



Written Test in the Field

**Open Competition
EPSO/AD/380/19 Administrators in
international cooperation and managing aid
to non-EU countries**

Version 1

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ANNEX 1 – COUNTRY PROFILE

After more than 5 years of civil war, and following the signature of the peace treaty among the factions, West Jambar has embarked on a challenging process of national reconciliation. The new transitional government, which took office in March 2020, should prepare the country for the general elections next year.

As the country gradually goes back to a democratic path, political plurality and freedom of expression are being restored. Economic reforms are being initiated and plans are made for reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure. Against this background, it is expected that a large number of refugees will return to West Jambar, posing additional challenges in terms of security, housing, employment, and provision of basic social services.

Recognising positive developments, the European Union (EU) decided to support West Jambar's transition in the spirit of partnership. In line with this closer relationship, the EU re-opened a fully-fledged Local Office in West Jambar. EU support is strongly linked to the consolidation of the peace process and will require coordination with other international partners and the deployment of relevant EU instruments and tools in a comprehensive, consistent and synergetic manner.

The overall positive evolution notwithstanding, West Jambar still faces significant challenges. First and foremost, it needs to secure sustainable peace with its former numerous armed groups, which might threaten to derail the transition process if durable solutions are not found. The success of the peace process is paramount with regard to the country's future and will have consequences across all sectors of EU support. Moreover, West Jambar is prone to natural and man-made disasters, mainly recurrent cycles of droughts and flooding, which are in part due to unsustainable land use. The civil war has left about one third of the population living below the national poverty line. Health services remain insufficient and only 35% of the population has access to education beyond the primary level.

The Government of West Jambar, in accordance with its priority action plan, is aiming to:

- lead its population out of poverty, in particular in rural areas, while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources,
- reintegrate returnees in the social and economic spheres,
- reconstruct social and economic infrastructure,
- restore public administration,
- ensure access to adequate education and health care, and
- establish respect for human rights, including core labour rights, and the rule of law, notably with regard to minority groups.

ANNEX 2 – EU ACTIONS

The Agency for International Affairs (AIA) establishes cooperation priorities and funding allocations. Programming for West Java needs to be in line with global EU policy. It is also important to ensure coherence and complementarity between donors and alignment with government priorities (see Annex 1).

For implementation, three aspects are therefore to be considered:

- risk assessment and management regarding, e.g., the unstable political situation, continued intercommunity tensions in the country and natural disasters,
- coordination among donors/stakeholders,
- EU funding and implementation methods of international cooperation and humanitarian aid.

An EU-West Java Task Force presented to the government the tools and instruments the EU has at its disposal to support the development and democratisation process. A series of conferences were held to deepen the bilateral relationship in a number of areas, including development assistance, civil society, the peace process, as well as trade and investment.

The Task Force meeting was complemented by EU-West Java Human Rights Dialogues, which explored how EU assistance could support efforts to foster human rights, democratic governance and the rule of law. The EU is also prepared to deploy an Election Observation Mission during the general election in November 2021.

The EU has allocated EUR 835 million for the 2007-2019 period (see Table), mainly under bilateral, regional and thematic instruments¹, and is considering an indicative allocation of EUR 1 billion for the 2020-2025 period.

In order to keep up the momentum of the reforms in the aftermath of the war, the EU has decided to provide immediate additional support to the country under a "Special Package" amounting to EUR 165 million.

During 2007-2019, the EU channelled 63% of its funding to the country mostly through UN and EU Member States' agencies. The remaining part was implemented through direct funding mechanisms, such as grants, budget support, services and works contracts.

The EU and a few Member States (Germany and Italy having the most important role) are committed to coordinating their actions through joint programming. This process should bring more effectiveness, better transparency, predictability and visibility.

During the same period, in addition to the aid from the EU, the country has received support from other donors, totalling over USD 5 billion. The country received contributions, among others, from Japan (USD 2.7 billion), the World Bank (USD 1 billion), the UK (USD 453 million) and the US (USD 500 million).

¹ Funding instruments can be country-based (bilateral), regional or have a specific thematic focus.

Table - EU Assistance to West Jambar for the years 2007-2025

(million EURO)						
Funding source	2007-2013	2014-2019	Total disbursed	Forecast* 2020	Forecast 2020-2025	Total Forecast
Humanitarian Aid	30	70	100	5	tbc	
Development Cooperation						
Bilateral envelope	615		615	150	tbc	
Thematic programmes	35		35	0	tbc	
Regional programmes	60		60	0	tbc	
Other Instruments	25		25	10	tbc	
Total	765	70	835	165	1,000	1,165

* Special Package