

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

**Mid-term Review of Strategy Paper for Thematic
Programme (2007 – 2013)**

Table of contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2. INTRODUCTION	4
3. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS (2007 – 2009): LESSONS LEARNT AND THE WAY FORWARD	5
3.1. PRINCIPLES FOR SUPPORT OF THEMATIC ACTION AT GLOBAL AND/OR REGIONAL LEVELS	6
3.2. PRINCIPLES FOR SUPPORT OF THEMATIC ACTION AT COUNTRY LEVEL.....	7
4. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 2007 – 2009: LESSONS LEARNED AND WAYS OF MAKING THE MOST OUT OF LIMITED RESOURCES	8
4.1. MERGING ANNUAL FUNDING TO ACHIEVE VISIBLE IMPACT	9
4.2. CREATING BETTER CONDITIONS FOR DEMAND DRIVEN ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR ENPI COUNTRIES	11
4.3. ENSURING COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER FINANCING INSTRUMENTS AND ACTIONS OF THE MEMBER STATES	12
5. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES 2011 - 2013	12
5.1. GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL	13
5.2. EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	15
5.3. GENDER EQUALITY	17
5.4. OTHER ASPECTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	18
5.4.1. <i>Employment, social cohesion and decent work</i>	18
5.4.2. <i>Children and youth</i>	20
5.4.3. <i>Culture</i>	20
6. MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	21

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Investing in People is an EU thematic programme for support of thematic action in the area of human and social development. It is a supplementary instrument to the EU's support channelled through country programmes – a corner stone of EU development cooperation. It has its legal base in Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council, establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)¹.

The multi-annual strategy for the implementation of the programme adopted in 2007 covers the period 2007 – 2013. The programme, of which the main objective is to help EU partner countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a priority given to those that require the most support to do so, is subject to mid-term review (MTR). The MTR was conducted between May 2009 and February 2010 through consultations with Commission services, civil society, international organisations, Member States and other relevant stakeholders. The objective of these consultations was to assess the implications of policy developments and programme implementation of the programme since 2007 for action in 2011 – 2013.

The area of human and social development has been subject to the development and implementation of a range of EU policy initiatives in 2007 – 2009. These include both broad policies aiming to improve the effectiveness of EU development assistance and more narrowly focused policies dealing with specific areas of human and social development. The aid effectiveness agenda has important implications for the thematic instrument and its ability to use project funding in a way that adds value to country programmes, where budget support is increasingly used as a leading financing instrument for development cooperation.

In order to ensure that Investing in People is a complementary instrument which increases the overall impact of EU assistance, the MTR suggests that the programme should follow two basic principles in 2011 – 2013, when supporting action at the global, regional and country levels. Support for actions at global and regional levels should be guided by the objective of promoting policy dialogue, knowledge generation and innovation. Thematic funding should also underpin the role of the EU in shaping global initiatives and stimulating effective leverage of resources mobilized at global level for additional support of bi-lateral programmes. Support for actions at country level should be used to stimulate stronger involvement of civil society in policy making, policy implementation and policy monitoring. It should also create opportunities for the development of regional and global networks for the exchange of best practices.

In terms of implementation, the MTR suggests that the programme should shift away from supporting thematic action every year in all four thematic areas of the programme – i.e. health, education and skills, gender equality and other aspects of human and social development. Instead the programme should support actions under these areas in sequence. This will increase the impact and visibility of the programme and create more space for consultation with stakeholders. Similarly, the programme should, whenever possible and meaningful, concentrate on activities addressing broader geographic areas and avoid – unless necessary – special targeted measures in specific geographic zones. The funding earmarked under the Investing in People for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) countries should, however, continue to be treated as an obligatory minimum level of resources to the exclusive benefit of the ENPI region under this programme. The MTR also

¹ OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41. Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of the 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation.

suggests that the complementarity with other financing instruments, and with actions of the Member States, including possibilities for joint management, should be strengthened.

The programming priorities in 2011 – 2013 should follow the original strategy and continue to be focused on all four main areas while taking into account new policy developments and the lessons from the execution of the programme in 2007 – 2010. Cross cutting issues such as gender equality, disability, HIV/AIDS, governance and environment, should be taken into account under all four areas of intervention.

Financially, the MTR suggests a funding increase for actions in the area of gender and education by using the contingency funds (€18 million), while otherwise maintaining the allocation of resources to individual pillars of the thematic programme in line with the original strategy. Subject to the adoption of the 2011 EU budget, the MTR also proposes an increase of €15 million in the 2011 Investing in People budget that would be used as additional financing for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

2. INTRODUCTION

Investing in People is a thematic programme of the European Commission for support of activities in the area of human and social development. It is a supplementary instrument to the EU's support channelled through country programmes – a corner stone of EU development cooperation. Its main objective is to help the work of EU partner countries towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a priority given to those that require most support to do so, including countries in fragile context and post-conflict countries.

The thematic programme has its legal base in Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI)². The DCI sections relevant to Investing in People have not been modified in the mid-term review. As such, the programme should continue to focus on four main areas of intervention – health, education, gender equality and other aspects of human and social development.

The strategy paper adopted in 2007 on the basis of the Communication on the Thematic Programme for Human and Social Development “Investing in People”³ is valid for the period of 2007 – 2013. The strategy is subject to the mid-term review with the objective of assessing possible changes in programming and implementation based on new policy developments and lessons learnt from execution in 2007 – 2009. Moreover, the output of the mid-term review is to develop a multiannual indicative programme 2011 – 2013.

The mid term review has been conducted through a series of extensive consultations with Commission services between May 2009 and February 2010, a plenary and email consultation with civil society, international organisations and other stakeholders, and informal consultation with EU Member States. External evaluation of the programme has not been commissioned, as individual projects supported under the thematic programme through calls for proposals are yet to be completed and their results therefore cannot be evaluated at this

² Ibid.

³ COM(2006) 18 final

stage⁴. For programmes, where thematic funding is used to pool resources through global financing instruments, existing or ongoing external evaluations have been taken into account⁵.

This paper summarizes the findings of the mid-term review exercise and outlines programming priorities for Investing in People in 2011 – 2013.

3. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS (2007 – 2009): LESSONS LEARNT AND THE WAY FORWARD

The area of human and social development has been subject to the development and implementation of a range of EU policy initiatives in 2007 – 2009. These include both broad policies aiming to improve the effectiveness of EU development assistance and to build a stronger partnership in development between the EU and its partner countries as well as more narrowly focused policies dealing with specific areas of human and social development.

Within the broader development perspective, the EU adopted a range of policy initiatives aiming to strengthen its partnership with developing countries. For instance, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), adopted by Heads of States and Governments at the Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon December 2007, provides an overarching political framework to guide future cooperation between the two continents in existing and new areas and arenas. Among the eight thematic priority areas to implement in this Joint Strategy, three are directly relevant to the Investing in People thematic programme, namely Democratic Governance and Human Rights, Millennium Development Goals and Migration Mobility and Employment⁶. Other issues, such as the promotion of gender equality or the enhanced participation of civil society and other non-state actors, are cross-cutting priorities for all 8 thematic partnerships of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy.

The objective of the new policy developments was also to maximize the impact of cooperation by increasing the level of aid and delivering it more effectively⁷. The principles of these initiatives – increased support, country alignment, division of labour, and more predictability of aid - further underline the importance of geographic programmes as a corner stone of EU interventions in the area of human and social development. The principles also enforce the need to use thematic interventions in a way that supports and complements country programmes in order to increase the overall impact in these areas. Hand in hand with a strong focus on aid effectiveness, the EU also adopted a number of new policy initiatives or reviewed the progress in the implementation of the existing policies in different areas of human and social development⁸. These spell out guiding principles for allocation of EU

⁴ During the phase of project identification it is expected to define some specific indicators

⁵ Mid-term of the EFA Fast Track Initiative (draft report) available at:

<http://www.educationfasttrack.org/news/67/22/Stakeholder-Consultation-on-FTI-Evaluation/d,Whats%20New/>;

The Five Year evaluation of the Global Fund, available at:

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/terg/evaluations/5year/>

⁶ The 8 thematic partnerships are the following; Peace and Security; Democratic Governance and Human Rights; Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure; Millennium Development Goals; Energy; Climate Change; Migration, Mobility and Employment; Science, Information Society and Space

⁷ These policy initiatives include the following Communications: Financing for development and aid effectiveness (COM (2006) 85 final); EU Aid: delivering more, better and faster (COM (2006) 87 final); Increasing the impact of EU aid: a common framework for drafting country strategy papers and joint multi-annual programming (COM (2006) 88 final); and EU code of conduct on division of labour in development policy (COM (2007) 72 final)

⁸ These policy initiative include the following Communications and related documents: Programme for Action to Tackle the Critical Shortage of Health Workers in Developing Countries (COM (2006) 870 final) and progress

assistance and as such should be implemented primarily through country level bi-lateral assistance programmes combined with policy dialogue. But the thematic funding has the ability to advance these principles at regional and global levels as well as through the support of civil society. On a wider scale, there have also been important developments at the global level. Preparations for the 2010 MDG Review have drawn attention to the very uneven progress made so far and raised particular concern with respect to certain groups of countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia, and countries in fragile context) and certain MDGs where progress has been particularly slow (MDG 4 and 5). The financial and economic crisis has fostered the debate about the ways governments in developing countries can act to sustain social services and stimulate employment. Several areas are considered as key for sustainable recovery, such as the need to foster the transition to low carbon and green economies, promote development of skills and enhance efforts to broaden access to basic social security and protection.

