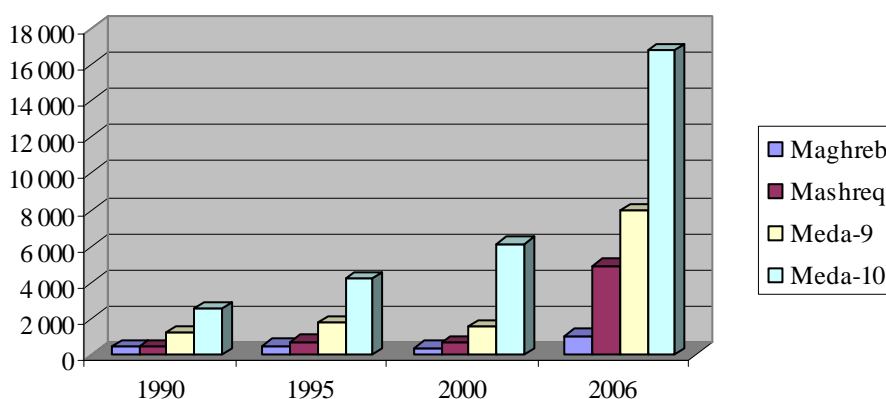
2.2 Export matrices

Export matrices (e.g. table 10) should be read horizontally. Each row records the exports of the corresponding country to each Maghreb and Mashreq country, to Israël, Turkey, the EU, the Rest of the World (RoW) and the World. Subtotals regroup the data for the Maghreb, the Mashreq, Meda-9 and Meda-10.

In similarity with the presentation of the import matrices, for each year two tables provide respectively the data in million dollars and the distribution in % of total exports of each country.

Figure 4 is, unsurprisingly, similar to figure 2 since intraregional trade should be the same whether it is approached from the import or the export angle. This figure permits to confirm the absence of large inconsistencies between the export and the import matrices

Figure 4. Intraregional exports. Million \$US



Figures 5a to 5d describe the evolution of the structure of exports of each regional subgroup to the Meda-10 countries, the EU and the Rest of the World.

The Maghreb countries (figure 5a) are essentially directed to the EU market for their exports. Nearly 70% of their exports were to the EU. This stable share has substantially decreased in the last period. The main explanatory factor is an important change in the structure of Moroccan exports. Over the

last period (2000-2006) exports of Morocco to the Rest of the World have been nearly multiplied by three whereas exports to the EU have been multiplied by 1.5. All Maghreb countries during the period 2000-2006 have expanded their exports to the RoW more rapidly than those to the EU.

Figure 5a. Regional destination of Maghreb exports in % of their total exports

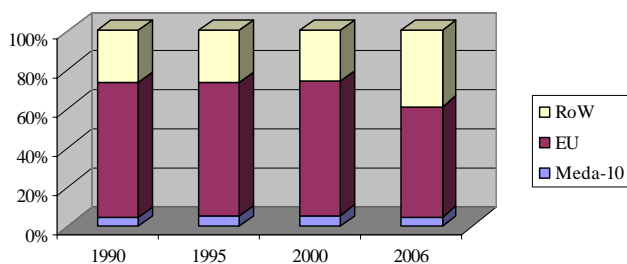


Figure 5b. Regional destination of Mashreq exports in % of their total exports

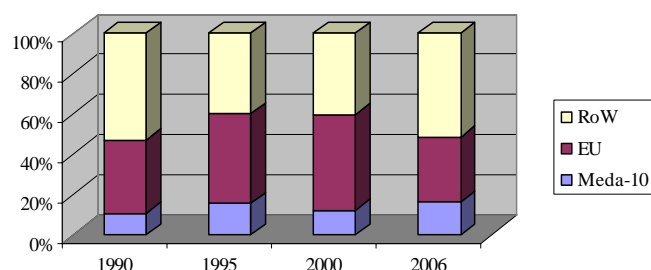


Figure 5c. Regional destination of Meda-9 exports in % of their total exports

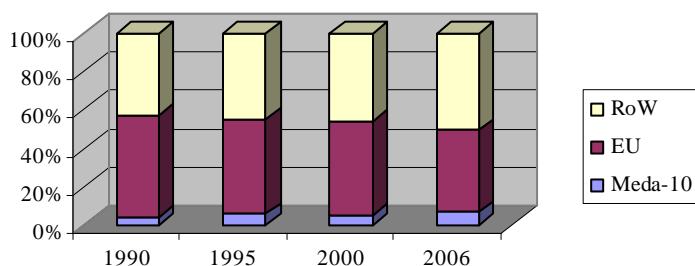
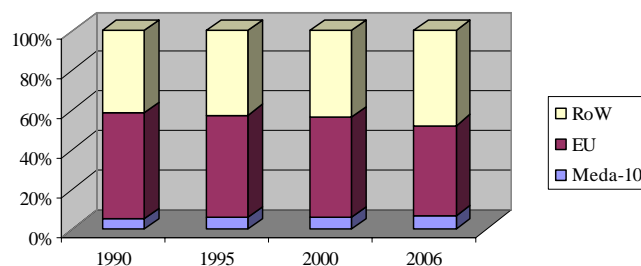


Figure 5d: Regional destination of Meda-10 exports in % of their total exports



The Mashreq countries (figure 5b) export a significantly higher fraction of their exports to the MEDA-10 groups but still it remains a very small share of their total exports culminating at 16.3% in 2006. For this group of countries the expansion of the trade has taken place essentially on the European markets from 1990 to 2000, whereas over the last period a larger share of exports has been directed to the RoW. The RoW absorbs in 2006 more than 50% of Mashreq exports.

The Meda-9 group combines the Maghreb and Mashreq trends and the exports from Israel. The largest share of Israel is directed to the RoW and this has been constantly increasing over the period. Overall the Meda-9 countries is thus a group with very weak internal exports and an increasing proportion of its exports to the RoW.

The Meda-10 group, that includes Meda-9 plus Turkey, shows roughly the same characteristics with a slowly but steadily declining share of exports to the EU.

The most important changes occurred in the MEDA II period in the structure of exports are highlighted in table 14:

- a substantial increase (+7%) of intraregional exports of the Mashreq countries ;

- a sharp decline of the share of exports of the Maghreb and Mashreq countries to the EU (respectively -11.9% and -15.3%) ;
- a similar trend in the redirection of exports of Meda-9 and Meda-10 groups with a relative decline of exports to the EU and an relative increase of exports to the RoW.

