



Directorate General for Development and Co-operation – EuropeAid

Management Plan 2013

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1. Mission statement

The Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid was established on 3 January 2011, as part of the European Commission. It was formed by merging the Directorate-General for Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States with the EuropeAid Co-operation Office. It is responsible for defining and implementing development policy.

Our mission

Within the European Commission, EuropeAid is the Directorate-General responsible for formulating EU development policy and defining sectoral policies in the field of external aid in order to reduce poverty in the world, to ensure sustainable development and to promote democracy, peace and security.

EuropeAid is responsible (either on its own or together with the European External Action Service) for multi-annual programming of the external aid instruments which it implements.

EuropeAid is responsible for implementing the European Union's external aid instruments¹ financed from the European budget and the European Development Fund. In this context, it ensures the high quality and impact of aid, the swift implementation of projects and the visibility of European aid.

Our role

EuropeAid is the single reference point in the Commission for the design of the European Union's development policy (based on the relevant provisions of the Treaties) and of the "European Consensus on Development" bringing together the EU, the Member States and the other European Union stakeholders around shared values, goals and priorities.

Within the European Commission, EuropeAid promotes coherence between the European Union's development policy and its other policies.

EuropeAid coordinates dialogue on development with its Member States, non-EU bilateral donors, emerging economies and with international organisations in order to present united European positions, as well as to ensure the contribution of the Commission to negotiations at international forums. Moreover, it enters into dialogue on development issues with non-state actors and defines and implements cooperation measures with them.

¹ The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the Financing Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI), the financial instrument for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide (EIDHR), the Instrument for Stability "2nd component" (IFS) and the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), but excluding humanitarian aid, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA), the Financing instrument for cooperation with industrialised and other high-income countries and territories (ICI), macro-financial assistance, Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Instrument for Stability "1st component".

EuropeAid establishes sectoral development strategies and instruments in coordination with the Member States. In this field, it works closely with the Commission's other Directorates-General to ensure that the external dimension of internal policies is taken into account.

EuropeAid works towards the objectives set out by the external aid instruments adopted by the Council and the European Parliament. For this purpose, it is responsible for all phases of the operations cycle: programming, identification, appraisal, preparation of financing decisions, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Under the authority of the Commissioner for Development Policy or the Commissioner for Neighbourhood Policy, EuropeAid, works together with the European External Action Service to set multi-annual programming, in particular: financial allocations and strategy papers by country and by region, as well as national and regional indicative programmes.

EuropeAid defines and implements external aid programmes in accordance with the principles of aid effectiveness and, in particular, the partner States' central role in defining and implementing development policies and activities.

It coordinates its action with all the EU Member States in order to enhance the complementarity of its programmes with those of the Member States.

EuropeAid implements cooperation policy in a devolved way through the EU delegations. For this purpose, it defines, establishes and runs the management, supervisory, support and control systems required to ensure the highest level of regularity, quality, impact and visibility for the programmes implemented.

EuropeAid implements an information and communication policy in order to raise awareness among EU citizens and partner countries regarding the action taken by the EU to support development.

2. Message from the Director General: this year's challenges

In 2013 the overarching priority of EuropeAid will be to continue turning the policy principles of our new policy framework (*Agenda for Change, 2011 Neighbourhood communications, Budget Support Communication*) into practical deliverables.

2013 will be a key year in terms of finalising negotiations with the Council and Parliament on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) that will provide the financial resources and the legal instruments to make this new policy framework a reality.

Moreover, with most country, regional and thematic strategies to be fully prepared by the end of the year, 2013 will also be crucial in terms of finalising the multiannual programming of assistance for the period 2014-2020. This process will follow the principles set out in the Agenda for Change – in particular differentiation, joint programming and the concentration of bilateral cooperation on a limited number of well-defined sectors. Furthermore, we will seek the right articulation between national, regional and thematic programming to make our projects easier to carry out and maximise their impact. In parallel, we will start identifying and formulating the first projects of the next funding period. We will also make sure that all remaining funds from the current financial framework for 2007-2013 are committed for their intended purpose on time and will keep our focus on the sound and efficient implementation of current programmes. In so doing, and in light of the changes announced by the Court of Auditors in its methodology for auditing external aid – changes which are rather unfavourable for the Commission – we will have to make sure that our transactions comply with all the rules in force and reduce the error rate.

For countries graduating under the new MFF – and emerging economies in particular – the challenge will be to ensure a smooth transition towards a new relationship based less on operational cooperation on the ground and more on engagement on the wider development agenda.

Reporting on the results of EU external assistance must improve. To that end, we will start developing a results framework to better measure the results of our development programmes and increase their visibility. This framework should be embedded in our business processes so that appropriate results and indicators are defined for the projects we design. Better reporting will be one way in which we make EU assistance more effective and implement the outcome of the Busan Forum.

Under the new Financial Regulation, as of January 2013 the Commission may create EU trust funds for emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions. This will open up huge opportunities for the Commission to show leadership in the coordination of international aid to react efficiently to crises and develop thematic actions. We will seize these opportunities by bringing in workable rules to make EU trust funds a highly attractive means for Member States and other donors to deliver aid effectively and rapidly, and by successfully setting up and implementing the first such funds.

For effective and coordinated EU input into the UN process to review the Millennium Development Goals(MDG) and define a post-2015 development agenda (especially the UN MDG Review Summit in September 2013), we will prepare and discuss a Commission communication setting out the EU's proposal for development after 2015. Our approach towards 2015 should be to put forward a development framework that is equally ambitious, achievable and accountable. We will also support

Commissioner Piebalgs' participation in the United Nations High-level Panel on the post-2015 development agenda, through which we can bring EU positions in this strategic area to the fore. Throughout, we will ensure close coordination of the post-2015 development agenda with the global process of defining Sustainable Development Goals and with the steps towards a green economy following the Rio+20 summit held in June 2012.

In 2013 we will also give specific attention to a number of geographical and thematic priorities. For instance:

- as a follow-up to the Arab Spring, we will pursue past initiatives such as SPRING, supporting country-owned initiatives to foster democratic reforms and inclusive socio-economic development on a "more-for-more" basis;
- we will implement the Eastern Partnership roadmap agreed in 2012 to foster political association, economic integration, mobility and sectoral cooperation with our six eastern neighbours;
- we will continue building long-term resilience and reducing the vulnerability of the people most affected by disasters in the Sahel (through the Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience, or AGIR) and in the Horn of Africa (through the Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience, or SHARE, initiative). We will also mainstream our approach on resilience by preparing an Action Plan to implement the 2012 policy communication on resilience. We will continue working in close cooperation with ECHO to improve the interface between humanitarian and development actors in these major initiatives;
- 2013 will also see the implementation of the EU action for Sustainable Energy for All and the "Energising Development" initiative announced by the Commission in April 2012 to help developing countries to provide access to sustainable energy services for an additional 500 million people by 2030;
- in the first half of 2013 we will produce a communication on nutrition to reflect on our efforts at combating undernutrition – specifically child and maternal malnutrition – and to bring nutrition higher up on the global development agenda;
- we will continue putting emphasis on our work in fragile countries, above all by contributing to the ECHO-led communication on the Comprehensive Approach to Crisis Management outside the EU, and
- under the Africa-EU Partnership, we will be called on to prepare several important events, including the African Union Commission-European Commission meeting in 2013 and the EU-Africa Summit in 2014. We will also start programming the new pan-African programme.

One final key priority for our organisation in 2013 will be to guarantee that we can deliver on our mandate while at the same time implementing the first set of staff cuts imposed on all Commission services. To absorb the planned cuts in the years to come and minimise their impacts, we will launch initiatives to simplify our procedures and streamline our organisation, both at Headquarters and in Delegations. In parallel, we will launch a workload assessment at the Headquarters in order to identify the parts of our organisation where streamlining and economies of scale are possible as well as those parts that will require quantitative and qualitative strengthening in order to be in a position to fulfil our mission for the years to come. Alongside these initiatives we should make a collective effort to reduce the number of contracts managed by Delegations and Headquarters, resulting in a smaller number of larger-scale activities. In 2013 we will also continue putting the conclusions of the 2011-12 workload assessment for Delegations into practice; we will take further steps to rebalance staff distribution worldwide to better match staff numbers to the geographical and thematic priorities of our new policy framework; and we will establish four DEVCO regional hubs, with the dual aim of improving the quality of our budget support operations and policy dialogue and boosting our thematic expertise in the field.

3. General Objectives by policy area

The European Union is the world's largest aid donor, providing more than half of worldwide development aid. The European Commission alone is the world's fifth largest aid donor, and within the Commission most of this aid is provided by the DG for Development and Cooperation, EuropeAid. The political basis for the broad strategic goals of EuropeAid is the 'Agenda for Change' endorsed by the Council of Foreign Affairs in May 2012. Building upon the overall policy outlined in the European Consensus in 2005, the Agenda for Change sets out a new EU's vision for a more effective and higher-impact development policy in response to changing international environment. In particular, EuropeAid policy priorities are to:

Support the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty

The main objective of EU development policy is poverty reduction, in the context of sustainable development, as set out in the EU Treaty. The internationally-recognised targets for this objective, to which the EU subscribes, are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This objective to contribute to poverty reduction and to the achievement of the MDGs, and to support the integration of developing countries into the world economy, is stated in the European Consensus on Development and the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, and is in line with the UN Millennium Declaration, and the principles and objectives agreed between the international donor community and recipient countries in the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan outcome on aid and development effectiveness.

Promote human rights, democracy and other elements of good governance

The EU, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and of Article 9 of the Cotonou Agreement, promotes democracy, the rule of law and the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in partner countries. The Union's role is to promote an international development framework conducive to peace and security, democracy, human rights, the rule of law and good governance as fundamental building blocks for sustainable development.

In this context, the Union works to further enhance its privileged partnership with ACP countries and to build up the EU-Africa strategy. The Union also offers a special relationship to its near neighbours, aiming to establish an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness at its borders, building upon a mutual commitment to these values and principles.

Good governance, in its political, economic, social and environmental terms, is vital for inclusive and sustainable development. EU support to governance should feature more prominently in all partnerships, notably through incentives for results-oriented reform and a focus on partners' commitments to human rights, democracy and the rule of law and to meeting their peoples' demands and needs. More particularly in fragile states, in line with the Agenda for Change and with the commitments in Busan, EU will more prominently focus on putting in practice its new approach to fragility and supporting fragile states to reach the peace-building and state-building goals agreed in Busan. As such, EU will implement, amongst other initiatives, the new approach to budget support (State-building Contracts), more flexibility in programming and implementation in crisis and post-crisis countries as well as contribute to a comprehensive approach to managing crises before, during and after their occurrence.

Foster inclusive and sustainable growth for human development

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is crucial to long-term poverty reduction and growth patterns are as important as growth rates. To this end, the EU will encourage more inclusive growth,

characterised by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation. Massive job creation is needed in developing and neighbourhood countries to address the combined effects of unemployment and population growth. This requires unleashing private sector development which calls for a broad comprehensive trade and private sector development policy approach, and employment policy approach.

Development is not sustainable if it damages the environment, biodiversity and natural resources and increases exposure/vulnerability to natural disasters. EU development policy aims to promote a 'green economy' that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by valuing and investing in natural capital, including through supporting market opportunities for cleaner technologies, energy and resource efficiency, and low-carbon development, while stimulating innovation, the use of ICT, and reducing the unsustainable use of natural resources. It also contributes to improving the resilience of developing countries to the consequences of climate change.

Promote an international development framework based on enhanced multilateral cooperation and global governance

The Commission promotes EU positions on development related issues in UN fora and effective follow-up of major UN Conferences. It also works to develop a mutually beneficial strategic partnership with the UN system and continues to support UN reform (including the Delivering as One initiative). EuropeAid will continue to be actively engaged in the development-related processes of other key international organisations (in particular the International Financing Institutions and the OECD) or fora (G8, G20), in order to maximise the impact of international efforts aimed at eradicating poverty in developing countries. EuropeAid will cooperate with major traditional donors as well as with emerging non-traditional donor on key issues of mutual interest.

With the UN MDG review summit scheduled for autumn 2013, the debate about what comes after the MDGs in 2015 has gained considerable momentum. At the same time the Rio+20 Summit in 2012 initiated a process to formulate Sustainable Development Goals. The European Commission is actively engaged in the review of the MDG and in the definition of principles and elements in preparation for an EU common and comprehensive approach to the post 2015 development framework. Moreover the Commission will work to ensure a comprehensive approach to financing sources and an integrated approach to the various processes at the EU and international level.