The aid effectiveness agenda and the other policy developments have important implications for the thematic instrument and its ability to use project funding in a way that adds value to country programmes, where budget support is progressively used as a leading financing instrument for development cooperation. In order to ensure that Investing in People is a complementary instrument which increases the overall impact of EU assistance, the programme should follow the subsequent set of principles when supporting thematic action at the global, regional and country levels:

3.1. Principles for support of thematic action at global and/or regional levels

- a) for policy reasons* – support of platforms for policy dialogue at a higher (e.g. continent/region wide) level that complements country policy dialogue and where the Commission is actively involved and has an active voice.
- b) for knowledge generation and innovation* – through, for example, support to global vehicles which support the exchange of ideas, learning and innovation between countries, in some cases for further knowledge generation or innovation as long as this has a link to country processes.
- c) for effective leverage of resources complementing country programmes* – support of initiatives where the financing from the EU leverages additional resources from EU Member States and other donors for a particular development field and where the European Commission plays an important role in shaping such initiatives, formulating decisions about resources significantly exceeding its contribution and stimulating coordination of EU Member States⁹.

report on its implementation (SEC (2008)2476); Towards an EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child (COM (2006) 367 final); A Special Place for Children in EU External Action (COM (2008) 55 final); The EU Action Plan on Children's Rights in External Action (SEC (2008) 136); Children in Emergency and Crisis Situations (SEC (2008) 135); Promoting Employment through EU Development Cooperation (SEC (2007) 495); Communication Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Development Cooperation (COM (2007) 100 final); Communication on a European agenda for culture in globalizing world (COM (2007) 242 final); and Progress report on the European programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis through External Action (2007 – 2011)

⁹ Such initiatives include for example the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GFATM) and the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI). The EU collectively is the largest donor to the GFATM with more than US\$ 10.7 billion pledged since 2002 (49% of all pledges). Similarly in the EFA FTI, the EU collectively contributes about 90 per cent of the funds to the catalytic fund. In both initiatives, the European Commission continues to stimulate EU wide coordination to shape the role of these major global financing instruments.

Where thematic action is pursued in partnership with international organisations, a strategic, coherent and programmatic cooperation should be encouraged, for instance, by promoting jointly owned multi-agency initiatives (notably at regional and global levels), and by supporting the development of joint expertise and good practices in addressing country needs under individual thematic areas. In line with the effort to improve effectiveness of EU aid, the programme should avoid supporting new global initiatives and funds unless they are aligned at country level.

3.2. Principles for support of thematic action at country level

With the shift from project financing to budget support, the thematic programme should be used **to stimulate stronger involvement of civil society in policy making and policy implementation at country level**. This should be the case particularly in countries with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) contract, general budget support countries, those with important sector budget programmes as well as those working actively towards the improvement of governance, transparency, civil society participation and social inclusion. The thematic intervention should aim to strengthen the capacity of key civil society actors to:

- i) participate in policy development process;
- ii) provide innovative policy advice and reliable local expertise;
- iii) monitor the role of the government in policy implementation;
- iv) advocate and promote action in areas of human and social development where government takes little or no action.

The objective should be to develop long term links with key leading policy institutions within the wide range of civil society organisations (e.g. policy centres, think tanks, trade unions and employer's organisations, professional associations, non-governmental organisations, etc.) and to help strengthen their capacity to participate actively in policy advocacy, policy design, policy implementation and policy monitoring, in relevant areas of human and social development. This requires a thorough reflection on implementation modalities, to ensure that the size of the projects respects realities of individual countries and contributes to building local capacity. Working through one or more contractors that would have the capacity to run a programme with different components aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society actors – i.e. capacity building, institution strengthening, network development, small grants programme, and others – is an option to be considered.

Social dialogue, as a central foundation of the European social model, has a key role to play for endogenous and sustainable economic and social development. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, as enshrined in human rights treaties and recognized as part of the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation, play an important role for other EU policies such as trade and in bilateral relations with partner countries. To achieve policy coherence between external and internal action, the role of social partners deserves particular attention.

The in-country action aimed at stronger involvement of key civil society actors should be supported through regional or global initiatives designed to promote the development of south – south links/networks for the purpose of the exchange of practices and experience, sharing of expertise, innovation and coordination for supra-national policy advocacy. These may cover individual thematic areas or issues overarching the whole area of human and social development as such. For example, timely, reliable and accurate statistics are essential for

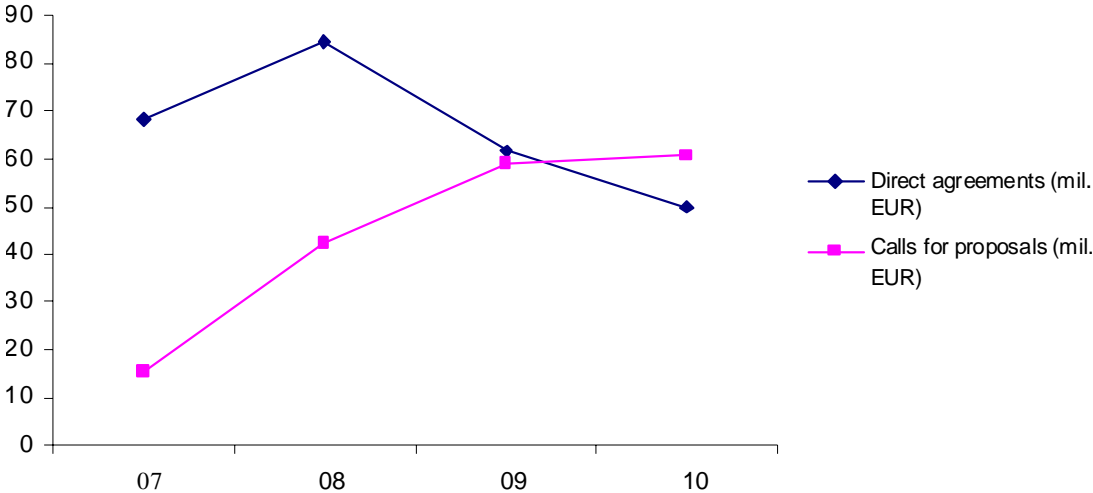
decision-making, as they both can guide national policies for poverty reduction, human, social and economic development, and serve as source of information for the public about the progress of individual countries towards the MDGs. National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) are in this respect key points for supporting the availability of quality data.

Similarly, the programme should support the exchange of good practices and experience in the area of human and social development among other actors such as governments, local authorities, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders.

4. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 2007 – 2009: LESSONS LEARNED AND WAYS OF MAKING THE MOST OUT OF LIMITED RESOURCES¹⁰

The thematic programme in 2007 – 2009 has been implemented through a combination of direct agreements, and an increasing number of calls for proposals. Aside from the annual contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 60 per cent and 85 percent of the thematic funding were allocated through calls for proposals in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Similar trend has been visible also in 2010.

Implementation modalities 2007 - 2010*



* Indicative figures for 2010; Direct agreements include contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (62 million in 2007 and 50 million annually thereafter)

The MTR has not been able to learn from evaluation of specific results of these investments as none of the projects have been fully implemented by 2009. Yet, several external evaluations of global initiatives have been launched during the 2007 – 2009 period which provides an assessment of results achieved. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for example, has approved a total of US\$ 19.3 billion through more than 550 grants in 144 countries by December 2009. This has brought about HIV/AIDS antiretroviral

¹⁰ For detailed overview of actions – direct agreements and calls for proposals - supported under the thematic programme in 2007 – 2010, see annex 7.

treatment for 2.5 million people with antiretroviral treatment; 105 million HIV counselling and testing sessions and PMTCT treatment (Prevention from Mother to Child Transmissions) for 790,000 HIV-positive pregnant women. The Global Fund has also enabled the detection and treatment of 6 million cases of infectious tuberculosis, supported the distribution of 104 million bed nets to protect families from transmission and delivered 108 million malaria drug treatments. As a result of the combined efforts of the GFATM and country support programmes, the prevention efforts with respect to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis are proving successful. Globally, the number of people gaining access to antiretroviral treatment has approached 4 million in 2009, although it still remains limited in the worst affected countries.

The Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI) is another case, where external evaluation was launched during the process of the MTR. While final outcome of the evaluation was not available in mid-2010, the preliminary results showed that FTI-endorsed countries in principle perform better than non-endorsed countries. The number of children enrolled in schools in African FTI countries increased 64% between 2000 and 2007, which is double the increase of non-FTI countries. Furthermore, FTI-supported countries have increased their own financing for education significantly faster than the rate of growth of their economies. 12 FTI partner countries have also managed to achieve gender parity in the completion of primary education and another 15 are expected to do so by 2015.

There are no similar evaluation results available for actions supported through calls for proposals but the experience with their design and management so far points towards the need for several modifications in the way the thematic programme is managed:

4.1. Merging annual funding to achieve visible impact

The experience gained during the first three years of implementation has shown that trying to support thematic actions every year under all four pillars simultaneously does not allow for an accumulation of a critical mass of resources that would lead to a desirable and visible impact. This has been particularly the case with calls for proposals, where the capacity of the programme to respond to demand for support has been extremely limited due to its limited annual budgets. For example in 2009, the programme was able to support only 8 out of 210 proposals submitted as a response to the call for strengthening the capacity of civil society to engage governments in a meaningful dialogue about the advancement of sexual and reproductive health and rights. In the same year, the programme was able to finance only 14 out of 353 proposals submitted in response to the call for proposals aimed at the support of civil society efforts to reduce female illiteracy and promote women's property rights. The situation has been similar in other areas as well.

Demand vs. supply: 2007 – 2009 calls for proposals

Title	Sector	# Concept Notes (CN) Received*	Total amount of funding requested (in EUR)	# Proposals selected	Total amount of funding approved (in EUR)	Min/Max size of grants (in mil. EUR)
Capacity Development and Advocacy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policies, ref: 127575	Health	210	206 193 574	8	8 991 518	0.3-1.5
Towards demand-driven Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems, ref: 127877	Education	76	114 204 620	4	5 798 158	1.0-2.0

Equality between women and men. Strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations (including economic and social partners) active in the field of promoting women's rights and equality between women and men, ref: 126779	Gender	123	62 444 967	13	6 092 619	0.2-1.0
Supporting non-State actors in their efforts to fight adult female illiteracy and promoting women's property ownership, ref: 127874	Gender	353	210 730 642	14**	8 411 571**	0.2-1.0
Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work, Improving labour market information systems, ref: 127876	Social Cohesion, Employment & Decent work	22	34 649 826	3	5 098 469	1.0-2.0
Support to actions aimed at preventing harm to children affected by armed conflicts and at fighting against child trafficking and rehabilitating victims, ref: 126646	Children & Youth	305	130 801 337	32	14 993 311	0.1-0.6
Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, ref: 126415	Culture	292	114 396 012	9	4 236 773	0.2-0.5
Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, ref: 127875	Culture	574	355 256 757	24**	14 057 941**	0.2-1.0
Total		1 955	1 228 677 735	107	67 646 218	
* Concept notes that passed the administrative check						
** Estimates as of 21/01/2010 (contracting not completed)						

While a high level of competition is indeed a desirable feature of any grant programme, such high disparity between demand and supply is likely to discourage applicants due to the extremely low chance of success and will continue to undermine the visibility of the programme. Preparation of concept notes and proposals requires a significant degree of effort on the side of civil society organisations. If chances of a successful submission are extremely slim, many organisations – and especially those in developing countries – are likely not to even apply for funding under Investing in People.

The programme should therefore try to create conditions under which a larger number of good proposals could be supported. One way of doing this within the existing annual indicative budgets set by the existing financial perspective, would be to shift from focusing on all priorities every year to focusing only on some in one year, and others in another year. This would allow for increased spending per intervention and as such would also increase the visibility of the programme. It would also create additional space for more extensive consultation with stakeholders over the shape of specific actions in individual thematic areas. The programming in 2011 – 2013 should therefore try to **focus each year only on a set of a few themes or sub-themes**. Sequencing should be determined in a way that allows for building on results of previously launched interventions in similar areas as well as for building synergies between the four pillars of the thematic programme.

Although these changes will result in gradual improvement, the underlying problem of an unbalance between demand on one side and available resources on the other hand will remain, and the Commission will need to explore new means to address it.

4.2. Creating better conditions for demand driven allocation of funds for ENPI countries¹¹

In line with the Article 38 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the thematic programme has earmarked specific funding to finance activities that benefit ENPI countries. In 2007 – 2010 this earmarked funding has been allocated through separate calls for proposals focused each year on one specific thematic issue (i.e. HIV/AIDS, children, gender equality)¹². At the same time ENPI countries have also been able to benefit from other non-earmarked funding, as generally they are simultaneously covered by global calls for proposals and can also benefit from funding for actions supported through direct agreements.

This dual approach to ENPI countries has strengthen the ENP dimension of the programme in some cases but in others decreased the overall visibility of the EU's action, as having multiple calls on a same issue focused on specific regions and published at different times has sometimes led to the support of relatively smaller interventions. Furthermore, the existing division between the ENPI countries and other regions makes funding opportunities less understandable for potential ENPI applicants. In addition, it also hampers efficient and effective management of available resources, as same proposals may be submitted under different calls. An effort should be made therefore to rectify this situation by including, whenever possible and meaningful, the earmarked funding for the ENPI region in thematic actions open to **broader geographical areas**. At the same time, the **earmarked ENPI funding should be treated as an obligatory minimum level of resources devoted exclusively to the benefit of the ENPI region**, which at the same can continue to benefit also from other funding, in line with the programme's goals.

Support for ENPI countries: non-earmarked funding

Title	Sector	# Proposals selected	# ENPI proposals among those selected
Towards demand-driven Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems, ref: 127877	Education	4	3
Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work, Improving labour market information systems, ref: 127876	Social Cohesion, Employment & Decent work	3	3
Support to actions aimed at preventing harm to children affected by armed conflicts and at fighting against child trafficking and rehabilitating victims, ref: 126646	Children & Youth	32	11
Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, ref: 126415	Culture	9	2

¹¹ The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) countries include the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) countries and Russia; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

¹² The total of €63.495 million was earmarked for action in the ENPI countries fro the period 2007 – 2013, with €9 million to be spent in the area of "good health for all", €32 million in the area of "gender equality" and €12.495 million in the area of "other aspects of human and social development".

Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, ref: 127875	Culture	24	4
Total		72	23

4.3. Ensuring complementarity with other financing instruments and actions of the Member States

Global and thematic financing instruments are limited in scope and as such can play only a supplementary role to the country programmes, which form the corner stone of EU's development cooperation. In order to get most out of the limited funding, Investing in People should work together with other relevant thematic programmes to continue to avoid overlaps, ensure "division of labour" in covering different funding priorities or explore possibilities for pooling resources to scale up impact. There are already existing examples of such "division of labour". For example in the area of education, Investing in People focused on basic education and technical and vocational training, while the EDF intra-ACP funding is used for support of actions in the area of higher education. Similarly in the area of health, Investing in People supports actions to address the critical shortage of health workers in developing countries and promote sexual reproductive health and rights, while the intra-ACP funding is used primarily for the area of access to medicines. The programme should build on this experience and pursue similar complementarities with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the thematic programme for support of non-state actors and local governments, the thematic programme of cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum, as well as with other relevant budget lines. Moreover, the programme should explore options for broader complementarities on the EU wide scale. In this respect, the thematic instrument should take advantage of the possibilities for the use of **indirect centralized management for joint programming with Member States** by either contributing to initiatives managed by member states or leveraging funds from Member States for initiatives run by the European Commission and thus increasing the impact of the overall EU thematic action.

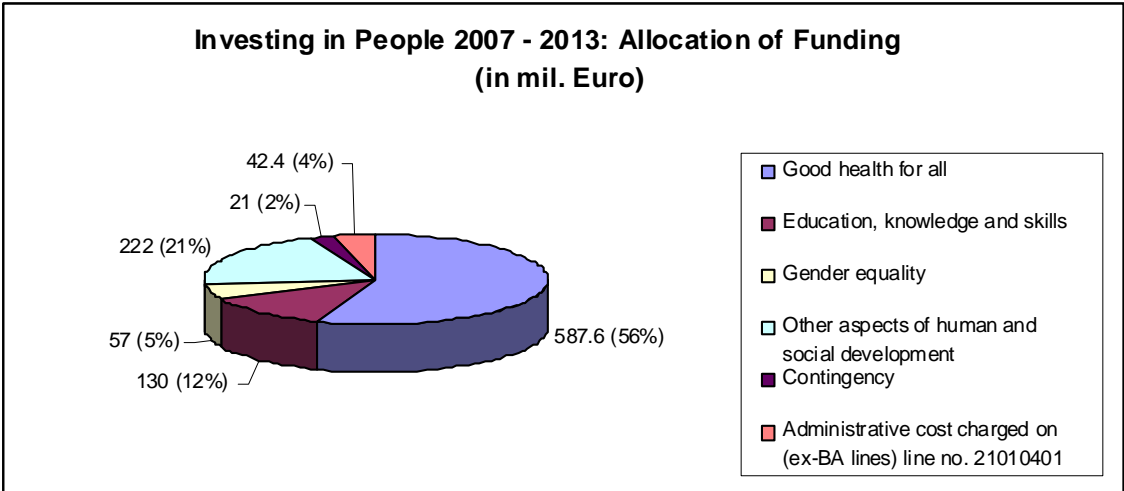
5. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES 2011 - 2013

The existing thematic strategy which covers the period of 2007 – 2013 has, in line with the priorities outlined in Article 12 of the DCI, identified four main areas for intervention – (i) good health for all, (ii) education, knowledge and skills, (iii) gender equality, and (iv) other aspects of human and social development (employment and social cohesion, children, youth and culture)¹³. The programming priorities in 2011 – 2013 should follow this strategy while taking into account new policy developments and the lessons from the execution of the programme in 2007 – 2010. Cross cutting issues such as gender equality, disability, HIV/AIDS, governance and environment, will be taken into account under all four areas of intervention.