The main messages delivered by this descriptive analysis of the direction of trade can be summed up as follows:

- The MPC appear as one of the least integrated regional groups in the world with an intraregional trade hardly above 5% of their total trade.
- Only the Mashreq group seems to engage into increased intraregional trade.
- The data confirm the analysis conducted on Eurostat bilateral trade flows and show that the trade expansion takes place mostly with the rest of the world, rather than with the EU and the regional partners.
- The latter development is asymmetric in the sense that the redirection of the imports to the RoW is more important and more rapid than the redirection of exports.
- The EU remains the most important market for the exports and the most important source of imports for the Maghreb countries. For the other groups it is a rapidly declining source of imports but an export market that remains important (between 32% and 45%) but expanding less than the exports to the rest of the world.

Table 5

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 1990. Million \$US

Year 1990 Million \$US		Importing country																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		38	94	132	9	0		0		9		141	287	428	9 318	3 819	13 566	
	Morocco	57		57	114	1	2	2	0		5		119	97	216	3 946	1 316	5 479	
	Tunisia	89	27		116	4	5	1	28		39		155	30	185	2 927	616	3 728	
	Maghreb	146	65	151	362	14	7	3	29		53		414	414	828	16 192	5 752	22 772	
	Egypt	7	42	33	83		29	10	20		60	5	148	37	184	3 096	2 137	5 417	
	Jordan			4	4	1		15	16		32		35	34	69	113	929	1 112	
	Lebanon			3	3	15	17		17		48		51	6	57	138	308	504	
	Syria	17		52	70	13	18	293			323		393	84	478	1 643	1 948	4 069	
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq	24	42	93	159	28	64	318	53		463	5	627	162	789	4 990	5 322	11 101	
	Israel			46	46	41					41		86	63	149	4 949	6 316	11 414	
	Meda-9	170	108	289	567	83	71	321	82		556	5	1 128	638	1 766	26 131	17 390	45 287	
	Turkey	206	25	48	279	143	69	56	186		455	36	770		770	8 261	5 191	14 222	
Meda-10	376	133	337	846	226	140	376	268		1 011	41	1 898	638	2 536	34 392	22 581	59 510		
EU	6 347	4 053	4 063	14 462	4 165	843	1 219	1 129		7 356	7 947	29 765	10 258	40 023	999 114	465 713	1 504 850		
RoW	2 957	3 733	1 728	8 418	4 888	1 598	919	996		8 401	7 350	24 168	12 251	36 419	527 604	1 388 837	1 952 860		
World	9 679	7 919	6 128	23 726	9 280	2 581	2 515	2 392		16 768	15 338	55 832	23 147	78 979	1 561 110	1 877 131	3 517 220		

Table 5a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 1990. % of total imports

Year 1990 % of total imports		Importing country																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%		0.1%		0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	
	Morocco	0.6%		0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%		0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	
	Tunisia	0.9%	0.3%		0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%		0.2%		0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	
	Maghreb	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%		0.3%		0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	
	Egypt	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%		1.1%	0.4%	0.8%		0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	
	Jordan			0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.6%	0.7%		0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Lebanon			0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%		0.7%		0.3%		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Syria	0.2%		0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	11.6%			1.9%		0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	2.5%	12.6%	2.2%		2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
	Israel			0.7%	0.2%	0.4%					0.2%		0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
	Meda-9	1.8%	1.4%	4.7%	2.4%	0.9%	2.7%	12.8%	3.4%		3.3%	0.0%	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	
	Turkey	2.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%	2.2%	7.8%		2.7%	0.2%	1.4%		1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	
Meda-10	3.9%	1.7%	5.5%	3.6%	2.4%	5.4%	15.0%	11.2%		6.0%	0.3%	3.4%	2.8%	3.2%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%		
EU	65.6%	51.2%	66.3%	61.0%	44.9%	32.7%	48.5%	47.2%		43.9%	51.8%	53.3%	44.3%	50.7%	64.0%	24.8%	42.8%		
RoW	30.5%	47.1%	28.2%	35.5%	52.7%	61.9%	36.6%	41.6%		50.1%	47.9%	43.3%	52.9%	46.1%	33.8%	74.0%	55.5%		
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

Table 6

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 1995. Million \$US.

Year 1995 Million \$US		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq							
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		111	108	219	7	0	4	0		11		230	448	678	8 008	3 040	11 726
	Morocco	51		60	111	4	7	7	22		41		152	52	205	5 345	1 784	7 333
	Tunisia	143	31		174	12	1	7	13		33		207	46	253	4 481	661	5 395
	Maghreb	194	142	168	504	24	8	18	35		85		589	547	1 136	17 833	5 485	24 454
	Egypt	59	36	30	126		46	52	70		168	37	331	211	541	3 051	2 484	6 076
	Jordan	14	1	6	21	10		60	74		144		165	21	186	164	1 113	1 463
	Lebanon	3	6	3	12	25	43		57		124		136	20	156	152	453	761
	Syria	31	39	39	110	12	78	91			182		291	258	549	2 322	681	3 552
	WB&G					0	8				9		9		9			-9
	Mashreq	107	83	78	269	47	176	203	200		626	37	932	510	1 442	2 305	5 852	11 703
	Israel					23					23		23	167	190	6 463	11 310	17 963
	Meda-9	302	226	245	773	94	184	221	236		734	37	1 544	1 223	2 768	26 601	22 647	54 121
	Turkey	305	82	106	493	181	127	220	264		791	262	1 546		1 546	12 315	7 482	21 343
	Meda-10	607	308	351	1 266	275	311	441	500		1 526	299	3 091	1 223	4 314	38 916	30 128	75 463
EU	6 493	4 933	5 723	17 149	4 722	1 262	3 357	1 656		10 998	14 880	43 026	17 269	60 295	1 293 530	625 015	1 978 840	
RoW	3 682	4 261	1 958	9 902	6 742	2 140	2 971	2 553		14 406	13 040	37 347	17 270	54 618	679 810	2 353 090	3 087 517	
World	10 782	9 502	8 032	28 316	11 739	3 713	6 769	4 709		26 929	28 218	83 464	35 763	119 227	2 015 640	3 007 103	5 141 970	

Table 6a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 1995. % of total imports