The Commission will develop its role as a centre of excellence for EU thinking on development policies and aim to strengthen the EU's impact on the international development agenda. The Commission will also continue to work towards the full implementation of the international aid and development effectiveness agenda including in the framework of the Global Partnership for effective development cooperation established in Busan in 2011. The Commission will, in particular work in a transparent manner through enhanced coordination with Member States and with international organisations and donors, and through division of labour, promoting policy coherence for development, focus on results and fostering synergies between EU internal and development policies.

Indicators

EuropeAid works with indicators at different levels, as briefly explained below: to assess progress towards strategic goals and to evaluate results at programme and project level.

(i) Assessing progress towards strategic goals

At the global level, and even for individual countries and regions (the latter broadly corresponding to the ABB level on which this Management Plan is structured), it is rarely possible to separate out the

effects of any single donor's activities. The impact of any activities, whether entirely domestic or supported by donors, may also take varying amounts of time to show through in a measurable form. This all implies that the outputs, results and impact of the actions implemented by the Commission need to be analysed at different levels. The same is true for the efforts of the whole international community.

The key development outcomes that the EU and the rest of the international community are working to achieve between now and 2015 are the MDGs, for which indicators of impact at the global level have been formulated.

EuropeAid works with partner countries through Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) and these measure progress against a wider range of country-specific indicators. These should reflect the focal sectors identified in the CSP as well as overall movements in poverty. For low-income countries, they should be drawn from the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (where one has been completed).

Tracking all these indicators gives the Commission a solid basis for political and policy dialogue with national authorities and enhances its ability to fine-tune strategies in response to developments.

(ii) Increasing quality and impact of EuropeAid managed external assistance and improving its accountability.

EuropeAid will improve the quality and impact of and the accountability for the external assistance it manages through a range of measures. A new generation of programming documents for the period 2014-2020, implementing the principles and priorities set in the Agenda for change, will be adopted. A revised and improved ex-ante evaluation process and a revised and more robust project and programme monitoring, reporting and evaluation system will be agreed and put in place – while developing a new operational information management system. Finally, an overall results framework will be set up allowing for increased accountability concerning the projects and programmes managed.

In its Conclusions on the Agenda for Change, the Council calls on the EU and its Member States to promote a common results-based approach, including through the use of strengthened results-based frameworks at country-level, and to strengthen their capacities to monitor and evaluate results.

EuropeAid carries out thematic, sectoral and “geographical” (countries and regions) evaluations, as well as evaluations of regulations and instruments, whose results are integrated in the decision making-process.

(iii) EuropeAid performance indicators

EuropeAid tracks data on financial, staffing and other internal processes and on quality of interventions, and management regularly reviews these key performance indicators.

EuropeAid's General Objectives are shown below with some relevant result and impact indicators.

General objective 1: Support the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty			
Impact indicators²	Target (long term)	Interim Milestones	Current situation
1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 1	Achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and thereafter continue to support the global effort until poverty is eliminated completely. MDG 1 targets	Next UN Review of the Millennium Development Goals to be held in autumn 2013. It will include information on specific MDGs and the sectors they cover, as well as both European action to support MDGs and partner countries action to implement them.	Current economic projections indicate that the world is on track, by 2015, to reduce by half the number of people living in extreme poverty. However much of this progress reflects growth in China and India, whereas indicators for some African countries remain of concern: 17 countries are far from halving extreme poverty, and it is estimated that 36% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa will still be living in extreme poverty in 2015.
2. EU levels of Official Development Assistance³ (ODA)	The EU's collective commitment is to increasing ODA to 0.7 % of combined Gross National Income (GNI) by 2015	Continued accountability through annual Commission reports on financing for development. The EU-15 Member States to reach at least 0.7 % of GNI by 2015, while those already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts; The EU-12 Member States to strive towards ODA levels of at least 0.17 % of GNI as soon as possible and 0.33 % of GNI by 2015;	Due to the ongoing economic crisis the overall EU aid (EU and its Member States) decreased to € 53.1 bn between 2010-2011. Consequently, the EU is collectively not on track to reach the agreed 2015 targets. Further actions to reach EU and international commitments can only be brought about with firm political and budgetary decisions by

² All MDG data taken from World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2011

³ Source: EC (COM(2011) 218 final) Enhancing EU Accountability on Financing for Development towards the EU Official Development Assistance Peer Review

			<p>each Member State in line with the June 2012 European Council Conclusions.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU reached the collective target of providing at least 0.15% of its combined GNI to Least Developed Countries.</p>
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General objective 2: Promote human rights, democracy and other elements of good governance			
Impact and result indicators	Target (long-term)	Interim Milestones	Current situation
<p>1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 3</p>	<p>MDG 3 target Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p>Next UN Review of the Millennium Development Goals to be held in autumn 2013. It will include information on specific MDGs and the sectors they cover, as well as both European action to support MDGs and partner countries action to implement them.</p>	<p>- 52 % of developing countries (66 countries) have achieved gender parity in primary education in 2010; 35% (45 countries) are close to being on target; 13% (17 countries) are far behind target (Gender Parity Index lower than 0.90).</p> <p>- 30,5% of developing countries (34 countries) have achieved gender parity in secondary education in 2010; 47% (52 countries) are close to being on target; 22,5% (25 countries) remain far behind target.⁴</p>
<p>2. Respect of the essential elements regarding human rights, democratic</p>	<p>a) Maintenance or improvement of the essential and fundamental</p>	<p>a) Regular policy and budget support dialogue having governance and human rights issues</p>	<p>a) Regular and structured policy and budget support dialogue taking place</p>

⁴ Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2012: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002180/218003e.pdf>

<p>principles and the rule of law, and the fundamental element regarding good governance in ACP countries (as laid down in Cotonou art. 9)</p>	<p>elements in 75 ACP countries through the use of Good Governance and Development Contracts, as well as through Budget Support</p> <p>b) Addressing democratic governance issues in programming documents for the new programming period 2014-2020⁵</p>	<p>systematically on the agenda with one third of ACP countries by 2013.</p> <p>b) Democratic governance indicators have impact on resource allocations for the programming period 2014-2020</p> <p>c) EDF 10 End Term Reviews integrate an assessment of the progress on implementation of Governance action plans and Incentive Tranche; these reviews will lead to a certain number of reallocations inside NIPs or between NIPs and the 10th EDF reserves in 2013. The Pan-African Instrument builds forth on the Governance Action Plan and Incentive Tranche</p>	<p>with ACP countries; taking place under some kind of format, including on an informal basis and on limited issues; linked to art. 96 during the programming period 2008-2013</p> <p>b) Governance Plans of action prepared and attached to EDF10 country strategy papers (CSP) in 69 out of 71 countries for which a CSP was adopted by end 2008⁶.</p>
<p>3. Number of neighbourhood countries above 40% average based on following World Bank Governance Indicators (from worst-0 to 100-best):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Voice and accountability -Government effectiveness -Rule of Law -Control of corruption 	<p>9/10 Neighbourhood South countries above 40%, of which 4 above 50% by 2020</p> <p>5/6 Neighbourhood East countries above 40% by 2020</p>	<p>6/10 Neighbourhood South countries above threshold of 40% by 2016</p> <p>4/6 Neighbourhood East countries above 40% by 2016</p>	<p>4/10 Neighbourhood South countries above 40% in 2011</p> <p>1/6 Neighbourhood East countries above 40% in 2011</p>

⁵ It is difficult to state for how many countries this will be the case, as the results of the new programming exercise are not yet finalised (and it thus remains unclear in how many countries Democratic Governance will be a focal sector of aid).

⁶ The latest known results date back to 2008, as the most recent country strategy papers were adopted in that year

<p>4. Number of Progress Reports (PR) for neighbourhood countries showing positive assessment in the relevant chapters⁷ for the reporting year (N-1)</p>	<p>Positive trend towards achievement of 100% target in all 16 Neighbourhood countries as defined in the European Neighbourhood Policy by 2020</p>	<p>International conventions ratified. Positive assessment of elections. Positive assessment by independent bodies (NGOs and International organisations); Positive assessment by UN Universal Period Review</p>	<p>Progress reports for 2012 (part of 2013 ENP Package to be adopted in March 2013) currently being analysed. Data will be available and updated March 2013⁸. Data currently available: 2011 Progress Reports.</p>
<p>5. Level of cooperation and coordination on Budget support to Fragile States</p> <p>Benchmarks for moving to budget support in view of improving aid effectiveness</p> <p>NB: Budget Support to fragile states is reactive to the local situation and the request of the states. The situation can change rapidly and is not fully in the hands of the Commission. Targets could be set for the increasing cooperation between institutions and donors and where possible on a case by case basis for certain countries</p>	<p>Enhanced cooperation and coordination: agreed concept paper with World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Member States as appropriate. The target is qualitative in the sense that for each (100%) State Building Contract (SBC) coordination and cooperation should be ensured.</p>	<p>Agreed coordinated policies put into place in pilot countries</p> <p>A follow-up meeting on the Four-Institutions Dialogue on Fragility (25th/26th November) is scheduled for Spring 2013</p>	<p>Common Approach Paper on budget support to fragile states with the WB, the IMF and the AfDB and involving EU Member States finalised in 2010.</p> <p>For end 2012 a four institutions Dialogue (IMF, WB, AfDB and EC) was held. A possible work plan emanating from this conference could give raise to annual milestones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed pilot countries to implement the common approach paper on budget support to support fragile states together with the WB, AfDB, and IMF. • Joint road maps and shared assessments in the identified pilot countries in order to increase coordination and cooperation for

⁷ Political dialogue and reform: Deep and Sustainable Democracy, Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, Governance related-issues

⁸ Current situation will be updated once the data becomes available "Progress in x/10 Neighbourhood South countries, Progress in y/6 Neighbourhood East countries.

			new state building contracts.
6. Volume and share of EU aid to the countries most in need and where the EU can have a real impact, including fragile states, as follows: -Ratio of aid disbursed in fragile vs non-fragile states -Share of budget support disbursed to fragile states versus the total amount of budget support disbursed -State-building contracts approved in 2013 (number and amounts) vs the total budget support approved (number and amounts) -Share of funding disbursed for justice, governance and security in fragile states vs total funding disbursed in these sectors ⁹		According to the fragile states list endorsed by the management	51%, 2.4 Billion EUR ¹⁰ 42% (2011) Data available in 2013 46% (2011)
7. Number of countries that have ratified four or more of the seven UN human rights treaties Defined by: OHCHR	By 2015 there will be an increase of the number of UN Member States having ratified four or more of the seven core human		In 2011, all UN Member States had ratified at least one of the seven core human rights treaties and 82% had ratified four or more.

⁹ Indicator redefined to better comply with RACER criteria

¹⁰ 2011 Bilateral Europeaid+ EDF disbursements, total bilateral disbursements: 4.7 billion EUR.

	rights treaties.		
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General objective 3: Foster inclusive and sustainable growth for human development			
Impact and result indicators	Target (long – term)	Interim Milestones	Current Situation
1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDGs 1b, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8a	<p>MDG 1b targets full and productive employment and decent work for all, MDG 2 targets primary level schooling, MDG 4 aims to reduce the under-five mortality rate, and MDG 5 the maternal mortality rate, achieving universal access to reproductive health services by 2015.</p> <p>MDG 6 aims to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria.</p> <p>MDG 7 aims to reduce biodiversity loss, and to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p> <p>MDG 8a covers the development of an open, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory trading and financial system.</p>	<p>Next UN Review of the Millennium Development Goals to be held in the second half of 2013. It will include information on specific MDGs and the sectors they cover, as well as both European action to support MDGs and partner countries action to implement them.</p>	<p>In very general terms, progress on health-related outcomes such as those measured under these goals - child and maternal mortality and access to basic sanitation – is too slow, and it is likely that these MDGs will not be achieved by 2015.</p> <p>Moreover global environmental changes addressed by MDG 7, which are also far from being met, will make the provision of food, water, and energy more difficult. MDG 7 concerns the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>

2. Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (2011 values from 0.172-lowest to 0.890-highest) Very high: 0.787 High: 0.590 Medium: 0.480 Low: 0.304	4/10 Neighbourhood South countries equal or above 0.590 by 2020 5/6 Neighbourhood East countries equal or above 0.655 by 2020	2/10 Neighbourhood South countries equal or above 0.590 in 2016 4/6 Neighbourhood East countries equal or above 0.655 in 2016	1/10 Neighbourhood South countries above 0.590 in 2011 2/6 Neighbourhood East countries above 0.655 in 2011
3. Number of Progress Reports (PR) showing positive assessment in the relevant chapters ¹¹ for the reporting year (N-1)	Positive trend towards achievement of 100% target in all 16 Neighbourhood countries as defined in the European Neighbourhood Policy by 2020	Progress on Association Agreement Negotiations and DCFTA Negotiations	Progress reports for 2012 (part of 2013 ENP Package to be adopted in March 2013) currently being analysed. Data will be available and updated March 2013 ¹² Data currently available: 2011 Progress Reports
4. Number of countries agreeing to join the principles of the SE4ALL initiative and to undertake necessary reforms in the energy sector to facilitate increased private sector participation	By 2020 all priority countries for Commission action under SE4All have benefitted from Technical Assistance (TA) and are implementing reforms	TA provided and reform process ongoing in 12 priority countries by 2015	Commission instruments supporting SE4All are being developed or adapted, priorities are being defined

General objective 4: Promote an international development framework based on enhanced multilateral cooperation and global governance

Impact and result indicators	Target	Interim Milestones	Current Situation
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¹¹ Economic reform and social reform and development, Trade-related issues, market and regulatory reform, Transport, energy, environment, information society, research and development, Coop. on justice, freedom and security, People to people contact, education and health

¹² Current situation will be updated once the data becomes available "Progress in x/10 Neighbourhood South countries, Progress in y/6 Neighbourhood East countries".