The UN MDG Review High Level Event (September 2010) provides a formal opportunity to review existing MDG achievements, but the existing data already show that MDG progress

¹³ The strategy included the proposed allocation of funding among the individual thematic areas is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/development/how/development_programmes/devprog_investing_en.cfm;

has been uneven geographically and between population groups. Given this, the EU activities supported by Investing in People to speed up progress towards the MDGs should pay particular attention to the countries that are most off track. In Africa, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy has the potential to act as a platform for advancing shared analysis of issues and the coordination of policy responses to step up the pace towards achieving the MDGs; it allows for joint EU-Africa advocacy at the international level and fosters discussion on the ownership of MDGs as useful development targets at the national level. In other regions existing political frameworks such as the EU – Latin America and Caribbean Summits can serve as equally useful platforms for advancement of human and social development agenda.



5.1. Good health for all

Progress towards MDGs related to health remains off track in a large number of developing countries due to a combination of factors – high disease burden, weak underfinanced health systems, lack of public health technical capacity, and low political commitment to address the societal, cultural or life-style-related factors of poor health. The thematic action should aim to address these factors in a way that complements the EU country programmes.

Thematically, programming should focus on advancing priorities identified in the thematic strategy:

- human resources for health
- confronting HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis
- sexual and reproductive health and rights, and
- neglected and non-communicable diseases

Strengthening of health systems and universal access to basic health care have been emphasised by Member States as a possible overarching objective under the programming period in 2011 – 2013 and efforts should be made to pursue thematic action that adds value to country programmes in these areas. This should include specifically focusing on the financing of health systems and social protection in health.

In terms of delivery, the thematic action should focus on supporting activities that:

- stimulate effective leverage of resources for inclusive health system strengthening and universal coverage of health service delivery;

- promote and support the application of innovative ways and good practices to address weaknesses in health service delivery and to improve quality of care;
- support the role of civil society, professional associations and other stakeholders in their advocacy, policy monitoring and advisory role in the area of health;
- support platforms for policy dialogue and exchange of good practices on different aspects of health at regional and global levels;
- support partner countries in the process of implementing international legal commitments in the area of health.

The thematic actions in 2011 – 2013 should build on the experience accumulated in 2007 – 2010 and continue to provide support to initiatives that have proved successful or appropriate, while addressing urgent gaps in achieving the health MDGs and exploring new ways to complement EU country actions.

While acknowledging the GFATM's (and other global health initiatives') contributions to increased service outputs, the Commission actively encourages them to adhere to the aid effectiveness principles and to strengthen the countries' ownership.

Thus, the thematic programme should continue to support the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GFATM)**, which represents an important platform for leveraging resources for the support of country programmes confronting those diseases and where the European Commission has an important involvement. The increasing involvement of the Global Fund in health systems strengthening is underway in cooperation with GAVI, the World Bank and the WHO. A new architecture for grant funding to facilitate alignment and harmonization with national and other international funding will be operational on a voluntary basis in 2010 and for all new grants in 2011.

In 2011 the GFATM will enter into its third cycle of financing replenishment (2011-2013) and faces a growing demand and an increase of the price for second line HIV/AIDS drugs. The Global Fund has delivered impressive results for malaria and tuberculosis in a number of countries, the challenge is now being to reach populations and to ensure continuity. In this context, allocation of an additional €15 million in the 2011 budget for the support of GFATM as new financing for Investing in People should be made¹⁴.

The objective of leveraging funding should be combined with a thematic effort to contribute to the translation of aid effectiveness policies in the health sector, with the ultimate objective of strengthening health systems to provide health care services to a wide stratum of population. It is therefore proposed that thematic funding should be used to support the **International Health Partnership** with the objective of providing assistance towards the process of peer review, civil society engagement and exchange of experience in support to the development and implementation of feasible national health strategies. In addition, it is suggested to initiate a **Public Health Institute Initiative** designed to strengthen the capacity of key policy institutions in developing countries, linked through a network, to provide policy advice, technical assistance and other support to national ministries of health in designing and monitoring the implementation of national health policies and their financing.

Driven by the ambition to stimulate much faster progress towards the achievement of MDG 5, the thematic action in the area of **sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)** should be guided by a dual approach. On the one hand further support should be aimed at interventions stimulating effective leverage of resources for ensuring better access to reproductive health services through the uninterrupted availability of reproductive health

¹⁴ Subject to the adoption of the 2011 EU budget.

commodities (RHC) in developing countries. In this respect, the programme should consider bridging support to financing RHC in situations where partner countries risk stock-outs due to health systems weaknesses or because of insufficient national budgets to cover increasing demand. At the same time the programme should consider support to supply chain management and procurement capacity building within the wider frame of human resources development and health systems strengthening for commodities security. On the other hand, the programme should continue to support avenues for advancing the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) with the objective of eliminating other than commodity related barriers to progress in the area of SRHR.

Thematic action in the area of **human resources for health** should continue to add value to country action by supporting platforms which engage in region-wide or global exchanges of best practice, advocacy, technical support or other forms of cooperation in the area of training, management and retention of health workers, including support of learning networks or work with professional associations. A number of existing platforms and initiatives were already supported in the 2007 – 2010 programming period and should be considered as further beneficiaries of the thematic programme in 2011 – 2013. Others, often supported with funding from individual member states, were identified in the Progress report on the implementation of the EU Programme for Action to tackle the critical shortage of health workers in developing countries (2007 – 2013)¹⁵ and should be considered for support under Investing in People.

In this context, synergies should be found with initiatives for development of mobility partnerships and circular migration schemes that aim to foster links between migration and development, and other actions supported through instruments such as the thematic programme on cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum.

Thematic action in the area of **non-communicable diseases** should be aimed at raising the priority given to these diseases in development work at global and national levels, in line with the objectives set out in the **WHO 2008-2013 Action Plan** for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. In particular, interventions to reduce the main modifiable factors for non-communicable diseases in low- and middle-income countries should be considered for further support under Investing in People, including technical and financial support for the ratification and implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). In close cooperation with activities supported under the Framework research programme, Investing in People can also serve as a source of funding to accelerate and improve access to global health public goods.

5.2. Education, knowledge and skills

Given the limited resources of the Investing in People programme, it has to be acknowledged that current allocations to education are below the level of a critical mass needed to make a difference in policy making at the global scale and in a minimum number of countries. The Staff Working Document "More and Better Education" (SEC(2010)121) will be helpful to prepare and better define future interventions in the area of education.

There has been progress in the achievement of education MDGs but there is still a long way to go in completion of primary school education, little progress has been made in reducing illiteracy for 15 - 24 year olds and some regions are still far from achieving gender parity in

¹⁵ SEC(2008) 2476

school enrolments and school completion. In view of the limited resources available under this budget line (average of €18.6 million/year) and the strong competition for funding under the education allocation, the priorities for the education; knowledge and skills theme should be defined on the basis of **two main criteria**.

The **first criterion** should be actions that are designed to **impact on/carry forward the policy agenda in education, knowledge and skills**. This is not intended to directly support actions taken at country level. Rather, measures funded under this criterion will:

- give the European Commission a significant voice in the international debate on educational policy;
- support established platforms of proven effectiveness which engage in region-wide exchanges or other forms of cooperation on education matters;
- support networks in developing countries for policy advice, implementation monitoring and provision of technical expertise in the area of education, or work with professional associations;
- support the work of international and regional bodies which are active in the field of policy development for education.

The **second criterion** should be actions that add value to measures which support education, knowledge and skills and the delivery of education services under the EU's bilateral programmes. Such actions will include:

- support the testing of innovations in the sector, and
- promoting the up-scaling and dissemination of innovations that prove to be effective in practice.

In the context of the thematic budget line, 'education' is understood as being the education sector in its entirety comprising secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational education and training, adult education as well as, of course, basic education. Field experience has emphasised the significant links that exist between basic education and the other components of the programme. Thus, improved access to basic education, more equality in access between boys and girls, and the improved quality of basic education services, including higher quality and quantity of teachers, are influenced by improved mother and child nutrition and health, greater awareness of the importance of HIV/AIDS, better and more sustainable management of a community's natural resources, among others. In the light of these links and in order to boost progress towards the achievement of MDG 2, the **financial allocation to basic education will be increased for the second half of the new programme by €8 million from contingency funding**. It would be desirable to mobilize at least additional €2 million for this area, as an additional increase in the overall budget for Investing in People in 2011 - 2013.