Year 1995 % of total imports		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq							
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%		0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
	Morocco	0.5%		0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%		0.2%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
	Tunisia	1.3%	0.3%		0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%		0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Maghreb	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%		0.3%		0.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%
	Egypt	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%		1.2%	0.8%	1.5%		0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Jordan	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.9%	1.6%		0.5%	n.a	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lebanon	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%		1.2%		0.5%		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Syria	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%	1.3%			0.7%		0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	WB&G					0.0%	0.2%				0.0%		0.0%	n.a	0.0%			0.0%
	Mashreq	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	4.7%	3.0%	4.3%		2.3%	0.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Israel					0.2%					0.1%		0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
	Meda-9	2.8%	2.4%	3.1%	2.7%	0.8%	4.9%	3.3%	5.0%		2.7%	0.1%	1.9%	3.4%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%
	Turkey	2.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%		2.9%	0.9%	1.9%		1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
	Meda-10	5.6%	3.2%	4.4%	4.5%	2.3%	8.4%	6.5%	10.6%		5.7%	1.1%	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%
EU	60.2%	51.9%	71.3%	60.6%	40.2%	34.0%	49.6%	35.2%		40.8%	52.7%	51.6%	48.3%	50.6%	64.2%	20.8%	38.5%	
RoW	34.2%	44.8%	24.4%	35.0%	57.4%	57.6%	43.9%	54.2%		53.5%	46.2%	44.7%	48.3%	45.8%	33.7%	78.3%	60.0%	
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 7

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 2000. Million \$US

Year 2000 Million \$US		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		190	87	278	21	1	11	1		34		312	1 192	1 504	15 322	6 244	23 070
	Morocco	4		63	68	15	4	7	12		37	2	107	73	180	5 715	2 417	8 312
	Tunisia	43	34		76	38	1	22	5		66		142	65	207	5 231	987	6 425
	Maghreb	47	224	151	421	74	6	40	17		137	2	561	1 330	1 891	26 269	9 648	37 807
	Egypt	24	43	40	106		44	86	50		179	21	306	141	447	3 338	2 571	6 356
	Jordan	22	2	5	30	26		41	26		92	37	159	27	186	451	1 144	1 781
	Lebanon	8	7	6	21	26	39		28		93		114	22	137	195	547	879
	Syria	26	10	8	44	28	45	283			357		401	545	946	3 282	853	5 081
	WB&G													0	0			0
	Mashreq	80	62	59	201	80	127	409	104		721	57	980	736	1 716	7 265	5 116	14 097
	Israel					65	70				135		135	505	641	9 894	20 330	30 865
	Meda-9	127	287	210	623	219	203	450	122		994	59	1 676	2 571	4 247	43 428	35 093	82 769
	Turkey	286	100	155	541	413	91	138	203		845	587	1 973		1 973	17 051	8 590	27 615
	Meda-10	413	386	365	1 164	632	294	588	325		1 839	646	3 649	2 571	6 220	60 480	43 684	110 383
EU	5 380	6 773	6 141	18 294	8 277	1 451	2 844	1 922		14 494	15 688	48 476	27 388	75 864	1 522 720	719 666	2 318 250	
RoW	3 234	4 372	2 095	9 701	13 130	2 852	2 796	3 156		21 935	20 468	52 104	24 544	76 648	869 340	3 218 489	4 164 477	
World	9 027	11 531	8 601	29 159	22 040	4 597	6 228	5 403		38 268	36 802	104 228	54 503	158 731	2 452 540	3 981 839	6 593 110	

Table 7a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 2000. % of total imports

Year 2000 % of total imports		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%		0.1%		0.3%	2.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
	Morocco	0.0%		0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Tunisia	0.5%	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%		0.2%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Maghreb	0.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%		0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	2.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%
	Egypt	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%		0.9%	1.4%	0.9%		0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Jordan	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.7%	0.5%		0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lebanon	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%		0.5%		0.2%		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Syria	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	4.5%			0.9%		0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	WB&G													0.0%	0.0%			0.0%
	Mashreq	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	2.8%	6.6%	1.9%		1.9%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
	Israel					0.3%	1.5%				0.4%		0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
	Meda-9	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	1.0%	4.4%	7.2%	2.3%		2.6%	0.2%	1.6%	4.7%	2.7%	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%
	Turkey	3.2%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.8%		2.2%	1.6%	1.9%		1.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
	Meda-10	4.6%	3.3%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	6.4%	9.4%	6.0%		4.8%	1.8%	3.5%	4.7%	3.9%	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%
EU	59.6%	58.7%	71.4%	62.7%	37.6%	31.6%	45.7%	35.6%		37.9%	42.6%	46.5%	50.2%	47.8%	62.1%	18.1%	35.2%	
RoW	35.8%	37.9%	24.4%	33.3%	59.6%	62.0%	44.9%	58.4%		57.3%	55.6%	50.0%	45.0%	48.3%	35.4%	80.8%	63.2%	
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 8

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 2006. Million \$US

Year 2006 Million \$US		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq							
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		436	170	606	469	0	31	16		516		1 122	1 865	2 987	30 419	25 677	59 083
	Morocco	68		74	143	31	19	25	58		132	2	277	174	450	9 007	4 743	14 201
	Tunisia	248	154		402	65	5	6	11		87		490	150	640	9 576	2 221	12 437
	Maghreb	317	590	244	1 151	566	23	62	85		736	2	1 889	2 189	4 077	49 002	32 641	85 720
	Egypt	132	198	85	415		489	148	1 168		1 805	77	2 297	393	2 689	9 594	8 251	20 534
	Jordan	77	4	11	92	62		83	296		441	38	570	9	580	284	4 257	5 121
	Lebanon	60	17	13	90	60	80		746		886		976	127	1 103	279	1 392	2 774
	Syria	308	20	38	366	711	262	1 276			2 248		2 615	187	2 802	4 342	6 177	13 322
	WB&G												1		1			-1
	Mashreq	576	240	147	962	832	831	1 507	2 211		5 380	115	6 458	716	7 174	14 499	20 078	41 751
	Israel		12		12	138	139				278		290	782	1 072	12 336	32 512	45 920
	Meda-9	893	842	391	2 126	1 536	993	1 569	2 296		6 394	117	8 637	3 687	12 324	75 837	85 230	173 391
	Turkey	1 123	607	357	2 087	780	305	265	670		2 020	1 273	5 380		5 380	48 398	33 825	87 603
	Meda-10	2 016	1 448	748	4 212	2 316	1 298	1 833	2 966		8 414	1 390	14 017	3 687	17 703	124 235	119 056	260 994
EU	13 653	14 340	11 951	39 944	12 290	2 675	4 188	4 022		23 175	17 860	80 979	55 008	135 987	2 889 150	1 338 733	4 363 870	
RoW	9 443	9 343	3 729	22 515	25 228	7 574	4 932	11 811		49 545	28 501	100 562	80 785	181 347	1 596 435	5 967 554	7 745 336	
World	25 111	25 131	16 429	66 671	39 835	11 548	10 954	18 799		81 135	47 751	195 557	139 480	335 037	4 609 820	7 425 343	12 370 200	

