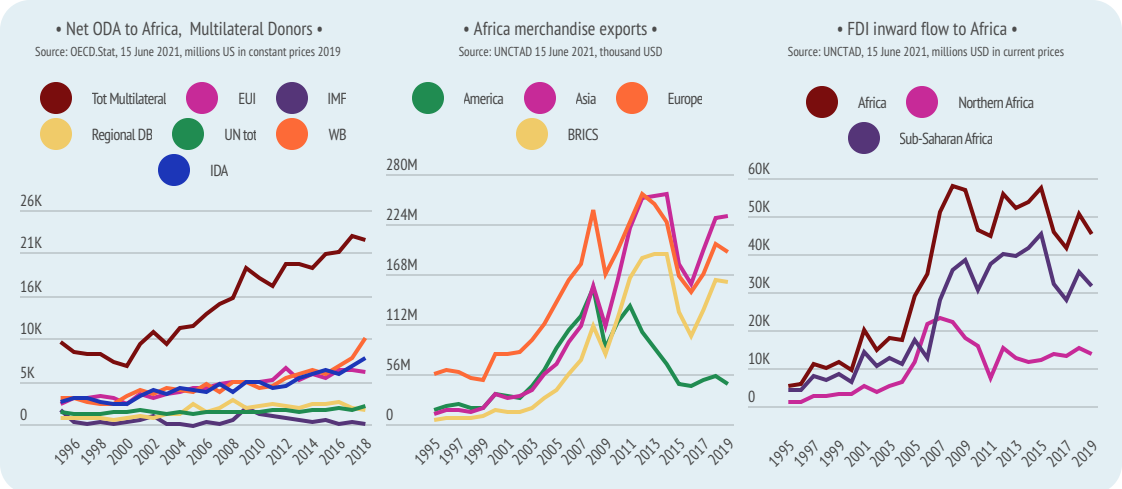


The role of international cooperation and development aid in the EU-Africa partnership: governance, actorness and effectiveness analysis

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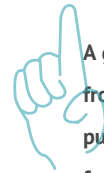
Governance Analysis



An increasing interest towards Africa from non-traditional actors, in respect of international development and cooperation

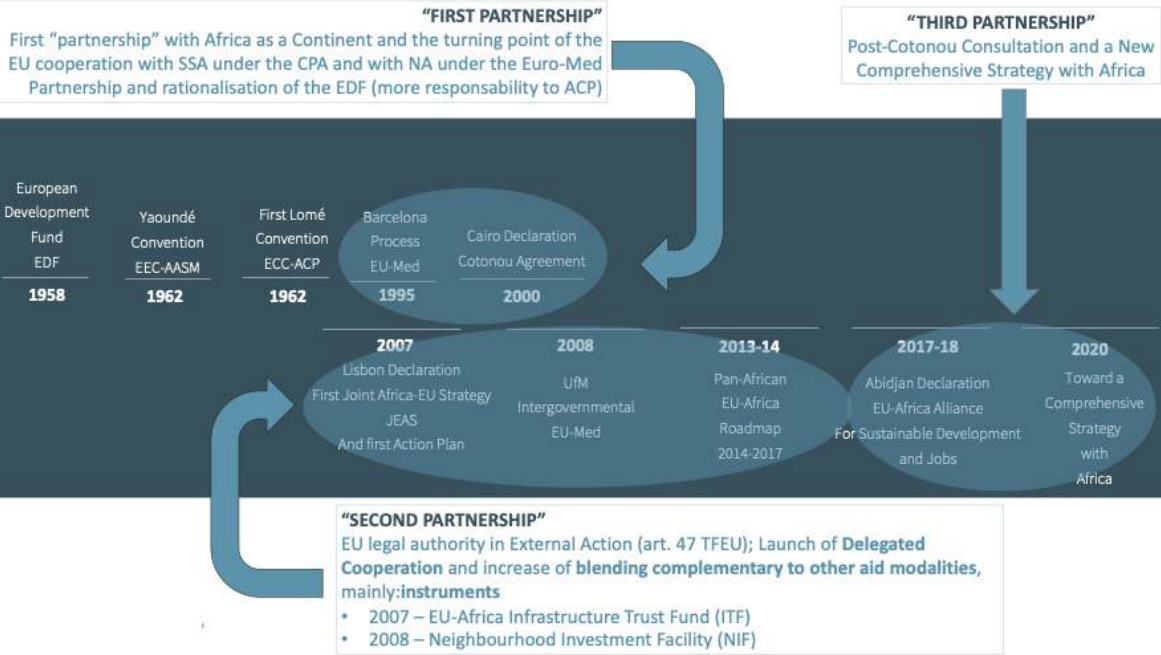


South-south cooperation is perceived as less based on conditionalities and more capable to understand real development needs