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) plays a key role in giving people an opportunity to gain access to jobs. As such, it is a **significant factor in reducing poverty**. Moreover, it was emphasized by the Pittsburgh Summit in September 2009 as being at the heart of the recovery from the financial crisis, where the developed countries committed to supporting developing countries in building their capacities in this area. TVET offers an opportunity for a wide range of people of different ages to acquire technical skills and increase their employability. Yet, in most developing countries formal TVET systems are relatively small in size, often out of touch with market needs and rarely focused on providing training targeted not only on formal but also on informal workers.

The thematic actions in this area should therefore continue to further extend the previous work on ways to address the needs within the informal economy both in urban and rural settings. Building on existing experience, the thematic action should focus on addressing the training gaps and needs of people working in the informal economy. Actions should aim to develop **stronger links between the informal economy, formal and informal education and formal and informal TVET**, including recognition and employment of skills and technical knowledge acquired through apprenticeships and other ways of training **in the informal economy**, and the skills acquired by individuals as a result of mobility. Furthermore, scaling up and sharing of successful examples among countries should be supported.

Specific activities should build on the experience with thematic action in the previous programming period (2007-2010). For basic education, the **Fast Track Initiative (FTI)**, as a vehicle to shape the global approach to education both in terms of policy and financing, should continue to receive support from the thematic programme, especially as the European Commission has taken a position on the FTI board in 2009 and has assumed responsibilities for the steering of the organisation. Regional platforms aiming at developing education and policy dialogue should also be supported in Africa, Asia or Latin America. The importance of teachers for the quality of basic education provision should continue to receive due attention.

Other interventions in line with the defined criteria for action, such as supporting the African Union Higher Education Harmonisation strategy and the Tuning initiative and other results of policy dialogue from the EU-Africa Summit, could also be explored during annual programming. Complementarity with other programmes targeting higher education such as Nyerere, Erasmus Mundus and Edulink should also be encouraged.

In this regard, decisions should take account of the expertise generated under more recent initiatives, such as the Global Training Strategy developed within the G20 framework.

In this context, a particular attention might be given to the participation of youth communities, through supporting the capacity building of youth organisations or youth leaders.

5.3. Gender equality

The funding available for specific actions in the area of gender equality in 2011 – 2013 is extremely limited and is mostly targeted at ENPI countries¹⁶. This is due to the strong emphasis of the Investing in People strategy on addressing gender as a cross cutting issue under all areas of thematic intervention. Such emphasis builds on the assumption that improvements in equality between men and women have to be stimulated through a comprehensive approach linking policy objectives with financing, development of regulatory framework and its thorough implementation in areas such as health, education, employment, and others.

Gender should continue to be **systematically mainstreamed across all themes** of the thematic programme as a cross-cutting issue. For example under the health component, the programme has supported delivery of technical assistance to national governments to ensure that gender equality priorities are identified and budgeted for in national HIV and AIDS responses. Under the education component, gender equality in access to basic education has

¹⁶ Based on the originally proposed distribution of funding €13.6 million was made available for this type of action in the ENPI area in 2011 – 2013, while €1.4 million was made available for action in other regions during the same period.

been a key objective. In the area of employment, the programme provided support for the improvement of the capacity of governments to monitor progress towards decent work, with a particular focus on gender equality, human rights and governance. In the area of culture, support has been given to a promotion of cultural expression, which contributes to the fight against discrimination, be it gender-based, ethnic, religious or other.

Yet additional action has been pursued to support:

- a) advocacy focused on the underlying factors of the lack of gender equality in different societies
- b) identification of innovative ways to mainstream gender equality objectives in policies and budgets and the development of tools for monitoring the success of failures of such efforts.

Experience shows that unless more robust and targeted support is provided for such additional action, the impact of EU interventions is likely to be relatively low. **The funding for gender equality will be therefore increased by €10 million in 2011 – 2013 from contingency funding.** Efforts should be made to work closely with EU Member States to leverage additional financing through their development programmes.

The actions in 2011 – 2013 should add value to the process of **effective mainstreaming** of gender equality at country level and sectoral levels by supporting:

- initiatives with a focus on the **protection and promotion of women’s rights and strengthening economic and social empowerment of women** at national and local levels;
- development and **testing of innovative approaches to mainstreaming** of gender equality and women’s empowerment in policy development, planning and budgeting as well as innovative tools for monitoring the impact of such methods.

Specific activities should build on the experience with thematic action in the previous programming period (2007 – 2010). It should be guided by EU policy initiatives already completed or under preparation, such as, the EU Guidelines on Violence Against Women and Girls and Combating All Forms of Discrimination Against Them, or the EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development.

5.4. Other aspects of human and social development

5.4.1. Employment, social cohesion and decent work

The prioritisation of employment, social inclusion and social protection in EU development cooperation in order to attain higher levels of social stability and poverty reduction is becoming especially important in the light of the global financial and economic crisis. The 2009 Communication “Supporting Developing Countries in coping with the Crisis”¹⁷ and the establishment of the vulnerability FLEX mechanism show the Commission’s strong commitment to promote employment enhancing activities and social protection with a view to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the most vulnerable.

Yet, despite a strong focus on employment and social protection at policy level, the two areas have in the past received relatively little attention within bilateral programmes. There are two main reasons for this. First, there have only been a few examples demonstrating, both from

¹⁷ COM(2009) 160 final

the financial and institutional points of view, the feasibility to implement employment and social protection policy frameworks in developing countries. Secondly, governments in those countries have often put emphasis on policies that maximise growth but pay less attention to enabling the poor to participate in growth processes through the development of a broader employment and social policy framework. Investing in People could play an important role in addressing these difficulties and paving the way for larger bilateral programmes on employment and social protection.

During 2007-2010, the programme focused on enhancing labour market information systems, supporting social inclusion and social protection in the informal economy, as well as, in partnership with the ILO, endorsing the decent work agenda, addressing trade effects on employment, and promoting occupational safety and health. The 2011-2013 programme should build as much as possible on the experience and results of the 2007 – 2010 programme, especially focusing on the activities targeted at vulnerable populations dependent on the **informal economy**. Measures should contribute to:

- (i) strengthening of rights at work and adaptation of national and local policies to the conditions and needs of informal workers;
- (ii) increasing the employability and productivity of informal workers;
- (iii) strengthening interest organisations of informal workers and their participation in national policy processes;
- (iv) creation and strengthening of social protection systems and programmes.

The momentum for access to **basic social protection** is high at the global agenda and should be a privileged area for action. For this reason, awareness raising with respect to the role of social protection as an instrument that plays a key role in tackling poverty and reducing the impact of the global crises will also be central to the actions promoted in 2011-2013. In that sense, actions may be designed to give the EU a stronger voice in the international efforts to extend social protection.

One of the main constraints of developing inclusive national employment policies and programmes, as well as social protection schemes, in partner countries, is the lack of **institutional capacities of national governments**. Therefore, the actions in 2011-13 should have an additional focus on enhancing partner countries' capacities to elaborate and implement such programmes. This should be achieved through supporting exchange of experiences between countries (governments, academia and other stakeholders) that have already launched employment and social protection initiatives, as well as other countries that have the willingness to launch such initiatives and are ready to learn from others' experiences. Such exchange will facilitate the transfer of expertise and support civil society initiatives, in particular in the informal sector.

Social dialogue plays an important role in making policy reforms equitable and sustainable. Supporting advocacy activities and capacity building of civil society, including social partners is crucial in the process of convincing partner governments to engage in employment and social protection reform.

In 2007-2010 Investing in People launched a study to examine how EU development cooperation could better contribute to the **social inclusion and the promotion of rights of persons with disabilities** (PWD), in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of PWD to which the EU has adhered. In 2011-2013 actions may be designed to build on the recommendations of the study.

5.4.2. Children and youth

The Action Plan on Children in External Action identifies a number of thematic issues which should be addressed through actions at regional and global level:

- Children affected by armed conflict;
- Child Trafficking;
- Child Participation;
- Prevention of violence against children;
- Child Labour.

After a specific focus on children affected by armed conflicts, child trafficking, child participation and child labour in the first period of the programming phase, the area of **violence against children** should be prioritised in 2011 - 2013. In addition, action on promoting **birth registration** should be added as a priority, since the lack of birth registration critically undermines the efforts to prevent, track and counter violation of children rights; at the same time such lack prevents children as right holders to access relevant services and programmes. Improving birth registration is also an essential tool to support national authorities and/or NGOs when trying to trace the families of separated children.