Table 8a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Imports c.i.f. 2006. % of total imports

Year 2006 % of total imports		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq							
Country of origin of the imports	Algeria		1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%		0.6%		0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
	Morocco	0.3%		0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Tunisia	1.0%	0.6%		0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%		0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Maghreb	1.3%	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%		0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%
	Egypt	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%		4.2%	1.4%	6.2%		2.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	Jordan	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.8%	1.6%		0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Lebanon	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%		4.0%		1.1%		0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Syria	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%	11.6%			2.8%		1.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	WB&G													0.0%	0.0%			0.0%
	Mashreq	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	2.1%	7.2%	13.8%	11.8%		6.6%	0.2%	3.3%	0.5%	2.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Israel		0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	1.2%				0.3%		0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
	Meda-9	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	3.2%	3.9%	8.6%	14.3%	12.2%		7.9%	0.2%	4.4%	2.6%	3.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%
	Turkey	4.5%	2.4%	2.2%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.4%	3.6%		2.5%	2.7%	2.8%		1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%
	Meda-10	8.0%	5.8%	4.6%	6.3%	5.8%	11.2%	16.7%	15.8%		10.4%	2.9%	7.2%	2.6%	5.3%	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%
EU	54.4%	57.1%	72.7%	59.9%	30.9%	23.2%	38.2%	21.4%		28.6%	37.4%	41.4%	39.4%	40.6%	62.7%	18.0%	35.3%	
RoW	37.6%	37.2%	22.7%	33.8%	63.3%	65.6%	45.0%	62.8%		61.1%	59.7%	51.4%	57.9%	54.1%	34.6%	80.4%	62.6%	
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 9

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Difference between the percentage distribution of imports of 2006 and that of 2000

Variation in the % distribution of imports (2006-		Importing country																
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	<i>Meda</i> -9	Turkey	<i>Meda</i> -10	EU	RoW	World
Country of origin of the imports		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	<i>Maghreb</i>	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	<i>Mashreq</i>							
	Algeria		0.1%	0.0%	<i>0.0%</i>	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		<i>0.5%</i>		<i>0.3%</i>	-0.9%	<i>-0.1%</i>	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
	Morocco	0.2%		-0.3%	<i>0.0%</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.0%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.0%</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Tunisia	0.5%	0.3%		<i>0.3%</i>	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%		<i>-0.1%</i>		<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>-0.3%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>-0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>		<i>0.5%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>-0.9%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
	Egypt	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	<i>0.3%</i>		3.3%	0.0%	5.3%		<i>1.8%</i>	0.1%	<i>0.9%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.5%</i>	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Jordan	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	<i>0.0%</i>	0.0%		0.1%	1.1%		<i>0.3%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lebanon	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	<i>0.1%</i>	0.0%	-0.2%		3.4%		<i>0.8%</i>		<i>0.4%</i>	0.1%	<i>0.2%</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Syria	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	<i>0.4%</i>	1.7%	1.3%	7.1%			<i>1.8%</i>		<i>1.0%</i>	-0.9%	<i>0.2%</i>	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	WB&G													0.0%	<i>0.0%</i>		0.0%	
	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>9.8%</i>		<i>4.7%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
	Israel		0.0%		<i>0.0%</i>	0.1%	-0.3%				<i>0.0%</i>		<i>0.0%</i>	-0.4%	<i>-0.1%</i>	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
	<i>Meda -9</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>-0.1%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>10.0%</i>		<i>5.3%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>-2.1%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>-0.1%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
	Turkey	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	<i>1.3%</i>	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	-0.2%		<i>0.3%</i>	1.1%	<i>0.9%</i>		<i>0.4%</i>	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
	<i>Meda -10</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>9.8%</i>		<i>5.6%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>-2.1%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
	EU	-5.2%	-1.7%	1.3%	<i>-2.8%</i>	-6.7%	-8.4%	-7.4%	-14.2%		<i>-9.3%</i>	-5.2%	<i>-5.1%</i>	-10.8%	<i>-7.2%</i>	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%
	RoW	1.8%	-0.7%	-1.7%	<i>0.5%</i>	3.8%	3.5%	0.1%	4.4%		<i>3.7%</i>	4.1%	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	-0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%
	World																	

Table 10

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 1990. Million \$US

Year 1990 Million \$US		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World		
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq	
Exporting country	Algeria		42	177	219	20					20		240	177	417	7 727	2 865	11 009	
	Morocco	57		62	119								119	89	208	2 820	1 558	4 586	
	Tunisia	81	24		105	4	6	1	24		35		140	28	168	2 741	647	3 556	
	Maghreb	138	66	239	443	24	6	1	24		55		499	294	793	13 288	5 070	19 151	
	Egypt	5	6	18	29		16	9	12		37	168	234	16	250	1 040	1 296	2 585	
	Jordan	0	0	5	5	16		13	13		42		47	23	70	34	818	922	
	Lebanon		1	3	4	13	15		15		44		47	3	50	126	280	456	
	Syria	16	6	32	53	48	24	266			338		392	114	505	1 767	1 938	4 210	
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq	20	13	58	91	77	55	289	40		461	168	720	156	875	2 966	4 333	8 174	
	Israel					6					6		6	89	95	4 409	7 501	12 005	
	Meda-9	159	79	297	535	107	61	290	64		522	168	1 225	538	1 763	20 663	16 904	39 330	
	Turkey	201	25	40	265	160	81	51	194		486	47	798		798	7 503	5 083	13 385	
	Meda-10	360	103	337	800	267	142	341	259		1 008	214	2 023	538	2 561	28 166	21 987	52 715	
EU	6 532	4 683	3 927	15 142	5 628	1 058	1 107	1 162		8 955	7 011	31 108	10 635	41 744	1 011 020	461 016	1 513 780		
RoW	2 483	2 727	1 038	6 249	6 287	1 442	787	918		9 434	6 040	21 724	10 310	32 033	464 404	1 456 424	1 952 860		
World	9 375	7 513	5 303	22 191	12 182	2 642	2 235	2 338		19 398	13 266	54 855	21 484	76 338	1 503 590	1 802 492	3 382 420		

Table 10a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 1990. % of total exports