<p>1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 8</p>	<p>In May 2012 EU Ministers confirmed their commitment to the EU ODA target of 0.7% of GNI by 2015.</p> <p>ODA share to LDCs by 2015: 0.15% of GNI.</p> <p>Market access: target not quantified.</p>	<p>Next UN Review of the Millennium Development Goals to be held in autumn of 2013. The EU is actively involved in the discussions on a new agenda post 2015.</p>	<p>The participants, including the European Union, at the 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs reaffirmed their commitments to work together to achieve the MDGs.</p> <p>For the latest results on total ODA and ODA share to LDCs see Objective 1 - Indicator 2 of the present document.</p> <p>Market Access: EBA share for LDCs is 100% since 2009.</p>
<p>2. Number of countries applying EU coordinated approach</p>	<p>As from 01/01/2013 (entry into force of the new guidelines), 100% of new EU budget support contracts are concluded in coherence with principles of COM 2011/ 638.</p>	<p>Latest known result: NA. This is a new initiative implementing the Communication on Budget Support (COM 2011/ 638). New guidelines applicable as from 01/01/2013.</p> <p>Possible milestones include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared initial assessment of the commitment of the partner country to the EU fundamental values; • shared (where relevant) diagnostics and assessments of eligibility conditions; • harmonised risk assessment tools (as far as possible) and promotion of coordinated dialogue on mitigating actions; • joint assessments at country level and regular joint evaluations of budget support operations; • a high level of expertise for effective policy dialogue with the partner countries, including the use of delegated cooperation and transfer arrangements; • joint engagement in high level political dialogue, including the monitoring of fundamental values and the appropriateness of pursuing the good governance contract; • joint communications to local stakeholders of disbursements made and the compliance with disbursement conditions. <p>NB: On the basis of the new Commission policy and the recently approved guidelines the possible milestones expressed in the Management Plan 2013 will be tightened down in technical meetings with Member States and international institutions.</p>	

4. Specific Objectives for operational activities

ACTIVITY 21 06: GEOGRAPHICAL COOPERATION WITH AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC (ACP) STATES

This Activity covers the relations with the signatory states of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement), i.e. sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific regions (ACP), including political, economic and development related issues. According to the Treaty on the European Union the EU fosters the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries with the primary aim of eradicating poverty and encourages the integration of all countries into the world economy. The European Consensus on Development - a joint statement by the Council, the Member States, the EP and the Commission - states that the EU provides added value thanks to its global presence, its role in promoting policy coherence and best practices, in facilitating coordination and harmonisation, in supporting democracy, human rights, good governance and respect for international law, in promoting the participation of civil society and North-South solidarity and its expertise as a delivery agent.

Geographic cooperation with ACP states aims at promoting the aid effectiveness agenda, both in terms of ownership and alignment, e.g. through the use of budget support mechanisms, enhanced donor coordination, including increased division of labour, and where possible joint programming, more focus on management for results and mutual accountability. Moreover, a major objective of EU-ACP cooperation is strengthening regional integration which is essential for sustainable development. The overall objective of EU aid in this area is to promote a significant improvement of regional governance and stability. The Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) will secure an improved access to the EU market, foster regional integration among ACP countries and support their smooth integration into the world economy. The EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund accelerates the delivery of regional infrastructure for interconnectivity, through blending of EDF grants with long-term finance of EIB and European financing institutions, thus facilitating trade, and fostering economic development for the creation of growth and jobs.

A special focus goes to the implementation – in dialogue with the African Union - of the Joint Africa-EU strategy, adopted during the EU-Africa summit of December 2007 in Lisbon and confirmed in the 3rd Africa-EU Summit in 2012. The Joint Africa-EU Strategy is an innovative overarching political framework, which aims at further strengthening the political dialogue and enhancing cooperation in 8 thematic areas : Peace and security; Governance and Human Rights; Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure; Energy; Climate Change and Environment; MDGs; Migration, Mobility and Employment; Science, Information Society and Space. The Joint Strategy involves the whole Commission, in particular some twenty Directorates General, the External Action Service and the Member States, the European Parliament, as well as a number of non-institutional stakeholders.

Geographic cooperation in the framework of the Partnership Agreement with the ACP states is financed mainly from the European Development Fund (EDF), i.e. outside the EU budget, except South Africa. The EDF finances the bulk of the development cooperation with these countries, aimed at contributing to poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and gradual integration in the world economy. This EU assistance provides financial and technical support to the areas considered prerequisites for attaining the MDGs (peace, security, and good governance), to areas that create the economic environment for achieving the MDGs (economic growth, trade, and interconnection), and to areas directly targeting the MDGs (social cohesion including a focus on health/education/vulnerable groups, employment, gender equality, and environment).

For the European Development Fund, the integration of the new development policy approach will have to be put into operation carefully, taking into account the provisions of the Cotonou agreement.

Some areas of intervention are, however, financed from the general budget: development cooperation with South Africa, support to ACP countries signatories of the Sugar Protocol as well as the main ACP banana-exporting countries. ACP countries furthermore benefit from the thematic programmes and

instruments financed from the EU budget (see activity 19 02: Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum; 19 04: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); 19 06: Crisis response and global threats to security, 21 02 Food Security, 21 03: Non-State actors in development; 21 04 Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy; 21 05: Human and social development).

Development co-operation with South Africa follows priorities defined in the EU-South Africa Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA). Although South Africa is a middle income country, it has a highly unequal income distribution with approximately half of the population living below the poverty line. The overall objective of the interventions is to help reduce poverty and inequality.

The EU supports the adaptation of the sugar sector in 18 former Sugar Protocol countries affected by the reform of the sugar regime to the changing conditions through restructuring and/or diversification of the sector taking into consideration broader impacts (e.g. social, environmental, and macroeconomic).

The aim of the Banana Accompanying Measures (BAM) is to support ten ACP countries in adapting to the loss in their comparative advantage due to the reduction of EU import duties for banana imports from non-ACP countries. The support provided will complement funds available through the 10th EDF and is coherent with EDF Country Strategy Papers.

Specific Objective 1		
Poverty alleviation and sustainable development including management of environment and natural resources in ACP countries		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target 2015
EDF COUNTRIES Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targeted by country strategy papers	In Sub-Saharan Africa, in spite of sustained economic growth over the past 5 years, the poverty rate remains at around 50%. Commodity price volatility and potential exogenous related shocks represent major difficulties for developing countries' poverty reduction efforts and inclusive growth OFF TRACK: 13 Sub-Saharan countries, 4 Pacific STARTING TO SHOW PROGRESS: 2 Sub-Saharan countries; 5 Pacific IMPROVING: 3 Pacific; 6 Caribbean; 23 Sub-Saharan Africa countries ON TRACK: 3 Pacific; 5 Caribbean; 2 Sub-Saharan Africa countries	a) 13 countries should start to show progress on relevant MDGs b) 23 Sub-Saharan countries should continue to show progress on relevant MDGs; c) 9 countries on track (2 Sub-Saharan countries)
SOUTH AFRICA Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Overall South Africa has advanced in meeting the MDGs, especially in relation to poverty reduction (MDG1) and education (MDG 2). Progress on health/HIV (MDG 4, 5, 6) is still very much lagging behind, mainly due to HIV-AIDS pandemic (with an estimated 0.7% of the world's population, South Africa has around 17% of HIV/AIDS population). Progress on gender equality has been satisfactory (MDG 3) The continued modes growth rates and the high levels of unemployment without remedial action can be expected to hamper the pace of improvement of the MDGs in the future	Achieve MDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 Achieve 70% of targets for MDGs 4 & 5. Halve ratio of population living below the poverty line (reach ratio of 5.7% of population living on less than 1 USD/day compared to 1990 baseline of 11%).

Main policy outputs 2013:

MDG/Mid Term Review (MTR): With regard to the 2nd window of 700 million €, the Commission organised during 2011 a call for proposal for ACP countries. 69 proposals were received and following a selection process based on the guidelines issued with the call, 36 projects were selected for financing. Most of these projects have been formulated and followed by financing decisions in 2012 and their implementation will start in 2013.

The End of Term review of national indicative programmes of the 10th EDF was undertaken in 2012 and will lead to a certain number of reallocations inside NIPs or between NIPs and the 10th EDF reserves. These reviews will contribute to the absorption of a maximum of 10th EDF funds, taking into consideration the sunset clause for commitments (end 2013).

Revision of the Cotonou Agreement: the consolidated version of the revised Cotonou Agreement is available online and in a provisional format as a EuropeAid brochure. It will be published as a Commission document in 2013.

Finalisation of the 10th EDF performance review, with ACP counterparts: in accordance with the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement and the 10th EDF Internal Agreement, the ACP-EU joint Council (Vanuatu, June 2012) finalised the performance review of the ACP-EU development finance cooperation halfway through the multi-annual financial framework 2007-2013, assessing the degree of realisation of commitments and disbursements, as well as the results and impact of the aid provided.

In 2012, the Commission negotiated the text of the future Internal Agreement for the 11th EDF with the Council. Final details on amounts and voting rights will be integrated in the text after the decision of EU Member States on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020. The Commission is preparing a draft implementation regulation for the 11th EDF, which will be also negotiated with Member States in 2013.

Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Number of projects (approved by the Commission until mid-November 2012)	EUR million
<u>Budget</u> Programmes supporting economic growth and employment creation in South Africa Key outputs include: improved regulatory environment, new financial conduits (venture capital, microfinance) for SME's.	6	1.73
Capacity development for service delivery and social cohesion in South Africa Key outputs include: Improved planning, monitoring and evaluation systems and strengthened Public Finance Management and accountability in the three tiers of Government.	5	9.44
<u>EDF - Africa</u>		
New commitments on 10 th EDF funds	72 projects and 22 riders	1190.40
Number of AAPs	16	535.6
<u>EDF – Caribbean</u>		
New commitments on 10 th EDF funds	22	288
Number of AAPs	13	288
Mid-term Review	3	38.28
MTR Regional Programmes	0	0
<u>EDF – Pacific</u>		

New commitments on 10 th EDF funds		178
Number of AAPs (including riders / top up following 2011 MTR)	15	209

Specific Objective 2 Integration of ACP countries into the world economy through economic development, trade, and regional integration		
Indicator ¹³	Latest known result	Target (result)
Full and comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements signed	<p><u>Africa</u> On 14 May 2012, the first interim EPA on the African continent entered into force for a group of 4 countries from the ESA region: Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. In the first semester of 2012 negotiations towards regional EPAs continued with most African regions, in some cases, picking up after a prolonged period of silence (EAC). Some progress was achieved in the negotiations with SADC. Little progress was achieved with West Africa and Central Africa</p> <p><u>Caribbean</u> The Caribbean EPA was signed on 15/10/2008. Support for the implementation of the EPA is provided under the 10th EDF.</p> <p><u>Pacific EPA</u>: negotiations are ongoing. Pacific Island Countries have reconfirmed their wish to conclude a full EPA with the EU by mid-2013, last technical working group took place in October 2012. Next Technical Joint Working Group is foreseen end of Q1 2013. For the time being PNG and Fiji have signed an interim EPA agreement (iEPA). However only PNG has a Free Trade agreement with the EU whilst Fiji has not started to implement the iEPA.</p>	Increase of the number of countries signatories of comprehensive regional EPAs

¹³ The indicators "Percentage of intra-regional ACP trade against total ACP trade flows" , "Market Share of ACP countries in the world" and "Percentage of manufactured goods and trade services in total export earnings" have been deleted as they were not under EuropeAid control (source: DG Trade statistics)

<p>Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol countries (AMSP)</p> <p>(i) Increased competitiveness: Reduction in sugar production costs</p> <p>(ii) Diversification strategy: Reduction in GDP share of sugar sector in countries previously highly dependent on sugar</p> <p>(iii) Status of multiannual programming</p>	<p>Overall budget: €1,219M (EU Budget); Legal Basis: DCI (2007-13); Beneficiary countries: 18; Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIP): 2011-13 (€549M). MIPs for 2011-2013 are approved. Annual Action Programmes (AAPs) for 2012 under approval phase (€175 M indicative allocation for 13 countries of which €65M for 7 African countries) and 3 AAPs for 2013 approved (€74M, of which 1 for African with €49M). By the end of 2012, all MIPs approved.</p>	<p>(i) Reduction by 2013 of sugar production costs in countries where competitiveness is a central objective of the national adaptation strategy.</p> <p>(ii) By 2013, the GDP share of the sugar sector has decreased in AMSP countries where diversification is a central objective of the national adaptation strategy.</p> <p>(iii) Countries assisted in restructuring the sugar industry (Barbados) and diversifying their production (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji)</p>
<p>Banana Accompanying Measures</p> <p>(i) Status of multiannual programming</p> <p>(ii) Competitiveness: EU imports from countries investing in boosting competitiveness (to be identified) in tons</p>	<p>(i) Overall budget: €190M (EU Budget); Legal Basis adopted in December 2011: DCI; Beneficiary countries: 10(3 Africa, 7 Caribbean); One Multiannual Support Strategy (MSS) 2012-2013 per country (to be noted: because of the lengthy process to obtain the legal basis only 2 years instead of 4 to commit); Adoption MSS at the end of October 2012, adoption action fiches in November 2012..</p>	<p>(i) By the end of 2013, programmes being implemented in 10 countries, of which 3 in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>(ii) By 2013 the volume of banana exports from ACP countries investing in boosting competitiveness of the banana sector remains stable or increases</p> <p>iii) By 2013, the living standards and conditions of farmers and persons concerned are known (baseline) and specific measures are taken to improve these standards and conditions.</p> <p>iv) By 2013, the ten countries have adopted specific measures in terms of environmental sustainability, of which 3 Sub-Saharan African countries.</p>
<p><i>Main policy outputs 2013:</i></p> <p>Sugar:</p> <p>AMSP: After adoption of the Multi-annual Indicative Strategies 2011-2013 in 2011 and the adoption of 8 AAPs in 2011 and 14 AAPs in 2012, the adoption of the following AAPs is still foreseen for 2013: Barbados, Belize, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius and St Kitts & Nevis.</p> <p>Caribbean: 5 for EUR 88 M (2 of which already decided in 2012: Barbados and St Kitts & Nevis)</p> <p>Africa: 2 for EUR 58 M (1 of which already decided in 2012: Mauritius)</p> <p>Pacific: 1 for EUR 31 M</p> <p>Bananas:</p> <p>10 MIPs for Banana Accompanying Measures ("BAM") beneficiary countries were approved in 2012, as well as AAPs for all 10 countries (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines and Suriname). Of these, only three countries will have a further AAP in 2013: Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Belize.</p>		

South Africa: AAP 2012 to include regional investment facility that allows for blending of grants and loans; as well as continued participation in people-to-people in the area of higher education (Erasmus Mundus and Edulink)		
Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Number ¹⁴	EUR million
<u>Budget</u>		
Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries (AMSP)	Caribbean: 5 Sub-Saharan: 2 Pacific :1	Total: 177
Banana Accompanying Measures (BAM)	Caribbean: 1 Sub-Saharan: 3 (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Cameroon)	Total : 23.5
South Africa		10
<u>Total Budget</u>		
<u>EDF - Africa</u>		
Commitments on Regional Indicative Programmes	14	127.2
Commitments on intra-ACP envelope	1	10 (Peace Facility)
<u>EDF – Caribbean</u>		
Commitments on Regional Indicative Programmes	5	30.6
<u>EDF - Pacific</u>		
Commitments on Regional Indicative Programmes	5 ¹⁵	48.5

Specific Objective 3		
Work for stability and democracy through promoting peace, security, the respect of human rights, the rule of law, and the principles of good governance in the ACP States		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
<u>Peace and security</u> Number of successful African Peace Facility (APF) supported interventions	Providing financial support to African-led Peace Operations and strengthening African capacities in Peace and Security remain priorities for the African Peace Facility: An amount of € 103.4 million was contracted under the 10 th EDF the first semester 2012 for the APF. APF continues to support African-led peace operations in Somalia (AMISOM) and Central African Republic (MICOPAX), which have contributed to stabilising the security situation in these countries. The APF Early Response Mechanism has been successfully used by the African Union Commission (AUC) for a number of mediation activities Capacity Building in Peace and Security remains a key	By the end of 2013: Support targeted African continental and Regional Peace and Security initiatives that address: Conflict prevention Conflict Management Conflict Resolution Peace consolidation and post-conflict stabilisation including support for the operationalization of the APSA

¹⁴ Number of projects approved by the Commission until mid-November 2012

¹⁵ Also accounted for under Specific Objective 1

	<p>priority for the APF. Two new programmes worth €15 M were signed in the first semester of 2012 to ensure continued support to the AU Liaison Offices in post-conflict countries and to African Training Centres in Peace and Security. The APF continues to support the AUC and Regional Organisations (RECs/RMs) in the operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and provides predictable funding for the personnel of the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission through a pool funding mechanism.</p>	
<p><u>Governance</u> Countries where progress is observed in terms of fulfilment of governance commitments (including freedom of media)</p>	<p>According to the Mid-Term Review of 10th EDF Governance profiles, number of Sub-Saharan countries registering: Significant progress in most relevant areas: 13 Partial progress: 33 No progress: 31</p> <p>The Director General declared 20 Sub-Saharan countries to be in crisis in June 2012 for the purposes of using flexible procedures. New budget support programmes for fragile situations are being considered in two ACP countries under current guidance.</p>	<p>Regular policy dialogue with signatories of the Cotonou Agreement</p>
<p><u>Human Rights and Democracy</u> Number of Art. 96 cases (breach of essential elements: human rights, democratic principles and rule of law, as laid down in Cotonou Art. 9)</p>	<p>Appropriate Measures under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement are currently applicable to 5 ACP countries: Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry), Madagascar and Fiji. In Zimbabwe appropriate measures have been maintained but suspended. On May 2012, the EU approved the way forward on article 96 measures in Guinea-Bissau namely the renewal for 1 year of Council decision 2011/492/EU (establishing appropriate measures in the framework of article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement). The immediate objective is not to let Decision 2011/492/EU expire as it is an essential tool to promote democratic stability in Guinea-Bissau. The appropriate measures will be reviewed at a later stage, as soon the situation in Guinea-Bissau will stabilize.</p>	<p>(i) Continued dialogue with countries under Art. 96</p> <p>(ii) Where appropriate, open consultations with other countries in breach of essential elements</p>
<p><u>Budget support 1)</u> Use of budget support & other financing instruments based on the use of country systems</p>	<p>1) 9th EDF: 31.7 % budget support. 10th EDF: 48.8% budget support (as part of A envelope allocations).</p> <p>Pacific: For 2013 Budget support Programs are to be launched in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Pitcairn (OCT) and Cook islands.</p>	<p>OVERARCHING TARGET Stabilised macro-economic framework and improved Public Financial Management 1) Where appropriate, put in place budget support programmes, either as general budget support (Good Governance and Development Contracts or State Building Contracts) or</p>

	- MDG contracts signed with 8 countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and (most recently) Tanzania, with commitments amounting to €2.611 billion euros	as sector budget support 2) Continued focus on MDG contracts for more predictable aid. 3) Decisions for budget support to Samoa and Tonga will start implementation in 2013.
<u>Budget support 2)</u> Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments carried out	2) During the reference period (January 2012- November 2012), 5 national (Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Liberia and Guyana) and 1 sub national (Benin) PEFA assessments were finalised in the region. Pacific: On-going PEFA in 2012: Fiji, Solomon Islands, Palau. A second EU contribution to the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC/IMF) decided in 2012 will enable further reinforcing of local capacities in macro-economic policies and PFM.	2) Strengthened dialogue between development partners and governments; tools to monitor progress in Public Finance Management in place.
<u>Budget support 3)</u> Support to fragile countries through Budget support	3) 21 African countries identified for Declaration of crisis, under which EDF and Budget Support can be implemented under flexible procedures as of July 1 st 2012	3) Quick and flexible response tailored to the needs of countries in fragile situation
<p><i>Main policy outputs 2013:</i> Implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy Action Plan 2011-2013 in the field of Peace and Security Commensurate degree of thematic activities and coherence within National and Regional Political-Dialogue/Peace and Security Focal Sectors Implementation of the democratic governance and human rights action plan for 2011-13; Continued implementation of the EU Action Plan for situations of fragility and conflict Implementation of the EU's new approach to fragility and conflict, coordinated by the new unit EuropeAid - A5</p>		

ACTIVITY 19.08: EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY AND RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

The **European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)** offers **16 of the EU's southern and eastern neighbours** the possibility for closer political association, enhanced trade and economic integration, greater mobility, and assistance with sectoral reforms. The aim of the ENP is to build, together with partner countries, a prosperous, secure and stable neighbourhood on the basis of shared values and common interests, promoting greater prosperity, stability and security for all parties.

A renewed Neighbourhood Policy providing a more incentive-driven and differentiated approach as set down in the ENP Joint Communications of 2011 "A partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean" and "A new response to a changing Neighbourhood" continued to be implemented throughout 2012. Twin programmes have been established in the ENP region to channel additional financial resources, on a "more-for-more" basis, to partners showing commitment to, and progress in, democratic reforms and translate the more-for-more approach into concrete actions: the **"Support for Partnership, Reform and Inclusive Growth"** (SPRING) programme in the South and the **"Eastern Partnership Integration and Cooperation"** (EaPIC) programme in the East.

In the southern Neighbourhood, **SPRING** was launched in September 2011, making available EUR 390 million of additional financial support to southern partners engaged in reform. Of this package, EUR 100 million have been allocated to Tunisia, EUR 70 million to Jordan, EUR 20 million to Algeria, EUR 80 million to Morocco, and EUR 30 million to Lebanon. An allocation of EUR 90 million for Egypt was announced by Commissioner Füle at the EU-Egypt Task Force which took place in Cairo in November 2012. SPRING funds support democratic transformation and institution building (around 47%) as well as sustainable and inclusive growth and economic development (53%), helping partner countries to address the social and economic challenges which were a key factor in the Arab Spring upheavals. Implementation of initiatives financed under SPRING will continue in 2013.

In the eastern Neighbourhood, the **EaPIC programme 2012-2013** was adopted by the Commission in June 2012. Country allocations were announced shortly afterwards in the total amount of EUR 65 million to three countries: Moldova (EUR 28 million); Georgia (EUR 22 million) and Armenia (EUR 15 million). EUR 39 million (60%) contribute to "democratic transformation and institution building" by increased support for reforming the justice sector with specific focus on human rights as well as for institution building support in the domain of migration management.. The remaining EUR 26 million (40%) contribute to "sustainable and inclusive growth and economic development", through projects in rural development, health and VET. A new round of EaPIC allocations will be announced after the issuing of the next ENP Country Progress Reports.

Implementation of the renewed ENP will remain the main focus throughout 2013, with an emphasis on democracy building and good governance in the whole region. Strengthening democratic accountability and effective checks and balances will require continued support to Civil Society through the Civil Society Facility and also through the newly established European Endowment for Democracy. The total amount available for the Neighbourhood Civil Society Facility East and South for the period 2011-2013 is EUR 37,7 million for East and EUR 34 million for the South.