The objective of the thematic intervention in these key areas, should be to **contribute to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** in line with the general measures of implementation of the CRC and more specifically to raise awareness and advocacy and to stimulate an exchange of best practices. In addition, it should also strengthen the capacity of **civil society and other relevant institutions**, such as the office of Ombudsman on children rights or other independent human rights institutions protecting the rights of the child, to exercise their **watchdog function** and to engage national governments vis-à-vis the implementation of commitments to protect children rights.

5.4.3. Culture

Programming in the field of culture is set in the general policy framework adopted in recent years. While the adoption of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions established for the first time a cultural pillar in global governance, the European Consensus for Development identified culture as an integral part of EU development policy and within the framework of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The role of culture in the EU development policy is further elaborated in the Communication on a European agenda for culture in a globalising world¹⁸ and in the Council Conclusions of November 2008 on the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in the external relations. This policy framework strengthens the role of culture in the EU foreign relations and cooperation programs. It highlights the contribution of culture to sustainable development and promotes cooperation with developing countries in a spirit of partnership in order to increase the capacity of these countries to protect and promote cultural diversity, including cultural industries and creativity. In this context, the European Commission organized a Colloquium on “*Culture and creativity as vectors for development*” in April

¹⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a European agenda for culture in a globalizing world (COM(2007) 242 final).

2009. The Brussels Declaration issued on that occasion by artists, cultural professionals and entrepreneurs advocates for a stronger role of cultural cooperation within development strategies and calls for effective national policies in support of the cultural industries and the creative economy.

The actions promoted in 2007-2010 focused mainly on access to culture at local level, protection and promotion of cultural diversity (2008/2009), and on the governance of the cultural sector (2010). The objective in 2010 is to identify expertise for the formulation of cultural policies at country/regional levels, through promotion of south-south and north-south cooperation. This should be done in the framework of the UNESCO Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and through a direct agreement with UNESCO. In addition, the objective of the thematic action should be to support better governance of professional associations, cultural operators and networks, as a way to stimulate the development of a more efficient, open and participatory cultural sector.

Programming in 2011 – 2013 should build on these activities while ensuring complementarity with activities supported under country, regional and inter-regional programmes as well as other financing instruments. Namely, the programme should further **promote access to culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, social inclusion and cohesion**, by giving particular relevance to:

- a) cultural expressions for inter-cultural dialogue, and
- b) cultural expressions for socio-economic development.

Activities supported under these objectives shall foster capacity-building and strengthen the governance of the cultural sector.

6. Multiannual indicative programme

See Annex 6.1 and 6.2

Table 6.1: Proposal for allocation of funding under thematic programme "Investing in people" 2011-2013 (in mil. Euro)

Thematic area	Budget line	Objective	Budget 2007-2013	Committed 2007-2010	Balance available 2011 - 2013	Budget 2011 - 2013**	Additional resources requested
Good health for all			587.600	307.300	280.300	280.300	
	21 05 01 01 Health		225.600	95.300	130.300	130.300	
	21 05 02 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis		362.000	212.000	150.000	150.000	15.000***
Education and skills	21 05 01 02 Education		130.000	66.200	63.800	71.693	
		Equal access to education	80.000	43.400	36.600	44.493	
		Vocational education and skills training	50.000	22.800	27.200	27.200	
Other aspects of human and social development	21 05 01 03 Other aspects of human and social development		222.000	108.700	113.300	113.300	
		Social cohesion, employment and decent work	82.000	39.700	42.300	42.300	
		Children and youth	90.000	42.900	47.100	47.100	
		Culture	50.000	26.100	23.900	23.900	
Gender Equality	21 05 01 04 Gender equality		57.000	30.029	26.971	37.000	
	Contingency 2011-2013		21.000	3.000	18.000	0	
Total operations			1.017.600	515.229	502.371	502.293	15.000
Admin	Administrative cost charged on (ex-BA lines)*		42.400	24.900	17.500	17.500	
Grand total			1.060.000	540.129	519.871	519.793	

* Unspent funds should be used for operational activities

** 33.495 million EURO is an obligatory minimum level of resources to the benefit of the ENPI region

*** Additional 15 million should be allocated in 2011 budgetary procedure (subject to the adoption of the 2011 budget)

Table 6.2. Multi-annual indicative programme: Summary of objectives, interventions and expected outcomes 2011-2013

1	Good health for all		2011	2012	2013	Total 3 years	Additional resources requested
1.1	Strengthening health systems, improving health services and supporting capacity of partner countries to confront health challenges						
	Interventions	Expected outputs	-	-	-	89,800	
	Support to platforms and initiatives which engage in country, region-wide or global exchanges of best practice, advocacy, technical support or other forms of cooperation in the area of health system strengthening, financing of health systems and social protection in health as well as training, management and retention of health workers, including support of learning networks, work with professional associations, health workforce diasporas.	Stronger political commitment and technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders to design, implement and monitor policies in the area of health systems strengthening, financing of health systems and health workforce training and management developed through mutual learning from approaches tested in settings with similar challenges in these areas.					
	Support for identification of needs, development of technical solutions, provision of technical assistance and exchange of best practices with the implementation of international agreements in the area of health.	Stronger capacity of EU partner countries to enforce international commitments in the area of health at national level.					
	Support of programmes and initiatives designed to strengthen the capacity of a network of key policy institutions in developing countries to provide policy advice, technical assistance and other support to national governments in designing and monitoring of implementation of national health policies and their financing	Stronger capacity of key policy institutions in developing countries to provide policy advice, technical assistance and other support to national governments in designing and monitoring of implementation of national health policies and their financing.					
	Support to initiatives, partnerships or programmes accelerating and improving the availability and access to global health public goods.	Programmes advancing availability of and accessibility to global health public goods supported.					
1.2	Confronting main communicable (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) through the support of access to prevention, care, treatment, and support						
	Interventions	Expected outputs	-	-	-	150,000	15,000
	Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).	GFATM financing for strengthening the capacity of countries to confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB through their national systems.	-				-

1.3	Implementation of the Cairo Agenda including provision of Commodities and supporting civil society organisations in the countries with the worst indicators						
	Interventions	Expected outputs	-	-	-	40,000	
	Financing of SRHR commodities for temporary bridging to avert the risk of stock-outs while health systems are strengthened. Capacity building in the area of supply chain management and procurement.	Resources available for bridging supplies of commodities. Supporting training and other forms of capacity building; human resources capacity on commodities security increased as part of health systems strengthening.					
	Financing of interventions in countries with critical SRHR indicators to reduce bottlenecks and promote good practices for the advancement of the full implementation of the ICPD PoA. Financing of SRHR services as part of humanitarian aid. Financing of policy meetings and other advocacy events. Supporting capacity building for the design and implementation of national SRHR strategies within health systems strengthening.	Country advocacy interventions implemented. Increased political and public support and demand for SRHR; alliance with international organisations, and NGOs and CSOs strengthened to promote and support the implementation of the Cairo agenda. National capacity increased on SRHR within health systems strengthening. SRHR services delivered in humanitarian settings.					
2	Education, knowledge and skills						
2.1	Promoting equal access to quality education for all						
	Interventions	Expected outputs	-	-	-	44,993	
	Contribution to the Catalytic Fund of the Education for All (EFA) Fast Track Initiative (FTI)	Increased financial resources for basic education in countries with a financial gap to implement their education sector plan within the framework of the poverty reduction strategies.					
	Support of policy and technical platforms for policy dialogue, transfer of experience, best practices and innovation concerning key policy issues associated with delivery of free and universally accessible quality basic education.	Regional and global platforms and initiatives promoting transfer of experience, identification of innovative approaches and development of new tools for achieving universal access to basic education actively complementing country policy dialogue and providing input into country policy processes.					
2.2	Improving opportunities for vocational education and skills training						
	Interventions	Expected outputs			-	27,200	
	Support to address the training gaps and needs of people working in informal economy in urban and rural settings. Developing stronger links between the informal economy, and all levels of education and TVET, including recognition of skills and technical knowledge acquired through apprenticeship and other ways of training in the informal economy and the skills acquired by individuals.	Increased employability of workers, especially in informal economy and with special attention to female workers, through scaling up and adapted training programmes. Introduction of policies capable of responding to the demand. Sharing of best practices among countries and recognition of skills and qualifications acquired through different types of training at any age of life.					