Year 1990 % of total exports		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World		
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq	
Exporting country	Algeria		0.4%	1.6%	2.0%	0.2%					0.2%		2.2%	1.6%	3.8%	70.2%	26.0%	100.0%	
	Morocco	1.3%		1.3%	2.6%								2.6%	1.9%	4.5%	61.5%	34.0%	100.0%	
	Tunisia	2.3%	0.7%		2.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%		1.0%		3.9%	0.8%	4.7%	77.1%	18.2%	100.0%	
	Maghreb	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.3%		2.6%	1.5%	4.1%	69.4%	26.5%	100.0%	
	Egypt	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%		0.6%	0.4%	0.5%		1.4%	6.5%	9.0%	0.6%	9.7%	40.2%	50.1%	100.0%	
	Jordan	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%		1.4%	1.4%		4.6%		5.1%	2.5%	7.6%	3.7%	88.7%	100.0%	
	Lebanon		0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	2.9%	3.3%		3.3%		9.6%		10.4%	0.7%	11.1%	27.5%	61.4%	100.0%	
	Syria	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	6.3%			8.0%		9.3%	2.7%	12.0%	42.0%	46.0%	100.0%	
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	3.5%	0.5%		5.6%	2.1%	8.8%	1.9%	10.7%	36.3%	53.0%	100.0%	
	Israel					0.1%					0.1%		0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	36.7%	62.5%	100.0%	
	Meda-9	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%		1.3%	0.4%	3.1%	1.4%	4.5%	52.5%	43.0%	100.0%	
	Turkey	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%		3.6%	0.3%	6.0%		6.0%	56.1%	38.0%	100.0%	
	Meda-10	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%		1.9%	0.4%	3.8%	1.0%	4.9%	53.4%	41.7%	100.0%	
EU	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	0.5%	2.1%	0.7%	2.8%	66.8%	30.5%	100.0%		
RoW	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	23.8%	74.6%	100.0%		
World	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	2.3%	44.5%	53.3%	100.0%		

Table 11

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 1995. Million \$US.

Year 1995 Million \$US		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Exporting country	Algeria		81	108	189	5	7	4	0		16		205	314	520	6 148	2 689	9 357	
	Morocco	56		53	109	4	22	6	7		39		148	47	195	2 956	1 801	4 951	
	Tunisia	185	27		212	25	2	12	25		63		275	34	309	4 639	837	5 785	
	Maghreb	241	108	161	510	34	31	22	32		118		628	395	1 024	13 743	5 326	20 093	
	Egypt		31	15	27	74		31	43	56	3	133	174	381	83	463	1 613	1 365	3 441
	Jordan		11	2	6	18	13		35	56	2	106		124	28	152	92	1 197	1 442
	Lebanon		2	2	1	6	17	27		38		82		87	21	108	181	428	716
	Syria		40	32	41	112	21	93	309			423		535	230	765	2 355	850	3 970
	WB&G						0	8				9		9		9			-9
	Mashreq		84	51	75	210	51	158	387	150	5	752	174	1 136	361	1 497	4 241	3 831	9 569
	Israel						30					30		30	170	200	6 202	12 619	19 021
	Meda-9		325	159	236	720	114	190	409	182	5	900	174	1 794	927	2 721	24 185	21 776	48 683
	Turkey		269	67	79	416	246	170	159	272		848	240	1 503		1 503	11 925	8 222	21 650
	Meda-10		594	226	316	1 136	361	359	568	454	5	1 748	413	3 297	927	4 224	36 110	29 998	70 333
EU		6 197	6 256	5 530	17 983	6 703	1 390	3 386	1 949		13 429	12 970	44 381	17 736	62 118	1 385 800	649 602	2 097 520	
RoW		2 457	2 545	1 135	6 138	8 749	2 196	2 157	2 063	-5	15 160	11 246	32 543	13 985	46 528	590 210	2 275 950	2 912 687	
World		9 248	9 028	6 981	25 257	15 813	3 945	6 111	4 467		30 336	24 630	80 222	32 648	112 870	2 012 120	2 955 550	5 080 540	

Table 11a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 1995. % of total exports

Year 1995 % of total exports		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Exporting country	Algeria		0.9%	1.2%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%		2.2%	3.4%	5.6%	65.7%	28.7%	100.0%	
	Morocco	1.1%		1.1%	2.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%		0.8%		3.0%	1.0%	3.9%	59.7%	36.4%	100.0%	
	Tunisia	3.2%	0.5%		3.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%		1.1%		4.8%	0.6%	5.3%	80.2%	14.5%	100.0%	
	Maghreb	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	2.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.6%		3.1%	2.0%	5.1%	68.4%	26.5%	100.0%	
	Egypt		0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	2.1%		0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.1%	3.9%	5.0%	11.1%	2.4%	13.5%	46.9%	39.7%	100.0%
	Jordan		0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%		2.4%	3.9%	0.2%	7.3%		8.6%	1.9%	10.5%	6.4%	83.0%	100.0%
	Lebanon		0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	2.4%	3.7%		5.3%		11.4%		12.2%	2.9%	15.1%	25.2%	59.7%	100.0%
	Syria		1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	2.8%	0.5%	2.3%	7.8%			10.7%		13.5%	5.8%	19.3%	59.3%	21.4%	100.0%
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq		0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.5%	1.7%	4.0%	1.6%	0.1%	7.9%	1.8%	11.9%	3.8%	15.6%	44.3%	40.0%	100.0%
	Israel						0.2%					0.2%		0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	32.6%	66.3%	100.0%
	Meda-9		0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	3.7%	1.9%	5.6%	49.7%	44.7%	100.0%
	Turkey		1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%		3.9%	1.1%	6.9%		6.9%	55.1%	38.0%	100.0%
	Meda-10		0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.6%	4.7%	1.3%	6.0%	51.3%	42.7%	100.0%
EU		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	0.8%	3.0%	66.1%	31.0%	100.0%	
RoW		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	20.3%	78.1%	100.0%	
World		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	39.6%	58.2%	100.0%	