2013 will also focus on concluding the **negotiations on the new ENI Instrument** and on the **programming** of support to be financed from this new instrument under the 2014-2020 Multi-annual Financial Framework. Completion of work which started in October 2012 with the first programming missions is expected in September 2013. It will entail the establishment of a Single Support Framework or similar programming document for each country, where possible covering the period running until the mid-term review of the instrument. However, given the impact of recent events in the Southern Neighbourhood, programming will in certain cases target a shorter period to allow for earlier revision in the light of future developments.

Programming will focus in particular on support to building democracy and to sustainable and inclusive economic development as well as promoting security and conflict prevention and strengthening the Eastern and Southern regional dimensions. Single Support Frameworks will be anchored to ENP Action Plans agreed with partner countries, thus ensuring full coherence of political ambitions and financial and technical co-operation.

New, better prioritised, ENP Action Plans that help to consolidate strategic relations with southern Neighbourhood countries have been adopted or will soon be adopted for Tunisia, occupied Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Morocco and Jordan. For Algeria, consultations on an ENP Action Plan began at the end of 2012 and will continue throughout 2013. For Egypt, the validity of the existing ENP Action Plan has been extended till March 2013 and the negotiation process on a new ENP Action Plan should get underway in early 2013. For Libya, it is planned to start negotiations in view of a comprehensive agreement in 2013.

In the **southern Neighbourhood, continued implementation of the more-for-more principle** will remain a priority for 2013, with an additional EUR 150 million to be made available for SPRING, to be allocated among partner countries on the basis of continued progress in democratic reform. Initiatives already supported with SPRING funds will be consolidated, as will policy dialogue on reform with partner governments.

One aim of **bilateral cooperation in the South** in 2013 will be to maximise the impact of support to Libya and, if conditions allow, to provide substantial support to Syria.

The possibility of Mobility Partnerships has been offered to Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt. Advanced discussions are underway with Morocco and will continue in 2013 with a view to start negotiations. Preparatory discussions are ongoing with Tunisia notably on the scope of the partnership. Preparatory discussions were launched with Jordan at the end of 2012.

Preparatory discussions in view of the conclusion of **Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (DCFTAs)** began with Tunisia and Morocco in 2012. Negotiations are scheduled to start in March 2013 with Morocco and later with Tunisia.

At **regional level in the South**, the EU has increased its involvement and support to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). 2013 will be a key year for the confirmation of the credibility of the UfM, with the re-launch of sector ministerial meetings and the start of implementation of labelled and fully financed UfM projects. The Cairo Declaration of 13 November 2012 reaffirmed the importance of developing cooperation between the EU and the League of Arab States through concrete projects and a joint Work Programme has been adopted. Complementing bilateral initiatives, other regional actions were put in place in 2012, notably the reinforced Euromed Youth programme addressing the challenges affecting the youth in the Southern Mediterranean; programmes such as SWITCH-Med, which aims at supporting partners switching to green economies and CLIMA-SOUTH, to be launched in 2013, which aims at strengthening partner countries' capacity in terms of policy response to climate change. The European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) was launched in the southern Neighbourhood in 2012, and will be consolidated in 2013 with the establishment of pilot projects in different countries.

In the **eastern Neighbourhood**, new Association Agreements will gradually replace existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreements. The negotiations on a new Association Agreement with Ukraine were finalised in December 2011 and initialled in March 2012 with perspective of signature in 2013. Negotiations with Moldova, Armenia, Georgia are progressing well. The negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) were launched with Moldova (February 2012), Georgia (March 2012) and Armenia (June 2012) and will continue in 2013.

Regional cooperation in the East is mainly taking place under the **multilateral track**. Five flagship initiatives are ongoing: integrated border management; support to small and medium-sized enterprises; regional

electricity markets, improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy sources; prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters; and environmental governance. Four thematic platforms have also been set up under the EaP to provide a forum for partners to exchange information and experience of their steps towards transition, reform and modernisation. A first assessment of the flagship has been presented during the autumn round of the platform meetings.

Following the conclusion of the second **Eastern Partnership Summit** in Warsaw (September 2011), the EU and its Eastern neighbours renewed their commitment to the objectives and continued implementation of the Eastern Partnership. In 2012 the bilateral and regional roadmaps listing the objectives, instruments and actions have been approved (Joint Communication "A roadmap to the Autumn 2013 summit") and endorsed by EU Member States and Partners at the Foreign Affairs Ministerial meeting of 23 July 2012. These roadmaps will be used to guide and monitor EaP implementation until the next Summit planned in November 2013 in Vilnius.

Under the **bilateral track** of the Eastern Partnership, **Comprehensive Institution Building programmes** were set-up in 2011 in all countries (except for Belarus), and funds committed in 2011 and 2012. The first pilot regional development programme (PRDP) was adopted in 2012 for Moldova; sector policy dialogue is ongoing in the other countries, to include a PRDP component (based on the experience of EU cohesion policy) within wider actions in regional and/or rural development. First European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) was adopted in August 2012 in favour of Georgia. Focus on agriculture and rural development will be made in 2013 annual programmes in favour of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The relationship between the **EU and the Russian Federation** is **distinct from the ENP**. The negotiations for a new Agreement with Russia are ongoing, but trade and visa issues are hampering the process. Funding for Russia has decreased following its graduation from assistance. No bilateral allocation is foreseen for the period 2011-2013. Russia continues to benefit from the EIDHR (EUR 3 million per year in 2011-2013 foreseen, in addition to the Civil Society Forum), NSA/LA (EUR 4 million foreseen for 2010-2013) and other thematic budget lines, in addition to fixed allocations for Tempus and Erasmus under the Interregional Programme. Russia also benefits from the Northern Dimension and Baltic Sea funding, CBC and some still ongoing bilateral projects. It has also received EUR 7 million for Partnership for Modernisation from 2010-2011 commitments.

Specific objective 1: Furthering the conditions for close co-operation between the EU and its neighbours and for regional and multilateral integration		
Result Indicator(s)¹⁶	Latest known result	Target (result)

¹⁶ Indicator" Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for multi-country co-operation activities (regional and interregional)" was deleted for the reasons related to the fact that the selection process of projects is not fully random and can even be guided by perverse incentives, therefore the comparability of ROM scores between projects, countries, regions, sectors and – indeed – over time is very problematic and, in addition, makes their use as performance indicators potentially counterproductive. This applies then a fortiori for setting ROM targets

<p>Number of comprehensive agreements and individual ENP Action Plans in place with interested neighbouring countries</p>	<p><u>Neighbourhood East (situation in 2012):</u> 5 Partnership and Cooperation Agreements in force and one Association Agreement (Ukraine) initialised (as opposed to 5 PCAs and no AA in 2011). Negotiations for Association Agreements ongoing with 4 countries: 5 Action Plans in force in ENP East. <u>Neighbourhood South (situation in 2012):</u> 7 Action Plans (or equivalent documents) endorsed. Algeria: consultations started on ENP Action Plan. Second round of exploratory talks planned for beginning 2013, to be followed with consultation of Algerian Civil Society. Egypt: Validity of existing ENP Action Plan extended till March 2013. Negotiation process on new ENP Action Plan should start beginning 2013. Israel: existing Action Plan extended until June 2013.. Jordan: 2012-2016 Action Plan adopted at EU-Jordan Task Force of February 2012. Lebanon: 2013-2016 Action Plan politically endorsed at EU-Lebanon Association Council of 17/10/2012. Awaiting formal adoption. Libya: start of negotiations planned for 2013 in view of a Comprehensive Agreement. Morocco: 2013-2017 Action Plan for the implementation of the Advanced Status politically endorsed at EU-Morocco Association Council. Minor changes still need to be made to the document (addition of a matrix). Syria: ratification of Association Agreement suspended due to the current situation. Tunisia: 2013-2017 Action Plan endorsed at EU-Tunisia Association Council of 19 November 2012. Occupied Palestinian territories: Action Plan adopted in December 2012 for a period running from 3 to 5 years.</p>	<p>16 Association or similarly comprehensive Agreements in force and 16 Action Plans or similar documents adopted by 2013.</p> <p>NB: This level of target comes from the objectives of European Neighbourhood Policy and takes into account the 16 Neighbourhood countries (10 in the South and 6 in the East).</p>
<p>Results of implementation of the Cross Border Cooperation (CBC) programmes.</p>	<p>13 out of 15 CBC programmes are operational including 5 with Russia. The first and second call for proposals are finalised for most programmes and sometimes also the 3rd and the 4th calls. In total 38 calls have been launched. Implementation is well on its way and the delays at the start of the programmes have mostly been caught up. Approximately 400 projects have been contracted and are under implementation.</p> <p>418 projects were selected within the framework of the ENPI CBC programmes through 25 calls.</p>	<p>All CBC programmes adopted and fully implemented by 2015.</p>
<p>Main policy outputs for 2013</p>		
<p>1. Adoption of ENP Package 2013 on progress in the implementation of the New Neighbourhood Policy, the Eastern Partnership and the Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity planned for March 2013; 2. Further deepening of relations with partners, in particular with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia through negotiation and review of Action Plans or similar</p>		

instruments of the relevant ENP partner countries;

3. Possible launch of negotiations in view of a Comprehensive Agreement with Libya;
4. Possible signature of AA with Ukraine;
5. Continuation of negotiations on AA and DCFTA with Moldova, Armenia (with perspective to conclude in 2013), and Georgia. The pace of AA negotiations with Azerbaijan is slower and thus prospects of conclusion less concrete;
6. Upgrading of contractual relations and negotiation of a joint interim plan with Belarus provided that the necessary conditions are met;
7. Implementation of the decisions taken at the Paris Summit and Marseille FA conference of the Union for the Mediterranean. Agreed flagship projects launched and gradually implemented;
8. Implementation of the proposed 'Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity' with Southern neighbours able and willing to embark on ambitious political and economic reforms;
9. Conclusion of review of regional South programmes in all sectors in order to respond more adequately to the events still unfolding in the Southern Neighbourhood;
10. Implementation of the Eastern Partnership Work programme of the four platforms and continued implementation of flagship initiatives launched in 2010 and following the road maps approved in 2012;
11. Close follow-up of the implementation of the Eastern Partnership following the adoption of EaP roadmap (May 2012);
12. Mobility Partnerships with Armenia, Moldova and Georgia further implemented.

Visa facilitation and readmission agreements: Ukraine- further implementation; Georgia- concluded and being implemented; Azerbaijan- negotiations started in 2012 and should be concluded in 2013; Armenia- negotiations concluded in 2012 and should enter into force in 2013; Belarus- possible launch of negotiations if the necessary conditions are met.

Continuation of dialogues on visa-free travel with Moldova, Ukraine and Georgia.

13. Launch of formal negotiations on a Mobility Partnership with Morocco in 2013;
14. Launch of DCFTA negotiations with Morocco in 2013;
15. Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) coordination and implementation accompanies negotiation on AA, DCFTA and visa issues in all EaP countries except Belarus. Finalisation (formal approval) of last pending Institutional Reform Plans (IRPs) in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Project implementation started in all countries. Enhanced strategic planning and coordination capacities in partner countries for institution building and regulatory approximation. Institution building activities in Belarus provided the necessary conditions are met;
16. Black Sea Synergy Sectoral Partnership in Energy and Transport created. Progress in implementation of the Environment Partnership;
17. Progress in the work of Northern Dimension Partnerships and related initiatives;
18. Successful integration of Libya into regional programmes.

Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Budget line	EUR million
1. Measures supporting inter-regional cooperation in the whole Neighbourhood	19 08 01 01/ 19 08 01 03	360.59
- of which Neighbourhood Investment Facility (no. of approved projects and annual allocation)	<i>Ibid. 21 projects approved.</i>	200
- of which Erasmus Mundus II (Action1 and 2) implemented by EAC Executive Agency (annual allocation without Russia bilateral transfer)	<i>Ibid. 4000 projects approved</i>	68.2
- of which TEMPUS implemented by EAC Executive Agency (annual allocation)	<i>Ibid. 63 projects approved</i>	49.85
2. Measures supporting the implementation of the Euro-Med Partnership Work-programme	19 08 01 01	96.51
3. Measures supporting Regional Cooperation among Eastern Neighbours	19 08 01 03	116.06

4. Specific additional measures identified in the EaP Communication allowing for the implementation of the Eastern Partnership multilateral dimension and its priorities	19 08 01 03	15.49
5. Cross Border co-operation programmes 2007-2013 (excepting those 5 out of 15 at the land border with Russia)	19 08 02 01 & 02 8 projects approved	121.29
Total		709.94

Specific Objective 2: Supporting EU neighbours' economic and sector reforms and promote further integration with the EU and among neighbouring countries themselves		
Result Indicator(s)¹⁷	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of progress in the implementation of the ENP economic reform agenda and of the sectoral priorities of the Action Plans (source ENP progress report).	<p>Economic and Sector Reform 2013 ENP progress reports (on 2012) show improvement with regard to socio-economic reforms and governance in neighbouring countries</p> <p>Further integration with the EU: free trade area for the trade of goods between Morocco and the EU effective since 1st March 2012. EP adopted trade agreement on agricultural and fish products between Morocco and the EU on 16 February 2012.</p>	Satisfactory implementation of the main economic reform and of the sectoral priorities of the Action Plans by their completion date.
Main policy outputs for 2013		
<p>1. Financial support planned in 2013 to the following sector reforms: Armenia – regional development and agriculture; Moldova – VET; Georgia – PFM, regional development; Azerbaijan – regional and rural development; Ukraine – trade, environment, regional development.</p> <p>2. Financial support planned in 2013 in the Southern Neighbourhood for the following sectors: Algeria – Local socio-economic development as well as economic growth and employment; Egypt – Agriculture and rural development, socio-economic reform; Jordan – Trade, enterprise and investment development as well as sustainability of the growth process; Lebanon – Social cohesion, modernisation of infrastructure and response to climate change; Libya - SME development and migration; Morocco – Education, health coverage, reform of the agriculture sector and support to the implementation of the Advanced Status; oPt – Private sector development, delivery of public service; Tunisia – economic, governance and social reform.</p> <p>3. Decision on country allocations for SPRING 2013 Programme in support of democratic and economic transition in the Southern Neighbourhood countries as well as on initiatives to be funded in the area of sustainable and inclusive growth and economic development.</p> <p>4. Building on the continued enhanced policy dialogue, more framework protocols are expected to be signed with EaP countries enabling them to participate in current and future EU programmes. Ad hoc provisions for subsidised participation will be included in 2013 bilateral assistance packages for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The 2012 inter-regional project will foster networking between EaP and southern Neighbourhood countries and interested EU agencies; building on the outcomes of this project, bilateral assistance will continue supporting preparatory activities (regulatory approximation) needed to access future technical cooperation agreements between EU agencies and EaP countries.</p> <p>5. Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) coordination and implementation accompanies negotiation on AA, DCFTA and visa issues in all EaP countries except Belarus. Finalisation (formal approval) of last pending Institutional Reform Plans (IRPs) in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Project implementation started in all countries. Enhanced strategic planning and coordination capacities in partner countries for institution building and regulatory approximation. CIB funds to be committed in 2013 amounts to over EUR 66M.</p> <p>6. Progress in the implementation of Ukraine's commitments towards the EU in the domain of energy in line with the commitments that Ukraine has taken in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding</p>		

¹⁷ Indicator "Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for bilateral cooperation including Twinning" was deleted, (for justification see footnote 15)

on energy and the Energy Community.		
7. Signature of Memorandum of Understanding on energy issues with Moldova (including Transnistria), and Algeria. Enhanced energy co-operation with Armenia and Georgia. Increased cooperation with Azerbaijan in the framework of the 2006 Memorandum of Understanding on energy.		
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line	EUR million
1. Measures (including SPRING-Support for Partnership, Reforms and Inclusive Growth) focusing on good governance, regulatory reform and capacity building in EU's southern Neighbours, except Palestine	19 08 01 01	147
2. Measures focusing on good governance, regulatory reform and capacity building in EU's eastern Neighbours -of which EaP Comprehensive Institution Building Programmes -of which EaPIC (Eastern Partnership Integration and Cooperation programme)	19 08 01 03	335.85 66.85 65
3. Measures (including SPRING – Support for Partnership, reforms and Inclusive Growth) focusing on sustainable development in EU's southern neighbours, except Palestine		662.32
4. Measures focusing on sustainable development in EU's eastern neighbours	19 08 01 01	113
Total		982.02

Specific Objective 3: Promoting democracy, human rights and rule of law and contribute to conflict resolution in the EU's neighbourhood		
Result Indicator(s)¹⁸	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of implementation of the Political Priorities of the Action Plans (source: most recent progress reports).	2012 ENP progress reports indicate limited progress in most countries. However, 2 countries in the East Neighbourhood were assessed positively	Satisfactory implementation of most relevant of the Political priorities of the Action Plan (or equivalent documents) Priorities before their completion date.
Main policy outputs for 2013		
1. Support to democratic transition in countries embarking on political change: EU support will be critical to adapt legislation, strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance. Decision on country allocations for SPRING 2013 Programme in support of democratic and economic transition in the southern Neighbourhood countries.		
2. Contribution to stabilisation efforts and peaceful solution of conflicts in the ENP neighbourhood. Provided political circumstances allow and if needed, this will include additional confidence-building activities in support of the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the conflicts over South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and the conflict in Transnistria (programme of EUR 28M foreseen in 2013), as well as the rapprochement between Armenia and Turkey. Contribution to reconstruction and national reconciliation in Libya.		
3. Increasing support to Civil Society in all partner countries, including continuation of implementation of the Civil Society Facility and support to the Endowment for Democracy.		
4. Support to host countries Lebanon and Jordan, which are accommodating a growing stream of refugees from Syria , to meet the refugees' needs and to mitigate the conflict potential arising from the crisis. A		

¹⁸ Indicator" Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for activities aiming to promote "political" dialogue (democracy, Human Rights, rule of law, migration) and contributing to stability and conflict resolution:-" was deleted, (for justification see footnote 15)

programme "Refugees and Development in the Middle East" (to be funded under the corresponding thematic programme) is under preparation which shall include a Regional Protection Programme.		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line (2012)	EUR million
1. Measures (including SPRING – Support for Partnership, reforms and Inclusive Growth) supporting political governance reform among EU's Southern Neighbours	19 08 01 01	77.5
2. Measures supporting political governance reform among EU's eastern Neighbours	19 08 01 03	87.16
3. Measures supporting the Palestinian Authority and the peace process	19 08 01 02	200
Total		364.66

Specific Objective 4: Strengthening the "Strategic partnership" between Russia and the EU

Result Indicator(s) ¹⁹	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Progress in negotiations of a new EU Russia Agreement.	The negotiations are still ongoing, with among other trade and visa issues hampering their conclusion.	New agreement concluded and ratified.
Implementation of EU-Russia Common spaces Road Maps as well as progress in implementation of the Partnership for Modernisation.	The importance of the Partnership for Modernisation (P4M, 7 M€ EU allocation) and the EU-Russia Civil Society Forum was again underlined in the June 2012 Summit despite difficulties in launching the anti-corruption cooperation under P4M and the difficulties that civil society is facing after Russia adopted a new restrictive law on NGOs.	Reform and modernisation process in Russia moved ahead and reinforced cooperation between the EU and Russia put in place through implementation of Common Spaces roadmaps.

Main policy outputs for 2013

1. The negotiations of a new EU Russia Agreement are still on-going, with among other trade and visa issues hampering their conclusion.
2. Progress in implementation of the Four Common spaces road maps as well as of the Partnership for Modernisation.
3. Continuation of the EU-Russia Civil Society Forum and implementation of other civil society programmes despite the legal reform on NGOs that may have a negative effect on especially politically sensitive civil society projects.
4. Involvement in the priority areas "minorities" and "anti-corruption" despite political difficulties faced.

Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Measures supporting the implementation of the road maps and the Partnership for Modernisation	19 08 01 03	-
Cross Border Co-operation Programmes at the Russian land borders (number of programmes)	19 08 02 01 & 02	43.52
Other measures supporting education – Erasmus Mundus II (Action 2) implemented by EAC Executive Agency (additional transfer amount for Russia)	19 08 01 03	6

¹⁹ Indicator" Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for Co-operation with Russia" was deleted. (for justification see footnote 15)

- TEMPUS implemented by EAC Executive Agency	19 08 01 03	9
Total		58.52

ACTIVITY 19 09: RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

The objective of the European Union under this Activity is to promote relations with Latin American countries and sub-regions in the political, economic, commercial and co-operation spheres, in order to strengthen the strategic partnership between the European Union (EU) and Latin America (LA). The establishment of an EU framework for dialogue in all these areas is justified to promote global good governance and EU values and interests in the region and to strengthen economic growth, foster sustainable development and promote stability and democracy. This framework allows for action at EU level and contributes to achieving greater benefits and tangible effects by improving coordination with EU Member States.

The aim is to ensure that Community policies are coherent and to enable complementarities and coordination with Member States' bilateral policies. The EU's specific experience of integration issues is demanded by the Latin American countries and brings much appreciated added value to the ongoing regional integration processes in the LA region.

Poverty and social inequalities are important challenges in the region. Latin America's level of inequality is the highest in the world, causing negative effects on political stability, poverty, investment and growth. In this context, promoting social cohesion policies is one of the main priorities of the development cooperation of the European Union with Latin America. This cooperation can help to develop awareness of social issues among political leaders, to implement initiatives that foster equity and to pool the financial resources needed to develop social infrastructures.

Supporting the regional and economic integration processes under way in Latin America - such as MERCOSUR, the Central American Integration System (SICA) or the Andean Community - also stands as a key priority of the EU-LA cooperation

Moreover, new global challenges such as climate change migration or citizen's security issues have arisen in recent years, and these need to be tackled at global level. Such subjects are discussed at the highest level through the European Union – Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC) Summits that take place every two years. They have led to concrete outcomes from the EU such as the Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF), and the EU-LAC dialogue on Climate Change and Environment.

Specific Objective 1		
Promote social cohesion in Latin America		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Poverty reduction: Share of population living on less than USD 1.25 per day at 2005 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) (Latin America and Caribbean)	1990: 11.3% 1999: 11.02% 2005: 8.02 % (World Bank, 2010)	Achieve MDG n°1 in Latin America (halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than USD1.25 per day.
More equality: Gini Index for Latin America (incl. Caribbean)	1990: 0.55 2005: 0.53 (World Bank, 2010)	Actions aim at contributing to decrease the Gini coefficient. The target is to contribute to ensure a more equal distribution of income in Latin America.
Main policy outputs for 2013		
Contribute to continue strengthening the political dialogue to deepen the strategic partnership between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean, while supporting social and territorial cohesion initiatives. Contribute to the implementation of the objectives set out in the Communication on "The EU and Latin America: Global Players in Partnership".		
Contribute to the implementation of the Declaration of the EU-LAC Heads of State and Government to be held in Chile in early 2013. Follow up to the Summit Declaration and Action Plan stemming up from ongoing plan (established in the aftermath of the Madrid Summit of March 2010).		

Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Actions aimed at contributing to poverty reduction policies and to increase social cohesion in the region eradicating inequality and exclusion. Also actions focusing on sustainable development:		
Education programmes including Latin America-wide programmes.		33,5
Erasmus Mundus Action 2		25.59
Public sector policy and administrative management, participation of civil society and human rights		125.67
Social infrastructure and services such as social or welfare service		0
Environmental programmes, rural and urban development, business support services, water supply and sanitation and others		121.9
Total budget line 19 09 01		306.66

Specific Objective 2: Foster regional integration in Latin America

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)																								
Intra-regional commercial flows SA=South America CA=Central America	<p>1.1 Intra-regional imports as a percentage of total imports</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td>19.2</td> <td>18.6</td> <td>18.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>30.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1.2 Intra-regional exports as a percentage of total exports</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>18.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>41.8</td> <td>39.0</td> <td>40.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ECLAC Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2011</p> <p>1.3: Percentage of Intra Latin America flow versus total trade flow (imports): 20,5% (2008); 20.0% (2009); 19.1% (2010); 18.3% (2011) Source: Comext (IMF, DoTS)</p>	Region	2008	2009	2010	SA	19.2	18.6	18.0	CA	31.7	31.7	30.3	Region	2008	2009	2010	SA	19.8	18.8	18.6	CA	41.8	39.0	40.0	Increased trade integration within the region
Region	2008	2009	2010																							
SA	19.2	18.6	18.0																							
CA	31.7	31.7	30.3																							
Region	2008	2009	2010																							
SA	19.8	18.8	18.6																							
CA	41.8	39.0	40.0																							

Main policy outputs for 2013

Contribute to supporting the regional and economic integration processes in Latin America, such as MERCOSUR, the Central America Integration System (SICA), and the Andean Community (CAN) in the light of the dynamic geo-political situation of sub-regions.

