

EU INSTITUTIONS

“**Distributing vaccines globally is our exit strategy from the pandemic**”,
Jutta Urpilainen, European Commissioner for International Partnerships, speaking to the European Parliament Development Committee, 4 February 2021

MAIN CHANGES IN 2021

There were three key initiatives across the EU Institutions in 2021, as the EU continued to develop its responses to the pandemic.¹¹⁶ These included efforts across budgeting, programming and investment to support development assistance to partner countries.

Firstly, the NDICI-Global Europe Instrument was finally approved in June 2021. A total overall allocation of EUR 79.5 billion was indicated at that time, across geographic and thematic programmes, as well as a rapid response mechanism and a flexibility “cushion” of unallocated funds.

In second place, Team Europe was launched in early 2020 as an immediate EU response to the Covid-19 pandemic. During 2021, almost 150 Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) were developed as “flagships that deliver concrete, transformational results for partner countries or regions pursued by European development/external action partners as Team Europe.”¹¹⁷

Finally, the Global Gateway initiative, which was announced in the State of the Union speech by the President of the European Commission in September 2021, and officially launched in December 2021. It set out “a new European strategy to boost smart, clean and secure links in digital, energy and transport sectors and to strengthen health, and people to people connectivity, through education and research across the world.”¹¹⁸ The stated aim of the initiative

is to “contribute to narrowing the global investment gap worldwide, in line with the commitment made in June 2021 by G7 leaders to launch a values-driven, high-standard and transparent infrastructure partnership to meet global infrastructure development needs.”¹¹⁹

TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2022 AND BEYOND

Despite being already one year since the definitive approval of the NDICI, the “Annual Activity Report”¹²⁰ for 2021 published by the European Commission in May 2022 did not provide further information on disbursements beyond a statement that “despite the late adoption of the external financing instruments, the Commission managed to complete the next operationalisation steps: for the countries and regions under DG INTPA responsibility”. These included the adoption of the regional and thematic Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIPs) for NDICI-Global Europe. The first real opportunity to report on concrete progress against MIPs and allocated budgets looks most likely to be in 2023.

On Team Europe, and just over a year after its launch, the Commission’s TEI tracker indicates there are over 150 regional and global initiatives,¹²¹ with an important focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. Results of the TEI approach are not yet evident, however. Initiatives are in feasibility assessment and programme phasing and “dates and timeline referred to are estimations and all information on TEIs at this stage is just indicative.”¹²² **Ownership, Transparency and Mutual Accountability** across the Team Europe actors will be tested by their ability to deliver results. Inclusive partnerships continue to be the weakest and most concerning part of the TEI approach, especially in relation to CSOs, who

¹¹⁶ The EU’s response to Covid-19 pandemic in the context of international partnerships, and particular focus on EU support to Africa, is addressed in the thematic chapter of this Report. This section reviews key EU Institutional developments in development assistance - the “Effective ODA?” chapter discusses each initiative in more depth.

¹¹⁷ <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tei-jp-tracker/>

¹¹⁸ Global Gateway | European Commission

¹¹⁹ Global Gateway | European Commission

¹²⁰ Annual activity report 2021 - International Partnerships | European Commission

¹²¹ <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tei-jp-tracker/>

¹²² <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tei-jp-tracker/> The Joint Programming (JP) process involves: Feasibility & Scoping Exercises; Roadmaps; Joint Analysis; and Joint Strategies.

report that they remain inadequately engaged by the EU in consultation and involvement in design and monitoring. In addition, Member State involvement is uneven, ranging from involvement in over 100 initiatives to just one or even none.¹²³

Finally, the EU has indicated that between 2021 and 2027, via a Team Europe approach, EU Institutions and Member States will jointly mobilise up to EUR 300 billion of investments, by allocating around EUR 145 billion through European external aid and development programmes and the rest through private investments.¹²⁴