Table 12

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 2000. Million \$US

Year 2000 Million \$US		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Exporting country	Algeria		169	74	244	19	0	6	1		26		270	1 332	1 602	13 860	6 409	21 871	
	Morocco	7		58	65	13	6	4	11		34		99	52	151	5 584	1 683	7 418	
	Tunisia	61	25		87	34	10	4	5		53		139	54	194	4 706	1 096	5 996	
	Maghreb	69	195	132	395	67	16	14	16		113		509	1 439	1 947	24 149	9 189	35 285	
	Egypt		21	39	36	96		40	78	48		165	19	280	128	408	3 036	2 910	6 354
	Jordan		19	2	5	27	24		34	23		81	78	186	14	200	52	1 033	1 284
	Lebanon		4	2	2	8	23	31		26		80		88	23	111	164	439	714
	Syria		24	9	7	40	40	41	258			338		379	496	874	2 982	903	4 759
	WB&G													0	0			0	
	Mashreq		68	53	50	171	87	112	369	97		665	97	933	661	1 594	6 233	5 284	13 112
	Israel			8		8	59	39				98		106	434	541	9 099	22 271	31 911
	Meda-9		136	256	183	575	213	167	383	113		876	97	1 548	2 534	4 082	39 482	36 744	80 308
	Turkey		383	70	162	616	376	100	129	184	6	794	650	2 061		2 061	15 086	10 623	27 769
	Meda-10		520	326	345	1 191	589	266	512	297	6	1 670	747	3 608	2 534	6 142	54 568	47 367	108 077
	EU		5 691	7 175	6 727	19 593	7 525	1 525	2 768	1 748		13 566	14 913	48 072	27 966	76 038	1 618 920	714 262	2 409 220
RoW		3 234	4 372	2 095	9 701	13 130	2 852	2 796	3 156		21 935	20 468	52 104	24 544	76 648	869 340	3 218 489	4 164 477	
World		8 913	11 028	8 623	28 564	18 714	4 233	5 311	3 974		32 231	32 084	92 879	50 392	143 271	2 436 540	3 805 959	6 385 770	

Table 12a

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 2000. % of total exports

Year 2000 % of total exports		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Exporting country	Algeria		0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%		1.2%	6.1%	7.3%	63.4%	29.3%	100.0%	
	Morocco	0.1%		0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.5%		1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	75.3%	22.7%	100.0%	
	Tunisia	1.0%	0.4%		1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.9%		2.3%	0.9%	3.2%	78.5%	18.3%	100.0%	
	Maghreb	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%		1.4%	4.1%	5.5%	68.4%	26.0%	100.0%	
	Egypt		0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%		0.6%	1.2%	0.8%		2.6%	0.3%	4.4%	2.0%	6.4%	47.8%	45.8%	100.0%
	Jordan		1.5%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%	1.9%		2.6%	1.8%		6.3%	6.1%	14.5%	1.1%	15.6%	4.0%	80.4%	100.0%
	Lebanon		0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	3.3%	4.4%		3.6%		11.3%		12.3%	3.2%	15.6%	22.9%	61.5%	100.0%
	Syria		0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	5.4%			7.1%		8.0%	10.4%	18.4%	62.7%	19.0%	100.0%
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq		0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	2.8%	0.7%		5.1%	0.7%	7.1%	5.0%	12.2%	47.5%	40.3%	100.0%
	Israel			0.0%		0.0%	0.2%	0.1%				0.3%		0.3%	1.4%	1.7%	28.5%	69.8%	100.0%
	Meda-9		0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%		1.1%	0.1%	1.9%	3.2%	5.1%	49.2%	45.8%	100.0%
	Turkey		1.4%	0.3%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%	7.4%		7.4%	54.3%	38.3%	100.0%
	Meda-10		0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	3.3%	2.3%	5.7%	50.5%	43.8%	100.0%
	EU		0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	0.6%	2.0%	1.2%	3.2%	67.2%	29.6%	100.0%
RoW		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.8%	20.9%	77.3%	100.0%	
World		0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	38.2%	59.6%	100.0%	

Table 13

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 2006. Million \$US

Year 2006 Million \$US		Country of destination of exports																	
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World		
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq	
Exporting country	Algeria		396	155	551	427	0	28	14		469		1 020	1 695	2 715	27 654	23 345	53 714	
	Morocco	62		57	119	28	17	22	53		120	2	241	158	399	8 188	4 667	13 254	
	Tunisia	226	135		361	59	4	6	10		79		440	136	577	8 705	2 546	11 828	
	Maghreb	288	531	212	1 031	514	21	56	77		669	2	1 702	1 990	3 691	44 547	30 559	78 797	
	Egypt	120	180	77	377		444	135	1 062		1 641	70	2 088	357	2 445	8 722	9 538	20 704	
	Jordan	70	4	10	83	56		75	270		401	133	616	17	634	158	4 411	5 204	
	Lebanon	54	16	12	82	54	73		679		806		887	115	1 003	253	1 287	2 544	
	Syria	280	18	35	333	646	238	1 160			2 044		2 377	170	2 547	3 948	5 611	12 105	
	WB&G																		
	Mashreq	524	218	133	875	756	755	1 370	2 010		4 891	203	5 969	660	6 628	13 081	20 848	40 557	
	Israel		11		11	126	137				263		274	859	1 133	12 696	32 620	46 449	
	Meda-9	812	760	345	1 917	1 396	913	1 426	2 087		5 823	204	7 944	3 509	11 453	70 324	84 026	165 802	
	Turkey	1 021	551	325	1 897	709	322	241	609	21	1 902	1 529	5 328		5 328	44 013	36 151	85 492	
	Meda-10	1 832	1 312	670	3 814	2 106	1 235	1 667	2 697	21	7 725	1 733	13 272	3 509	16 781	114 336	120 177	251 294	
EU	12 412	13 036	10 865	36 312	11 173	3 315	3 807	3 656		21 951	17 327	75 590	58 583	134 173	3 013 000	1 371 077	4 518 250		
RoW	9 443	9 343	3 729	22 515	25 228	7 574	4 932	11 811		49 545	28 501	100 562	80 785	181 347	1 596 435	5 967 554	7 745 336		
World	22 791	22 564	14 738	60 093	33 595	11 824	9 732	17 096		72 248	44 594	176 935	126 952	303 887	4 602 470	7 038 643	11 945 000		

Table 13a Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Exports f.o.b. 2006. % of total exports