The EU will continue to deepen the EU-LAC relations, including the strengthening of regional integration and support to Latin America harmonious insertion in a globalised economy in particular through negotiations for Association Agreements with the sub-regions, strengthening the implementation of the existing Association Agreements and developing the Strategic Partnerships with Mexico and Brazil.

Following the conclusion of the Central America, Colombia and Peru Agreements, the objective is to aim at ratification and entry into force of the negotiated Agreements and to pursue negotiations and if possible conclude an Association Agreement with MERCOSUR as well as negotiations with other interested Andean

partners.
Cooperation through regional integration programmes will continue. Furthermore to support the LAC countries in their fight against illegal drug trafficking and related crime, illegal drug trafficking and security related issues will remain key objectives for the EU in Latin America.

Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Actions supporting economic growth, regional integration, trade:		
Public sector policy and administrative management, participation of civil society and human rights		5.34
Social infrastructure and services such as social or welfare services		0
Multi-sector aid, industry, urban and rural development, investments in environmental protection and energy generation		52.0
Total budget line 19 09 01		57.34

Specific Objective 3: Non ODA activities: Intensification of political cooperation and economic partnerships with Latin America

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of platforms launched for strengthening dialogue and partnership between EU and Latin America	1 platform launched: EU-LAC Foundation	Launch of 1 platform: EU-LA Knowledge and Innovation Centre
Percentage of population covered by digital TV in Colombia and Panama	Trials phase	At least 50% of the population in the capital cities of the two countries. Launch of project in Colombia
Number of new consortia of universities implementing Erasmus Mundus Action 2	6	Target achieved with selection completed in 2012

Main policy outputs for 2013
Progress in the partnership with the Latin America region will continue with follow up of the EU-LAC Summit Declarations in key areas;
1) Contribution to the creation of a EU-LAC Knowledge and Innovation Centre,
2) Participation of European students and academics in the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 and,
3) Support for international cooperation in the implementation of DVB-T Standards in Latin America, namely in Colombia and Panama and
4) Support to the regulatory cooperation with Latin America in the field of electronic communications.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Promotion of economic partnerships and business in EU interest		11
Erasmus Mundus Action 2 - European outward mobility component)		5
Public diplomacy/EU visibility and other non-ODA actions		0
Total budget line 19 09 03		16

ACTIVITY 19 10: RELATIONS WITH ASIA, CENTRAL ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST (IRAQ, IRAN, YEMEN)²⁰

The EU's development cooperation policy in Asia, Central Asia, Iraq and Yemen has as main objectives the reduction of poverty, the fostering of sustainable development and the promotion of democracy, rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights. In regard to the latter, special attention will be given to Afghanistan, Burma/Myanmar, Iraq and Yemen.

In addition, support will be given to the transition process in Central Asia and to the promotion of overall cooperation with the region (beyond development cooperation).

Programming

The year 2013 is a bridge year between the ending financial allocations under the current instruments for 2007-2013, and the future one that is currently being decided for 2014-2020.

A primary goal for 2013 will be to complete the programming process 2014-2020 in line with the priorities as set in the draft DCI and EDF regulations and with the Agenda for Change. The focus will be on LDC's and on a concentration of sectors.

For 2013 a total of € 870 million is intended to be committed for which 68 action programmes will be prepared (see details in following pages).

The main commitments will be: Afghanistan (€ 196 million), Vietnam (€ 126 million), Pakistan (€ 100 million), Asia regional (€ 67 million), Cambodia (€ 55 million), Yemen (€ 43 million), Iraq (€ 40 million), Philippines (€ 40 million), Burma/Myanmar (€ 38 million), and Tajikistan (€ 30.5 million).

Programming is no longer foreseen for India or Thailand, neither for 2013 nor for 2014-2020. For China and Indonesia the programming foreseen for 2013 will be the last planned for bilateral support.

The cooperation with these four 'graduated countries' will however continue under ICI+ (and subsequently the Programming Instrument), as well as regional and thematic programmes.

As regards LDC's, following the budget revisions carried out in the autumn of 2012, increased allocations are foreseen for 2013 for Burma/Myanmar and Yemen.

EU cooperation with Asian countries is increasingly focusing on supporting reforms in various sectors: in public finance management and economic governance, in social protection and other social sectors (health and education), rule of law and governance, rural development and agriculture, trade and private sector development as well as environment, climate change and energy security. In line with the 2011 "Agenda for change" and the 2011 EU Communication on budget support, the strategic approach to development cooperation will be further reinforced.

Follow-up work load assessment

A second important objective for 2013 is to implement the result of the work load assessment.

In 2011, together with the EEAS, the Commission has enhanced its presence in **Nepal** through the deconcentration of responsibility for management of cooperation to the upgraded EU Delegation in Kathmandu. In 2012, in agreement with the EEAS, a cooperation sector in the EU Delegation in **Uzbekistan** was established in order to deconcentrate the management of cooperation to the Delegation. A Finance and Contracts Sector was established in the Delegation in **Cambodia**, so that following its upgrading in 2011 it can become a fully-fledged Delegation. The EEAS has also received government agreement, in principle,

²⁰ A thorough revision of the objectives and indicators used for Asia, Central Asia, Iraq and Yemen was conducted. It was concluded that there was a lack of coherency among the objectives used (with overlaps on the one hand, and the overlooking of key countries on the other), that per objective far too many indicators were used, that many of these indicators offered too much detail (providing lengthy texts and abundant statistics) but were lacking in precision (not always 'SMART'). In order to better streamline this activity, it was decided to reduce the specific objectives from 5 to 4 (by merging two 'similar' objectives that were previously separated) and to reduce the number of indicators per objective. Briefly: specific objectives number 1, 3 and 5 as used in the MP2012 were maintained (although the wording was slightly adjusted), objectives 2 and 4 as used in the MP 2012 were merged and updated.

to open an EU Office in **Myanmar**, which would report to the EU Delegation in Bangkok. Further deconcentration to Laos will be explored.

In addition, a regional hub is likely to be put in place in the course of 2013. The precise competences of this hub and its relations with the Delegations are to be more precisely defined.

Relations with beneficiaries/authorities

EU cooperation in the region is aligned with development priorities of the governments and is in all countries agreed with the governments, except for Myanmar (Burma) and Sri Lanka. There are no specific programming documents for cooperation activities carried out in Iran or DPRK (North Korea), which are financed under the thematic instruments.

In Myanmar, support was increased in the course of 2012 following the positive developments in the country and the lifting of sanctions. As regards Sri Lanka, relations with the government remain uneasy, though slow progress on the ground is visible with the prospect of resuming high level dialogue.

<u>Specific Objective 1</u>		
Reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in Asia, Central Asia, Iraq and Yemen		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
2. Growth and human development: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; reduce child mortality		
Population living below \$1.25 a day PPP (%)	In Asia and the Pacific one of the greatest MDG successes is that of poverty reduction. The number of people living on less than 1.25 USD a day was reduced from 1.5 billion to 947 million from 1990 to 2008. In Asia 11 nations have achieved the goal or are on track (China, Mongolia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan). Not on track are: Lao, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Yemen and Uzbekistan). No data available for Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iraq, Myanmar. <i>Source: Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2010/2011</i>	Contribute to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day.
MDG 2: Net primary enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)	Most Asian countries reached a percentage of 90% or more and are on track. Off-track are: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Lao, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Yemen and Uzbekistan. Lowest scores in Nepal (73.6%) and Pakistan (66.1%). <i>Source: Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2010/2011</i>	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
MDG 4: Infant mortality (under five mortality rate per 1,000)	The Asia Pacific region is only making slow progress towards the MDG health goals. As regards under 5 mortality the following Asian countries are on track: Mongolia, Lao, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Not on track are Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Korea, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iraq, Myanmar, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Yemen and Uzbekistan. <i>Source: Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2010/2011</i>	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
Main policy outputs for 2013		

Efforts were made to align the current programmes with the Agenda for Change. Component of this was the refocusing of the on-going programmes towards LDCs. Notably in Asia, allocations for India and China have been reduced, and a significant reallocation to Myanmar and Yemen was decided. The possibility for joint programming (JP) has been analysed as regards Laos, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Afghanistan, which allowed starting JP in Laos and Cambodia. JP in Afghanistan was not considered at present to be feasible. Policy dialogue with partner countries has been maintained, with several development cooperation WGs and Su-Committees taking place (e.g. Cambodia, Nepal)

EU will continue supporting sub-regional cooperation within ASEAN, SAARC and GCC as well as other regional cooperation initiatives (e.g. Heart of Asia) promoting confidence building measures between Afghanistan and its neighbours. Relations with the authorities in Sri Lanka remain tense.

Among priority countries for 2013 are Afghanistan, Myanmar and Iraq.

Afghanistan: EU support to nationally owned strategies and programmes on health and agriculture at the end of 2012 will contribute to the achievement of MDGs. Institutional support and expanded delivery of basic health care services (including nutrition), also include a strong a gender dimension which has proved beneficial in reducing maternal death and under 5 mortality rates. Support for agriculture and rural development will continue to contribute to the reduction of food insecurity in the country and improving livelihoods through community based projects combining subsistence strategy with new, more profitable, market oriented agricultural activities.

Myanmar: The EU's additional contributions at the end of 2012 to the multi-donor trust funds covering health and education [NB: livelihoods covered by Food Security] will support the achievement of the MDGs. With the opening of the country and reengagement with the government we will now work with other donors to deepen the dialogue on government policy for the achievement of the MDGs.

Iraq: In 2013, the EU will support the Iraqi Government in the field of good governance as well as in the field of education aiming to match skills with labour market needs. Specific impacts should include greater access to public and social services, improved access to justice and education. Intermediary impacts would be improved conditions for good governance, economic growth as well as enhanced human capacity. This should contribute to the achievement of the MDGs with the overall impacts of economic growth, social development and poverty reduction.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	No. of projects	EUR million
Cooperation with developing countries in Asia	23	368.1
Aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan	3	156.5
Cooperation with Iraq, Iran, Yemen	6	63.3
Total - Budget line 19 10 01 & 19 10 03	32	587.9

Specific Objective 2: Promoting democracy, rule of law, good governance and respect for Human Rights, with special emphasis on Iraq, Yemen, Afghanistan and Burma/Myanmar.

Indicator 1: Index of freedom for civil liberties and press

According to Freedom in the World 2012, the latest edition of Freedom House’s annual report on political rights and civil liberties, Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq and Yemen score low in the **index of freedom for civil liberties and press**. The best result corresponds to a value of 1, while the worst equals to 7.

All for countries targeted under this objective are countries in transition – some for years already, and some with recent openings that indicate a willingness for democratization. While all four countries score low in Freedom House's **index of freedom for civil liberties and press**, they all present windows of opportunity for the EU and other donors to assist in the establishment of democracy and the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law.

In Afghanistan, a steady increase in violence and further deterioration in the independence of the judiciary system marked a slight decrease compared to the previous year. Yemen was the stage of an Arab-Spring style revolution in 2011 that ousted the former President and initiated a process of transition towards fresh elections in 2014. It is a process that international donors have pledged to support in September 2012 with \$8billion and to which the EU is contributing both politically and financially.

Yemen’s civil liberties rating also declined due to the regime’s violent response to public protests throughout 2011 and a deterioration of the rule of law. In Iraq the situation has been stable, while in Myanmar with the opening of the country and change of policy by the regime including the release of political prisoners, greater freedom of expression and association, and a fair by-elections, the situation has significantly changed during the year, although not yet fully reflected in the indicator.. *Source: www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2012*

Indicator 2: the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI): Rule of Law.

Source: World Bank, WGI.

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result				Target (result)
Indicator 1 (scale: 1 to 7, 1= top score)	Country (2012)	Civil Liberty	Political Rights	Total Freedom Rating	Decrease of the total freedom rating of at least 0.5.
	AFGHANISTAN	6	6	6	
	IRAQ	6	5	5.5	
	MYANMAR	7	6	6.5	
	YEMEN, REP.	6	6	6	
Indicator 2 (scale: +2.5 to -2.5)	Country (2011)	Governance Score (-2.5 to +2.5)			Increase in the governance score of at least 0.1.
	AFGHANISTAN	-1.94			
	IRAQ	-1.5			
	MYANMAR	-1.42			
	YEMEN, REP.	-1.25			

Main policy outputs for 2013

In **Afghanistan** the EU will support the follow up to the Tokyo conference of 2012 and particularly the Mutual Accountability Framework. In mid-2012 the EU began the negotiations of the EU-Afghanistan Partnership and Cooperation Agreement expected to be completed and signed in 2013. On the development cooperation side, and policy dialogue with government focus will continue on governance, including at sub-national level, rule of law; agriculture/rural development; health; and regional cooperation. In the on-going and new programs, particular attention to enhancing institutional capacity development including through pool-funds and trust-funds. With particular relevance to this specific objective 2, in 2013, EU funds will further support the Government's strategy on Sub National Governance

including Rural Development and will reinforce support to civilian police for a total amount of EUR 40 million.