3	Gender equality						
3.1	Gender equality and women's empowerment						
	Interventions	Expected outputs	-			37,000	
	Support of initiatives with a focus on protection and promotion of women's rights and strengthening economic and social empowerment of women and national and local levels.	Projects protecting and promoting women's rights and contributing to strengthening of economic and social empowerment of women at national and local levels implemented.					
	Support for development and testing of innovative approaches to mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in policy development, planning and budgeting as well as innovative tools for monitoring of success or failures in implementation and budget execution.	Methods for mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in policy development, planning and budgeting tested and used.; tools for monitoring success of failure tested and used.					
4	Other areas of human and social development (employment and social cohesion, children, youth and culture)						
4.1	Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work						
	Interventions	Expected outputs		-	-	42,300	
	Support of national and regional initiatives to strengthen the rights, representation, participation, employability and access to social protection for informal workers and vulnerable populations with the objective of adapting national policies to address the needs of those working in informal economy.	Strengthened representation, participation, social protection, employability and productivity of informal workers, strengthened rights at work and adaptation of national and local policies to the conditions and needs of vulnerable populations and informal workers.					
	Awareness raising on the global level of the need to extend basic social protection to all, including support to capacity building of national governments in the field of social protection.	Increased global awareness on the need to extend social protection to all and increased capacity of national governments to implement extended social protection schemes.					
	Support of capacity building and exchange of best practices among governments, academia, social partners and civil society with the objective of strengthening social dialogue for development and implementation of inclusive national employment policies.	Capacity of stakeholders to pursue social dialogue for development and implementation of inclusive national employment policies.					
4.2	Protection of children and youth and promotion of participation by children and youth in development						
	Interventions	Expected outputs		-		47,100	
	Support of efforts and initiatives to confront violence against children and to promote birth registration as an effective tool to help national systems and other stakeholders to prevent, track and counter violation of children rights as well as allow children rights holders to access relevant services and programmes.	Initiatives to confront violence against children and to promote birth registration implemented.					

	Financing of initiatives to strengthen capacity of civil society and relevant independent human rights institutions protecting the rights of child to engage national governments over the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Child.	Capacity of civil society and relevant independent human rights institutions protecting the rights of child to engage national governments over the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Child improved.					
4.3	Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity					23,900	
	Interventions	Expected outputs		-			
	Support of programmes promoting access to culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, social inclusion and cohesion, and governance of cultural sector with a particular focus on cultural expressions for inter-cultural dialogue and socio-economic development.	Initiatives promoting access to culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity, social inclusion and cohesion, and governance of cultural sector with a particular focus on cultural expressions for inter-cultural dialogue and socio-economic development implemented.					
Total			155,411	161,190	185,692	502,293	15.000

Annex: ALLOCATION OF FUNDING - INVESTING IN PEOPLE - 2007-2010

	Title	Contributions to the Global Initiatives - objectives	2007	2008	2009	2010	Gender specificity	Geo Coverage focussing on ENPI country participation
Health	Annual contributions to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) DCI-SANTE/2007/140-215, DCI-SANTE/2008/153-582, DCI-SANTE/2009/205-736	To contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (1, 4, 5 and 6) by reducing the number of cases of ill-health, death and disability due to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and hence their impact on society	62M	50 M	50 M	50 M	Mainstreamed	All countries, including some ENPI, benefiting from the GFATM
Education	Annual contribution to the FTI Catalytic Fund, DCI-EDUC/2007/142-413, DCI-EDUC/2008/153-831, DCI-EDUC/2009/205-587	Contribution + Support to the secretariat (1 million in 2008)	22M	5.6 M	4.55 M	5.8 M	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Title	Calls for Proposals - objectives	2007	2008	2009	2010	Gender specificity	Geo Coverage focussing on ENPI country participation
Health	Capacity Development and Advocacy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policies (ref. EuropeAid/127575/C/ACT/Multi)	1. Strengthen the advocacy skills of Civil Society Organisations to effectively lobby for the development and implementation of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) policies 2. Work on the increase and sustainability of capacity of Civil Society through networking and/or other support mechanisms (targeting Developing countries OECD-DAC)	-	9 M	-	-	Directly gender focused	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Advocacy and technical support for the development of national SRHR strategies and specific actions (targeting youth and decision-makers) (ref. EuropeAid/129203/C/ACT/Multi)	Strengthen the advocacy work of civil society organisations in countries where the needs are greatest (including fragile states), to effectively advocate and lobby for the development and implementation of SRHR strategies for their population	-	-	16M	18M	Directly gender focused	developing countries within the DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Supporting prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in developing countries (ref. EuropeAid/129197/C/ACT/Multi)	1. Build capacity to develop, implement and monitor comprehensive action plans aiming at promoting healthy behaviour and lifestyle 2. Contribute to the development of efficient, applicable and comprehensive health promotion activities which target the main health risk factors in a community	-	-	3.6 M	3M	Mainstreamed	developing countries within the DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Engaging civil society organisations to support national health workforce policies, strategies, capacity building and skills transfer, decision (ref. EuropeAid/129196/C/ACT/Multi)	Enhance the advocacy skills of civil society organisations and other NSA on human resources issues, advocate for policy development, implementation and monitoring, and improve knowledge of HRH at country and regional level	-	-	6.5M	8M	Mainstreamed	57 countries in human resources crisis situation, including Morocco
	Capacity building for non-state actors in relation to HIV-AIDS prevention, treatment and care for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership countries (ref.EuropeAid/130355/C/ACT/Multi)	Support capacity building among Non State Actors (NSAs) for an improved access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the ENPI-East region				9 M	Mainstreamed	ENPI East
Education	Towards demand-driven Technical and Vocational Education and Training systems (ref EuropeAid/127877/C/ACT/Multi)	Improve demand-driven Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the formal and informal economy, through greater involvement of the private sector		5.8 M	-	-	Mainstreamed	ENPI South (Maghreb) Latin America and Western Africa
	Developing TVET methodologies and services for the informal economy (ref. EuropeAid/129198/C/ACT/Multi)	To provide appropriate training services to actual and potential workers and employers in the informal economy in order to improve their living and working conditions	-	-	8M	9M	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

Gender	Equality between women and men. Strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations (including economic and social partners) active in the field of promoting women's rights and equality between women and men (ref.EuropeAid/126779/C/ACT/Multi)	Strengthening the role of women in society in South Mediterranean countries (ENPI) by: 1. Supporting initiatives promoted by national, sub-regional and regional networks of civil society organisations active in the promotion of women's rights and also networks of social partners 2. Supporting experiences aiming to strengthen civil society organisations, in particular those actively promoting women's rights, and gender equality in the area of gender and economy, so as to enable them to participate in and decisively influence the dialogue on socio-economic development strategies in the countries of the region, including budgetary processes, at both national and local levels.	6.809 M	-	-	-		Mediterranean ENPI
	Supporting non-State actors in their efforts to fight adult female illiteracy and promoting women's property ownership (ref.EuropeAid/127874/C/ACT/Multi)	Support Civil Society Organisations in their efforts to advocate for: 1. women's property ownership 2. adult women literacy	-	2.574 M	5.3M			DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Strengthening the capacity of non-State actors to promote women's rights and gender equality in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia, and Mauritania (ref. EuropeAid/129205/C/ACT/Multi)	Strengthen the capacity of non-State actors to promote women's rights and gender equality (ENPI)	-	-	4.3M	3.5M		Mediterranean ENPI (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria and Tunisia) and Mauritania
Employment	Promoting social cohesion, employment and decent work, Improving labour market information systems (ref. EuropeAid/127876/C/ACT/Multi)	Improve Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS) in order to enable the efficient production and analysis of labour demand and supply data	-	6.7 M	-	-		ENPI South (Maghreb) Latin America and Western Africa

	Support for social inclusion and social protection of workers in the informal economy and of vulnerable groups at community level (ref. EuropeAid/129202/C/ACT/Multi)	<p>The overall objective of the call for proposals is to contribute to poverty reduction and to social inclusion for workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Specific objective The development of sustainable initiatives (including capacity building of local communities) to strengthen social protection and employment at community level for workers in the informal economy and/or vulnerable groups as well as the dissemination and exchanges of related good practices at local, national or transnational level.</p>	-	-	10M	11.2 M	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
Children & Youth	Support to actions aimed at preventing harm to children affected by armed conflicts and at fighting against child trafficking and rehabilitating victims (ref. EuropeAid/126646/C/ACT/Multi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support activities and good practices aiming to reduce the number of children directly or indirectly enrolled in armed conflicts and 2. To improve the capacity of civil society to advocate policies against child abuse in armed conflicts. 	4.3M	-	-	-		Countries affected by armed conflicts + post-conflict countries (ENPI Countries included)
	Children's participation (ref. EuropeAid/129133/C/ACT/Multi)	Support children in playing a leading role in their own development and the development of their communities		11 M				DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Fighting child labour (ref. EuropeAid/129339/C/ACT/Multi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote effective policy dialogue aimed at eradicating child labour, bringing victims of child labour, trafficking or violence into full-time quality education/vocational-education training and reintegrating them into society. 2. Support partnership and networking between key stakeholders, in particular non-State actors, public entities and the private sector, by promoting corporate social responsibility in the area of child labour. 				11.1 M		DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

