



Lead company



Draft Evaluation of the Development Co-operation Instrument

Open Public Consultations

Brussels

27 March 2017

FWC COM 2015, Lot 1: Evaluation

Main findings

EQ1

- ❑ DCI has maintained its focus on poverty reduction, despite changing political context for international assistance.
- ❑ Mixed message regarding the DCI's capacity to flexibly adapt to major changes in the international/EU context.

EQ 2 on effectiveness, impact, sustainability

EQ2

- ❑ Integration of emerging themes and priorities outlined in the DCI regulation.
- ❑ Considerable progress in poverty reduction and human and economic development.
- ❑ Increased financial allocation to fragile, crisis, and post-crisis states.

EQ3

- ❑ Performance comparable to that of other EFIs.
- ❑ Modest efficiency gains.
- ❑ Results Framework (RF).

EQ4

- ❑ Usually not a matter of financial weight.
- ❑ EU's status as a supranational organisation; reliable dialogue partner more neutral than individual Member States.
- ❑ Expertise, e.g. regional co-operation and integration; GPGs.

EQ 5 on coherence, consistency, complementarity and synergies

EQ5

- ❑ Examples of complementarity have been found ...
 - ... but these have not resulted from a deliberate and organised strategy.
- ❑ DCI overall strategic model (geographic and thematic; bilateral and regional) remains valid ...
 - ... but country-level coherence and complementarity is a frequently-cited problem.

EQ6

- ❑ Successful development of blending.
- ❑ Policy dialogue under the DCI budget support:
 - Synergies between budget support and reform strongest when there is a wider strategic partnership.
 - When not, policy dialogue tends to become technical (with the exception of State Building Contracts in fragile states).

Conclusions

C1

- ❑ The design of the DCI 2014-2020 successfully addressed commitments in the Agenda for Change and concerns raised in the 2011 Impact Assessment of the DCI 2007-2013.

Implementation and results

C2

- ❑ Goals in alignment, results-orientation, and differentiation have overall been met ... but sometimes with unintended consequences.
- ❑ Insufficient progress in mainstreaming democracy and human rights including gender equality.
- ❑ DCI 2014-2020 is contributing to positive development results.

The DCI as part of the architecture of EU external action 2014-2020

C3

- ❑ Internal architecture of the DCI and architecture of EFIs as a whole remain complex and compartmentalised.
- ❑ Progress on joint programming with Member States, but the move towards JP is still in its early stages.

Leverage and value added

C4

- ❑ Leverage at the level of sector policy, less at political level.
- ❑ Main sources of value added: supranationality, expertise.
- ❑ Significant leveraging of resources via blending, otherwise little progress on the formation of effective partnerships with the private sector.

Efficiency, flexibility, and capacity

C5

- ❑ A complex and administratively demanding instrument with limited flexibility to adapt to new conditions or emerging concerns.
- ❑ Administrative efficiency gains from consolidating thematic budget lines have been modest.
- ❑ Limited staff capacity both in EUDs and at HQ.

Increased fragilisation of DCI

C6

- ❑ DCI has been a valuable instrument, but reflects a traditional donor-beneficiary relationship.
- ❑ Its political and operational foundations have been weakened by a number of recent trends.

Recommendations

R1

Promoting multi-actor partnerships on global goals.

R2

Reducing compartmentalisation in order to enhance synergies.

R3

Constructing a better platform for co-operation with MICs and UMICs.