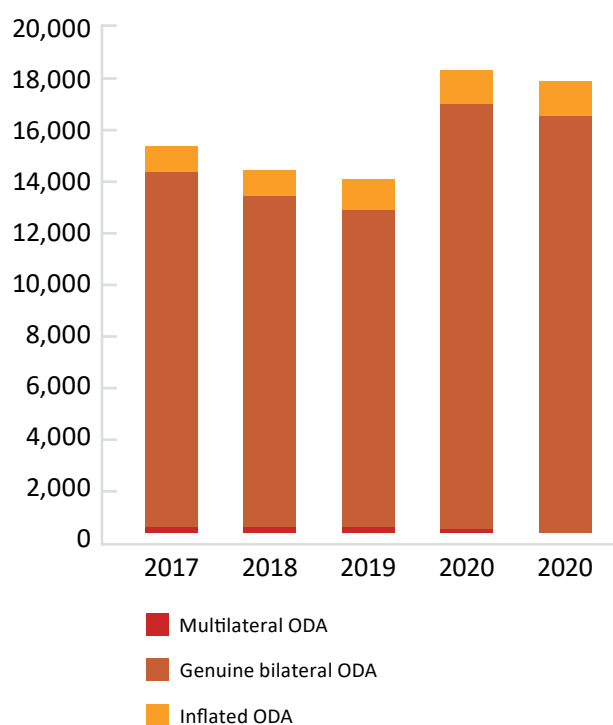
One key example of the challenges ahead for Global Gateway is the implementation of its Investment Package for Health, announced at the time of the AU-EU Summit. The Package covers support for vaccinations, manufacturing and access to vaccines, medicines and health technologies, strengthening health preparedness, and sexual and reproductive health and rights.¹²⁵

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EU INSTITUTIONS:

- **Greater involvement and engagement of CSOs in defining the objectives for Team Europe (in terms of consultation, design and monitoring), enabling genuine civil society engagement, not least as TEIs are projected by the EU as a flagship approach to international partnerships.**
- **Improve data processes, sharing and integration across all EU stakeholders engaged in TEIs to achieve enhanced coherence and co-ordination of implementation and evaluation among the Commission, EEAS, Member States, working in transparency with CSOs.**

- **Ensure the European Parliament is able to play a central and proper scrutiny role in ensuring accountability and overall coherence in budgeting, programming and delivery by EU Institutions across the Global Europe Instrument, Team Europe Initiatives and Global Gateway, as key initiatives to underpin EU international partnerships.**

EU INSTITUTIONS – GENUINE AND INFLATED ODA (€ million, constant 2019)



ODA TO CLIMATE FINANCE (EUR million, constant 2020)

	ODA for mitigation	ODA for adaptation	Total climate finance	Adaptation finance as % of climate finance	Climate finance as % of ODA
2017	666.7	762.6	1429.3	53.4	9.2
2018	786.5	816.5	1603.0	50.9	11.1
2019	777.5	895.1	1672.6	53.5	11.9
2020	820.8	907.4	1728.2	52.5	9.4

¹²³ <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/tei-jp-tracker/>

¹²⁴ Global Gateway | European Commission

¹²⁵ EU-Africa: Global Gateway Investment Package - Health

AID MODALITY (EUR million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral (gross)	Grants	Loans	Loans (% of gross bilateral)	Loans (% of gross bilateral)
2017	17597.2	12908.2	4689.0	26.6	2.3
2018	16624.6	12571.9	4052.6	24.4	3.4
2019	16373.5	13262.1	3111.4	19.0	2.9
2020	21039.9	14940.5	6099.4	29.0	16.7

ODA TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY (€ million, constant 2020)

	Bilateral allocable	Total screened	Not screened	None	Significant	Principal	Significant (% of screened)	Principal (% of screened)
2017	16265.6	16265.6	0.0	10988.6	4884.2	392.8	30.0	2.4
2018	15446.5	11393.8	4052.6	5725.2	5167.9	500.7	45.4	4.4
2019	15107.8	11996.4	3111.4	6391.3	5099.1	506.1	42.5	4.2
2020	17673.1	13263.8	4409.4	6383.2	6228.1	652.5	47.0	4.9

ODA TO SUPPORT CSOs (€ million, constant 2020)

	Non-CSO	CSO Earmarked	CSO Core funding	Total bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Total bilateral CSO support (% ODA)	Core bilateral CSO support (% bilateral)	Core bilateral CSO support (% ODA)
2017	13380.4	1711.9	10.5	11.4	11.1	0.1	0.1
2018	12486.8	1663.3	17.5	11.9	11.6	0.1	0.1
2019	11987.4	1781.1	12.1	13.0	12.7	0.1	0.1
2020	16346.7	1905.1	4.5	10.5	10.3	0.0	0.0