Culture	Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity (ref. EuropeAid/126415/C/ACT/Multi)	1. reinforce the capacities of cultural actors at regional level for better networking and coordination 2. plan and coordinate cultural actions of a regional scope in order to promote long-term visions for cultural policies	4.3M					DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity (ref. EuropeAid/127875/C/ACT/Multi)	1. strengthening local culture, access to and dissemination of culture; 2. promoting cultural expression contributing to fight discrimination, (gender-based, ethnic, religious, as well as discrimination recognised in traditional and customary practices)		7.3M	5.4M	-		DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Strengthening capacities in the cultural sector (<i>to be published</i>)	Contribute to the creation of a political, regulatory, institutional and economic environment conducive for the strengthening of the cultural sectors and their actors as a vector of sustainable economic, social and human development					7 M	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Title	Targeted projects - objectives	2007	2008	2009	2010	Gender specificity	Geo Coverage focussing on ENPI country participation
Health	Strengthening health workforce development and tackling the critical shortage of health workers, (WHO) DCI-SANTE/2008/ 153-644	1. To generate and share information and evidence for assessing and monitoring the health workforce with the aid of information systems, research and observatories for human resources development at country, regional and global levels; 2. To further develop and implement health workforce policies, strategies and plans in order to tackle the critical shortage of health workers.	-	6 M	-	-	Mainstreamed	ACP countries

	Supporting gender equality in the context of HIV/AIDS (UNIFEM) DCI-SANTE/2008/ 153-655	<p>1. To promote the leadership and participation of HIV-positive women's organizations and women affected by HIV/AIDS in shaping the policies, programmes, and resource allocations that address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in 5 selected countries</p> <p>2. To develop core capacities of national AIDS coordinating mechanisms to promote human rights and gender equality in the HIV/AIDS response in 5 selected countries.</p>	-	2.2 M	-	-	Directly gender focused	Rwanda, Jamaica, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia
	Introduction of pneumococcal vaccine in the least developed ACP countries (GAVI) DCI-SANTE/2008/19822	1. To fund the procurement and delivery]of pneumococcal vaccines on the basis of country applications approved by GAVI for the year 2009	-	9.9 M	-	-	Mainstreamed	ACP countries
	Emergency preparedness and response to major epidemic-prone diseases in West and Central Africa (WHO) DCI-SANTE/2008/ 154-090	<p>1. To support enhancement of existing national epidemiology and laboratory surveillance systems for early detection and rapid laboratory confirmation of target diseases;</p> <p>2. To develop and provide field tools, guidelines and protocols, with the required technical and logistics support to countries, in order to improve readiness and effectiveness of interventions for outbreak detection and control.</p>	-	2 M	-	-	Mainstreamed	ACP countries
	Support to reproductive health commodities "AccessRH" (UNFPA) DCI-SANTE/2009/ 200-336	<p>1. To establish the AccessRH mechanism as part of UNFPA business lines;</p> <p>2. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of procurement of RH commodities; and</p> <p>3. To support country ownership and strengthened country procurement systems</p>	-	-	2.5 M	-	Directly gender focused	All DCI including those of ENPI

	Strengthening Country Capacity to Scale up national efforts towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Treatment through Enhanced Implementation of National AIDS Responses including Global Fund Grants (WHO) DCI-SANTE/2009/ 218-029	1. To support six countries to systematically plan for technical support requirements to facilitate the implementation of national responses to the HIV epidemic 2. To strengthen national capacity to coordinate, manage and implement the technical support plans in six countries	-	-	2.0 M	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
Education	Support for the Education in Emergencies and Post-crisis Transition Programme (UNICEF), DCI-EDUC/2008/ 153-661	To put emergency and post crisis countries back on track for achieving education and development goals; by helping them restore learning opportunities, strengthen institutions and rebuild education systems, whilst reducing fragility in the operational environment.	-	4 M	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Provide, keep and reward good teachers' (UNESCO); DCI-EDUC/2009/ 200-536	Contribute to the improvement of education performance and progress in attaining the global education goals by means of enhanced global coordination and by supporting the formulation and implementation of country-level policies, strategies and plans.	-	-	1.45 M	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
Gender	Gender Responsive Budgeting in New Aid Modalities (UNIFEM), DCI-GENRE/2007/ 142-351	To deepen understanding of EU decision makers and national partners of effective uses of gender responsive budgeting (GRB) tools and strategies in the context of General Budget Support (GBS) and sector-wide approaches and programmes (SWAps) 2. To improve country capacity to institutionalize the application of GRB in the context of the aid effectiveness agenda	2.6 M	-	-	-	Directly gender focused	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Contributing to the Abandonment of Social Norms Harmful to Girls and Women (UNICEF), DCI-GENRE/2007/ 142-353	1. To take action to accelerate the process of abandonment of FGM/C and child marriage in some selected countries (indicatively 3) within the 3-year timeframe of the project; 2. To understand the determinants of child marriage in selected states in India; and together with partners, 3. To generate and apply knowledge and understanding of why negative social norms persist and how they can be changed to improve the well-being of children.	3.99 M	-	-	-	Directly gender focused	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership Development, International Peace and Security (UNDP), DCI-GENRE/2008/ 153-667	To examine the qualitative difference that women make when they assume political leadership; to validate, facilitate and enhance women's continued involvement in all processes for conflict reduction, prevention and transformation and for consolidation of peace.	-	0.5 M	-	-	Directly gender focused	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Building capacity and improving accountability for gender equality in development, peace and security (UNIFEM), GENRE/2006/ 127-834		-	0.455 M	-	-	Directly gender focused	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
Employment	Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work in Developing Countries (ILO), DCI-HUM/2008/ 164-787	The development – in support of the global decent work policy agenda – of a global methodology to strengthen the capacity of developing and transition countries to self-monitor and self-assess progress towards decent work.	4M	-	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Assessing and addressing the effects of trade on employment (ILO), DCI-HUM/2008/ 164-791	1. Develop global knowledge tools that can support the formulation of coherent trade and labour market policies at the national level, based on sound data and diagnosis, with the involvement of the social partners. 2. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, researchers and the social partners in pilot countries to assess the effects of changes in trade policy on employment and to design effective and coherent policies that enable countries mitigate any negative effects and expand employment.	3.2M				Mainstreamed, including specific action on gender	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Improving social protection and promoting employment (ILO), DCI-HUM/2009/ 215-230	Development of national plans to extend social protection and to promote employment demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of both a basic social protection package and coordinated inclusive employment strategies	-	2.5M	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
	Improving safety and health at work through a Decent Work agenda (ILO)	A systematic approach to improving occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is taken on board at the highest political level, including consideration of OSH concerns in national development policies in the pilot countries. Specific objective 2. Practical OSH management measures are introduced and implemented at enterprise level in accordance with national action plans Specific objective 3. Promotion of global knowledge sharing on OSH tools and good practices towards a systematic and sustainable approach to OSH improvements.	-	1.5M	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

Employment and Children, Youth	Integral social development of adolescents in Old Havana, Cuba DCI-HUM/2010/229-631	The general objective of this project is to contribute to the social and economic inclusion of Cuban adolescents and to enhance the development of their potentialities on a right-based approach. Specific objectives are to support personal development, social inclusion and professional insertion of adolescents in Old Havana, and in particular the most vulnerable among them. This is to be achieved by a wide range of activities, by rehabilitating and equipping a reference centre for adolescents providing social services, and by promoting debate and exchanges to disseminate best practices, at national, regional (Caribbean / Latin America) or international level.	-	-	-	2M	Mainstreamed	Cuba
Children & Youth	Prevention and rehabilitation measures addressing children associated with armed forces and groups or involved in worst forms of child labour in conflict or post-conflict situations (ITC-ILO), DCI-HUM/2007/ 142-112	1. Information on WFCL and methods for addressing them in armed conflict or post-conflict situations is produced and global, regional and national advocacy campaigns designed and launched. 2. Knowledge is produced on economic reintegration and prevention of recruitment of children through comparison, analysis, and packaging of information from field work, evaluations and impact assessment, documented good practices and research. 3. The capacity of key actors at different levels to address the WFCL in conflict and post-conflict situations, including economic reintegration and prevention is improved through capacity building and training dynamics and through access to and use of knowledge and good practice.	1.1M	-	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included

	Comprehensive Toolkit to Address Child Rights in European Development Cooperation & External Relations (UNICEF), DCI-HUM/2007/ 142-116	To improve the capacity of targeted stakeholders to identify and address child right issues in their work and to design more integrated and effective policies and programmes in the areas of peace building, rehabilitation and development cooperation that respect, protect and fulfil those rights.	3.5 M	-	-	-	Mainstreamed	DCI List - ENPI Countries Included
Culture	Rehabilitation of cultural heritage in old Havana — Palacio del Segundo Cabo', DCI-HUM/2009/ 200-538	To contribute to the recovery of the historic, cultural and heritage values of a landmark facing the main square of the historic city centre of Havana, i.e. to contribute to the rehabilitation and restoration of the Palacio del Segundo Cabo for its new cultural use (Protection degree 1).	-	-	1.1 M	-	NA	Cuba
	Expert facility on the governance of the cultural sector, DCI-HUM/2010/244-569	Contribute to improve the governance of the cultural sector in the beneficiary countries at national and local level through demand-driven targeted technical assistance, in order to build an enabling regulatory, institutional, professional and economic environment for the development of cultural activities, goods and services				1 M		DCI List - ENPI Countries Included