A general trend to move from traditional ODA to public-private financial frameworks

Actorness Analysis

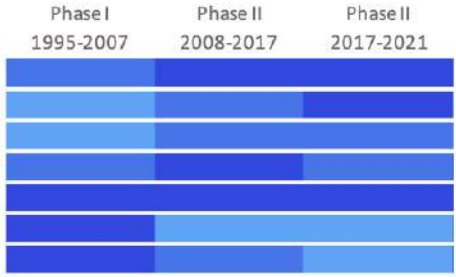


actorness is a sum of seven dimensions three which can be considered 'internal', because they depend on the EU's factors (Authority, Autonomy, Cohesion); three 'external dimensions' which depend more on the external environment and third party actors (Recognition, Attractiveness, Opportunity/Necessity to act); furthermore, a final 'cross-cutting' dimension, which can be analysed by looking at the policy area studied from both the external and the internal perspective (Credibility)

analysis assess the evolution of each dimension represented in the heatmap



actorness' heatmap



Effectiveness Analysis



effectiveness is defined as the capacity to achieve, or pursue, the key stated goals, and an effective actor achieves its goals, irrespective of whether such goals are desirable or not from an external viewpoint



analysed looking at EU's effectiveness in the negotiation for a post-Cotonou partnership agreement (officially opened in September 2018)

Goal 1: Aid Effectiveness and the mobilisation of financial resources for Africa

EU was able to use new mechanisms to finance development, also engaging private sectors and other development finance institutions. In particular, the EU has obtained consent from all its Member States to pursue, in a united way, the objectives stated in the negotiations mandate, budgetising the EDF

Goal 2: Migration and mobility

EU was able to pursue its strategies and the objectives stated in the initial negotiation mandate, even if integrating some requests outlined in the ACP mandate, the core issues, such as the obligation in returning illegal migrants, have been maintained

KEY OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



Trade and Sustainable Development although trade remains an important factor for development and cooperation between the two continents, the EU still faces some significant challenges: (1) competing with other actors in the global arena who are increasingly acquiring importance as Africa's trade partner (i.e., China), (2) avoiding the European Green Deal (EGD) becoming a barrier to trade and (3) promoting the AfCFTA, initiated in 2021, all linked to sustainable infrastructure development, which can be considered the main opportunity the EU has to increase its actorness and its effectiveness.



Migration the EU has the opportunity to rebuild trust with African countries, moving the dialogue towards from borders control to the improvement of worker and student exchanges, facilitating corridors for refugees and rethinking migration, particularly in light of the increasing impact of the climate crisis wars and pandemics. If EU follows the line drawn by the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, the future of the partnership could be less successful.



Beyond Aid going beyond aid constitute a great opportunity for the EU to maintain or either enforce its key role as an actor for development. Nevertheless EU needs to better coordinate its agencies for development and financial institutions (both national and international), to be able to implement and coordinate public-private partnerships, co-guarantee schemes and collaborative blended finance platforms.

KEEPING SUSTAINABILITY AND JUSTICE TOGETHER ACCOUNTING FOR AFRICAN NEEDS

European Consensus on Development (2017)	New comprehensive strategy with Africa (2020)	New Agenda for the Mediterranean (2021)	Africa-EU Protocol (New EU-OACP, 2021)
People - human development and dignity - migration	Build a partnership for the green transition and energy access	Improve human development, good governance and rule of law	Promote inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development
Planet - protecting the environment, managing natural resources and tackling climate change	Build a partnership for digital transformation	Strengthen resilience, build prosperity and seize the digital transition	Promote human capital and social development - Improve the partnership on migration and mobility
Prosperity – inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs	Build a partnership for sustainable growth and jobs	Promote peace and security	Promote and improve environment and natural resource management
Peace - peaceful and inclusive societies, democracy, effective and accountable institutions, rule of law and human rights for all	Build a partnership for peace and governance	Enhance partnerships on migration and mobility	Promote and enhance peace and security
Partnership - EU – Member States – Multilateral Institutions and Partner countries	Build a partnership on migration and mobility	Green transition – climate change resilience, energy and environment	Promote human rights, democracy and governance, particularly gender equality, rule of law, justice and financial governance