Year 2006 % of total exports		Country of destination of exports																
		Maghreb				Mashreq					Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
		Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G								Mashreq
Exporting country	Algeria		0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%		0.9%		1.9%	3.2%	5.1%	51.5%	43.5%	100.0%
	Morocco	0.5%		0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%		0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	3.0%	61.8%	35.2%	100.0%
	Tunisia	1.9%	1.1%		3.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.7%		3.7%	1.2%	4.9%	73.6%	21.5%	100.0%
	Maghreb	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		0.8%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	4.7%	56.5%	38.8%	100.0%
	Egypt	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.8%		2.1%	0.7%	5.1%		7.9%	0.3%	10.1%	1.7%	11.8%	42.1%	46.1%	100.0%
	Jordan	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	1.1%		1.4%	5.2%		7.7%	2.5%	11.8%	0.3%	12.2%	3.0%	84.8%	100.0%
	Lebanon	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	3.2%	2.1%	2.9%		26.7%		31.7%		34.9%	4.5%	39.4%	10.0%	50.6%	100.0%
	Syria	2.3%	0.2%	0.3%	2.8%	5.3%	2.0%	9.6%			16.9%		19.6%	1.4%	21.0%	32.6%	46.3%	100.0%
	WB&G																	
	Mashreq	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	3.4%	5.0%		12.1%	0.5%	14.7%	1.6%	16.3%	32.3%	51.4%	100.0%
	Israel		0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.3%				0.6%		0.6%	1.9%	2.4%	27.3%	70.2%	100.0%
	Meda-9	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%		3.5%	0.1%	4.8%	2.1%	6.9%	42.4%	50.7%	100.0%
	Turkey	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	1.8%	6.2%		6.2%	51.5%	42.3%	100.0%
	Meda-10	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.7%	5.3%	1.4%	6.7%	45.5%	47.8%	100.0%
EU	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	3.0%	66.7%	30.3%	100.0%	
RoW	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	2.3%	20.6%	77.0%	100.0%	
World	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	38.5%	58.9%	100.0%	

Table 14

Directions of Trade MEDA countries. Difference between the percentage distribution of exports of 2006 and that of 2000

Variation in the % distribution of exports (2006-	Country of destination of exports																	
	Maghreb				Mashreq						Israel	Meda -9	Turkey	Meda -10	EU	RoW	World	
	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Maghreb	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	WB&G	Mashreq								
Exporting country	Algeria		0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%		0.7%	-2.9%	-2.3%	-11.9%	14.2%		
	Morocco	0.4%		-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	-13.5%	12.5%		
	Tunisia	0.9%	0.7%		1.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%		1.4%	0.2%	1.6%	-4.9%	3.2%		
	Maghreb	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-11.9%	12.7%		
	Egypt	0.2%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.3%		1.5%	-0.6%	4.4%	5.3%	0.0%	5.7%	-0.3%	5.4%	-5.7%	0.3%		
	Jordan	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.8%		-1.2%	3.4%	1.4%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-0.8%	-3.4%	-1.0%	4.4%		
	Lebanon	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	-1.1%	-1.5%		23.1%	20.4%		22.5%	1.3%	23.8%	-13.0%	-10.9%		
	Syria	1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	4.5%	1.1%	4.2%		9.8%		11.7%	-9.0%	2.7%	-30.0%	27.4%		
	WB&G																	
	Mashreq	0.8%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	4.2%	7.0%	-0.2%	7.6%	-3.4%	4.2%	-15.3%	11.1%		
	Israel		0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.2%			0.3%		0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	-1.2%	0.4%		
	Meda -9	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.0%	2.9%	-1.0%	1.8%	-6.7%	4.9%		
	Turkey	-0.2%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.2%	1.9%	-1.2%	-2.8%	4.0%		
	Meda-10	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	1.9%	-0.9%	1.0%	-5.0%	4.0%		
	EU	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.7%		
RoW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%			
World	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.7%			

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Beaughon, T., Pincemin, P., Njim A. (IBM Belgium & associates)	Rapport final évaluation à mi-parcours du "Programme de Modernisation Industrielle" en Tunisie	2006
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Khader, B.	Quelle sécurité énergétique pour l'UE? Le cas du pétrole et du gaz. UCL, CERMAC	(2007)
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2000	MED/2000/003-355	Algérie	Réforme Télécommunications/Services.postaux	TA	x	x	x			
2000	MED/2000/003-356	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la modernisation de la police algérienne	TA	x	x	x			
2001	MED/2001/003-284	Algérie	Appui au développement socio-économique local dans le Nord-Est de l'Algérie (Appui au filet social)	TA	x	x	x			
2001	MED/2001/003-286	Algérie	Appui à la mise à niveau du système de formation professionnelle en Algérie	TA	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/005-720	Algérie	Programme de modernisation et d'assistance aux réformes administratives	TA	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/004-194	Algérie	Réhabilitation des zones affectées par le terrorisme dans 6 wilayas du Nord Ouest de l'Algérie	TA	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/006-253	Algérie	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Education	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-326	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des ressources en eau	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-201	Algérie	ONG II	TA	x	x	x			
2006	MED/2006/018-087	Algérie	Programme d'appui au secteur des transports	TA		x				
2002	MED/2002/005-612	WB&GS	Financial support to the Palestinian electoral process	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/005-610	WB&GS	Support for Judicial Reform	TA						x
2003	MED/2003/004-835	WB&GS	Emergency Support to the private sector in the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem	TA	x	x	x			
2006	MED/2006/017-987	WB&GS	Interim Emergency Relief Contribution - Palestinian Authority	TA		x				x (Commission decision, Rider 1)
2002	MED/2002/004-955	Egypte	Assistance to the Reform of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training System (TVET)	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-396	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme A (TEP A)	SBS	x	x	x	x	x	
2003	MED/2003/004-150	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme B, TEP-B	SBS		x		x	x	
2003	MED/2003/005-722	Egypte	Social Development and Civil Society: Children at Risk	TA	x	x	x			x (progress reports)
2003	MED/2003/005-716	Egypte	Financial Investment and Sector Co-operation (FISC) - Rural Component	SBS	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/005-719	Egypte	Financial and Investment Sector Co-operation (FISC): social component	SBS	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/005-714	Egypte	Trade Enhancement Programme - Technical Assistance for Customs Reform (TEP-C)	SBS	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/006-223	Egypte	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	SBS	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/005-717	Egypte	South Sinai Regional Development Programme	TA	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/006-224	Egypte	Financial and Investment Sector Cooperation-FISC Financial	SBS	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-543	Egypte	EU Water Sector Reform Programme - Egypt	SBS		x	x		x	x (identification report, background conclusion sheet for SP and SPSP MR)
2005	MED/2005/017-557	Egypte	"Support to the Association Agreement " (SAA)	Twinning	x	x	x			
2006	MED/2006/018-249	Egypte	Support to health sector reform	SBS		x			x	
2000	MED/2000/003-394	Egypte	Subvention - BEI - National Drainage Programme	EIB Interest subsidy	x	x	x			
2001	MED/2001/003-311	Jordanie	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-312	Jordanie	Structural Adjustment Facility III - SAF III	GBS						x (note clôture)

Interventions documents										
Year	Decision Number	Country	Title	Financial Modality	Project synopsis	Financing agreement	Monitoring report(s)	Evaluation report(s)	Disbursement dossiers (BS interventions)	Other Document(s)
2002	MED/2002/003-313	Jordanie	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-357	Jordanie	Institutional Support to Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (AZESA)	TA	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/005-635	Jordanie	Emergency Budgetary Support in Jordan	TA		x				
2004	MED/2004/006-221	Jordanie	Support to Poverty Reduction through Local Development - Jordan	SBS	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/006-087	Jordanie	Al Meyah - Supporting Management of water resources in Jordan	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-323	Jordanie	Sector Reform Facility	SBS		x			x	x (identification reports)
2005	MED/2005/017-549	Jordanie	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement - SAAP II	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-260	Jordanie	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	TA		x				x (Commission decision, rider)
2002	MED/2002/004-138	Liban	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	TA	x	x	x			x (progress reports, completion report)
2003	MED/2003/005-636	Liban	Integrated SME support programme	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-554	Liban	SUPPORT TO REFORMS AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (Priority 1. Support to ENP Initiatives)	TA		x				x
2003	MED/2003/005-634	Liban	Strengthening quality management, capabilities and infrastructure in Lebanon	TA	x	x	x			
2000	MED/2000/004-932	Maroc	Programme d'Ajustement Structurel du Secteur Financier - FAS Financier	GBS		x		x		
2000	MED/2000/003-317	Maroc	Programme d'Appui à la Réforme de la Couverture Médicale - FAS Santé	GBS		x				x (riders, note to the file)
2000	MED/2000/003-319	Maroc	Modernisation des Juridictions	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-318	Maroc	Programme d'ajustement structurel du secteur de l'eau	GBS		x		No eval. Rep.	x	x (riders)
2002	MED/2002/005-691	Maroc	Programme d'Appui aux entreprises	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/004-631	Maroc	Appui au Développement de la Formation Professionnelle dans les secteurs du Tourisme, du Textile et des Nouvelles Technologies de l'Info et de la Com	TA	x	x	x			x
2003	MED/2003/005-044	Maroc	Programme d'appui Budgétaire à la réforme du secteur des Transports au Maroc (PAB Transports)	GBS		x				x (riders)
2003	MED/2003/005-723	Maroc	GESTION DES CONTRÔLES FRONTALIERS	GBS		x				x (rider, decision)
2003	MED/2003/005-725	Maroc	Appui Institutionnel à la Circulation de Personnes	GBS	x	x	x	x		
2004	MED/2004/016-763	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de l'Administration Publique au Maroc	GBS		x			x	x (rider, MoU, rapport d'identification)
2005	MED/2005/017-205	Maroc	Programme d'appui sectoriel à la résorption de l'habitat insalubre au Maroc	SBS	x	x	x			x (fiche projet)
2005	MED/2005/017-351	Maroc	Développement des Provinces du Nord - infrastructures de désenclavement	GBS		x				x (fiche projet)
2006	MED/2006/018-119	Maroc	Programme d'appui à la réforme de la fiscalité au Maroc	GBS		x			x	x (fiche projet, rapport d'identification)
2006	MED/2006/018-120	Maroc	Maroc - Assainissement et appui institutionnel	GBS		x				x (fiches identification et projet)
2004	MED/2004/004-714	Maroc	BEI - Assainissement villes Marocaines	EIB	x	x	x			
2004	MED/2004/006-264	Syrie	Municipal Administration Modernisation	TA	x	x	x			
2005	MED/2005/017-542	Syrie	SME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (Priority 1. Institution Building)	TA	x	x	x			
2001	MED/2001/003-290	Syrie	Health Sector Modernisation Programme (SYR/AIDCO/2001/0215)	EIB	x	x	x			

Interventions documents										
Year	Decision Number	Country	Title	Financial Modality	Project synopsis	Financing agreement	Monitoring report(s)	Evaluation report(s)	Disbursement dossiers (BS interventions)	Other Document(s)
2004	MED/2004/006-252	Syrie	Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training (VET)	TA	x	x	x	x		
2001	MED/2001/005-787	Tunisie	Appui aux médias tunisiens	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-350	Tunisie	Programme d'ajustement structurel (FAS-III)	GBS	x	x	x	x		
2002	MED/2002/004-726	Tunisie	Programme de Modernisation Industrielle	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/005-050	Tunisie	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	TA	x	x	x			
2002	MED/2002/003-353	Tunisie	Appui à la modernisation du secteur portuaire	SBS	x	x	x			
2003	MED/2003/005-858	Tunisie	Modernisation de l'enseignement supérieur	SBS	x	x	x		x	x (avenant, fiche projet)
2005	MED/2005/017-322	Tunisie	Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel IV	GBS		x			x	x (fiche projet)
2006	MED/2006/018-438	Tunisie	Tunisie - Programme d'appui à la compétitivité (PAC I)	GBS		x				
2006	MED/2006/018-181	Tunisie	Programme d'appui au secteur de la formation professionnelle en Tunisie (MANFORM II)	SBS		x				
2000	MED/2000/004-738	Regional	EUMEDIS (Euro-Mediterranean Information Society)	TA	x	x	x			
2000	MED/2000/003-961	Regional	EUROMED HERITAGE II - Programme régional de soutien au développement du patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen	TA	x	x	x	x		CD Rom
2000	MED/2000/004-782	Regional	MEPP 2000/2092: Middle East Peace Process - 2000	TA	x	x	x			
2000	MED/2000/003-965	Regional	Femise (2ème phase)	TA	x	x	x			
2001	MED/2001/004-684	Regional	Euro-Mediterranean Water Programme 2001 Regional Financing Proposal	TA	x	x	x	x		x
2001	MED/2001/004-855	Regional	Euro Med Programme for the Environment SMAP 2000	TA	x	x	x	x		x
2002	MED/2002/004-142	Regional	Bonne Gouvernance et amélioration de l'Etat de droit	TA			x			x
2001	MED/2001/003-981	Regional	BEI : Risk Capital Facility - Plan d'activité de la FEMIP (Facilité euro-méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat) capitaux à risque	EIB RK	x	x	x	x		x
2006	MED/2006/017-978	Regional	Facilité de Capital à risque - tranche 2006	EIB RK		NA				x

Legend Interventions selected