In **Iraq** a 22 M EUR programme on Good Governance is almost finalised and expected to start implementation in 2013. The main objective of this programme is to strengthen good governance, thereby contributing to fostering democracy and the rule of law, social cohesion and sustainable development. It will focus on two axes: a) strengthening the efficiency and credibility of the criminal justice and enhancing the rule of law b) improving service delivery through better planning and implementation processes at governorate level (local governance)

In **Yemen**, an 18M EUR commitment was signed in 2012, of which some central elements will be implemented during 2013, namely election support and legal reforms. Additional areas of focus that could be addressed already in 2013 are civil registration and strengthening local authorities to help bring forward the decentralization process.

In **Myanmar** support beginning at the end of 2012 will help build capacity of the government to define policy and to improve governance, in particular in the areas of planning, statistics, environment and trade. It could also help to strengthen the rule of law. Human rights is a cross-cutting issue in all bilateral programmes and other instruments such as EIDHR and NSA also support the objectives of democracy, rule of law, governance and human rights, which are also part of regular EU policy dialogue..

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Number of Projects	EUR million
Cooperation with developing countries in Asia	10	97.3
Aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan	2	40.0
Cooperation with Iraq, Iran, Yemen	1	22
Total - Budget line 19 10 01 & 19 10 03	13	159.3

Specific Objective 3: Support dialogue and cooperation between Central Asia countries and the EU, in particular for institutional, economic, and social reform		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
1. Rule of law and addressing common regional threats Approximation of the judicial models, legislation and practices in the CA countries with international (primarily European) standards. Comprehensive anti-drug policies and integrated border management in the five CA countries.	The EU-Central Asia Rule of Law Platform was launched in 2011 as a coordination mechanism to facilitate policy dialogue and promote the measures needed to encourage and support legal and governance reforms in each of the Central Asian countries. The implementation of the fifth phase of the EU's flagship CADAP regional programme which gives support to the anti-drug policies of the Central Asian countries, and phase eight of the flagship regional programme – BOMCA, supporting integrated border management and regional dialogue is under way. A comprehensive national plan against drugs was adopted by Kyrgyzstan, and adoption by Tajikistan is forthcoming. Venice Commission /Council of Europe activities extended to the five CA countries.	Further progress of the 5 CA countries in the area of rule of law, particularly in Administrative Law and Administrative Procedure, Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, and Judicial Reform. Further cooperation in the areas of anti-drug policies and actions towards integrated border management.
2. Education CA countries with modernized education and vocational training systems.	The EU-Central Asia Education Platform was launched at the beginning of 2012 in response to the need for a more structured dialogue on educational modernisation in the region and for coordination of EU and EU Member States cooperation initiatives in the	Further progress in improving the capacities of public servants and organisations in the education sector. Further progress in regional dialogue in the area of

	sector. Kazakhstan became a signatory country to the Bologna process in April 2010. Progress is made in the other four countries through the Tempus Programme which amongst others promotes voluntary convergence of Partner Countries' higher education systems with the Bologna process.	education.
3. Environment and water CA countries adopting climate change national strategies and implementing EU Water Initiative EECCA principles (along EU Water Framework Directive)	EU-CA Joint Platform on environment and water cooperation approved in November 2009; Regional Environment Programme for Central Asia 2009 (EURECA) was developed and included a whole component on regional coordination and support for the EU-CA enhanced regional cooperation on Environment and Water (WECOOP). National Water Policy Dialogue launched in Kyrgyzstan ; request to launch EUWI NPDs in other four countries Effective activation of the Investment Facility CA (IFCA) with sustainable sector policy reform objectives in environment, energy and water sectors	Enhance regional cooperation in the area of environment and water. Further elaboration of national climate change programmes and EUWI national water policy dialogues established in four countries in 2011.
4. Sustainable energy	Energy MoUs signed with Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, with sustainable energy as a key component; Effective activation of the Investment Facility CA (IFCA) with sustainable sector policy reform objectives in environment, energy and water sectors	Further cooperation on key sustainable energy principles Regional energy policies converging with EU

Main policy outputs for 2013		
EU regional cooperation in Central Asia will support the implementation of the key policy initiatives in line with the priorities of the EU Strategy for Central Asia, in particular in rule of law/good governance, higher education and VET, promotion of economic development, sustainable energy, environmental sustainability and water; and combating common threats. The 2012 EU-Central Asia Strategy review "Implementation Report and the Outline for Future Orientations" adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council in June 2012 re-affirmed these objectives and highlighted the importance to address new security challenges in the region post the 2014 withdrawal from Afghanistan.		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Number of Projects	EUR million
Cooperation with Central Asia (regional and bilateral)	17	115.0
Total budget line 19.10.02	17	115.0

Specific Objective 4: Cooperation activities other than Official Development Assistance (Asia, Central Asia, Iraq, Iran and Yemen).		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
1. Identifiable progress in bilateral action plans and agreements, and more effective coordination in global	Public diplomacy and outreach action to be launched by 6 EUDs in Asia by April 2013.	1. Proper understanding by local decision makers and media of strategically important third countries of the EU agenda and positions in bilateral and international issues, and accordingly concrete progress in

for a based on better mutual understanding		partnership
2a) European business market shares in emerging economies 2b) Increased European business presence	Setting up of 3 EU-funded European business support centres in China (2010), India (2008) and Thailand (2011). Launching of 4 additional actions in 4 SEA countries in early 2013.	2a) Deeper European economic penetration into Asian/CA emerging economies or strategic partners (e.g. in the energy field) 2b) More effective single local voice for European business
3. Stronger research networks and partnerships between European and Chinese/Indian researchers	Short-term support for international exchange programmes for European scientists to conduct research jointly with Chinese and Indian research organisations/universities	3. Stronger people-to-people contacts through increased outward European academic and scientific mobility, especially with key emerging countries and economies with which the EU has formal S and T Agreements.
Main policy outputs for 2013		
Adoption of one annual action plan for Asia and CA , and funded by ICI and covering the 3 ICI intervention areas for Asia and CA , including 2 initiatives to promote economic partnerships and businesses in EU interests (Kazakhstan and Myanmar) and 2 actions to strengthen research networks and partnerships between EU and China, and EU and India. It should be noted that some 2013 commitments will result from ICI+ funding decisions adopted by the Commission in 2012, and providing for 2012/2013 split commitments.		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Number of Projects	EUR million
Cooperation activities other than Official Development Assistance (Asia, Central Asia, Iraq, Iran and Yemen)	8	21
Budget line 19 10 04	8	21

ACTIVITY 21 02: FOOD SECURITY

Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) legal base is Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)). The Food Facility legal base is Regulation (EC) No. 1337/2008. It is a temporary facility, covering the budget years 2008-2010 for commitment appropriations designed in response to the 2008 soaring food prices in developing countries

The scale of the food security problems in the developing world is immense and has been growing also as a result of food prices volatility, the global economic crisis and increasing insecurity and instability in vulnerable areas. As a consequence such sizeable and consolidated efforts are required that the Union constitutes the most appropriate level for support. Moreover, EU level support allows for worldwide interventions and for coordinated responses at global, regional and national levels, as well as between humanitarian and development actions.

The policy framework for food security²¹, adopted by the Commission in March 2010 and endorsed by the Council in May 2010²², sets the Food Security agenda for the coming years. It focuses on four interrelated priority areas: (i) smallholder resilience and rural livelihoods; (ii) effective governance at all levels; (iii) regional agriculture and food security policies; and (iv) assistance mechanisms for vulnerable population groups.

The Communication in October 2011 on EU development policy, *Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change*, identifies agriculture as an area where the EU should do more to support sustainable practices, including the safeguarding of ecosystem services, giving priority to locally-developed practices and focusing on smallholder agriculture and rural livelihoods, formation of producer groups, the supply and marketing chain, and government efforts to facilitate responsible private investment. The EU will continue working on placing nutrition objectives high in the international agenda, on strengthening food security governance and on reducing food price volatility at international level.

Country programmes (funded from geographical instruments such as the European Development Fund and – part of - the Development Cooperation Instrument) provide the main framework for EU cooperation with developing countries concerning food security.

Complementary to this, the **Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)** provides about €250 million per annum to address food security challenges in developing countries at the global, continental and regional level. The FSTP objective is "to improve food security in favour of the poorest and most vulnerable and contribute to achieving MDG 1, through a set of actions which ensure overall coherence, complementarity and continuity of EU interventions, including in the area of transition from humanitarian to development interventions particularly in fragile situations".

For the period 2011-2013, this objective is to be pursued through three strategic areas:

- research, technology transfer and innovation to enhance food security;
- strengthened governance approaches for food security;
- addressing food security for the poor and vulnerable in fragile situations

In addition, the **Food Facility**²³ was created as a temporary instrument to assist 49 priority countries worst affected by the food price crisis (2007/08) by providing €1 billion to bridge the gap between providing emergency relief and long-term development support. The FSTP and the Food Facility are concrete signs of the EU's continuous commitment towards contributing to a reduction by half of the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (MDG1 on hunger).

²¹ COM(2010)127, An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges

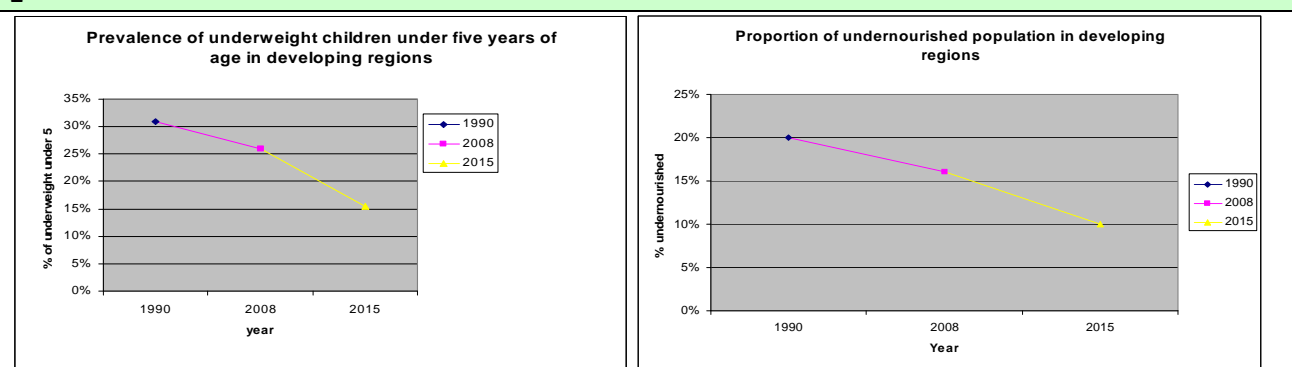
²² Council Conclusions on an EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges, 10th May 2010:

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/114357.pdf

²³ Regulation (EC) No. 1337/2008

Specific Objective 1

Improve food security in favour of the poorest and the most vulnerable and contribute to achieving MDG 1



Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result ²⁴	Target (result)
1c) Global Hunger Index ²⁵ (GHI)	<p>a) GHI 2012 "alarming" in 17 countries (2011 : 22; 2010:25; 2009: 23) and "extremely alarming" in 3²⁶ countries (2011:4; 2010:4; 2009:6)</p> <p>b) GHI 2012 average in Food Facility target countries²⁷: 18.2 (2011:19.4; 2010: 21.1; 2009: 21.8)</p>	<p>a) Reduction of number of countries in categories "alarming" and "extremely alarming" to 15 and 4 respectively in 2015</p> <p>b) GHI average in Food Facility targeted countries to be below 20 in 2015.</p>

Main policy outputs 2013:

Food security – and sustainable agriculture – have an important place in the modernised EU Development Policy and will have a prominent place in future programming documents at country and regional level. Furthermore, in the framework of the EU-Africa joint strategy 2011-2013, which includes cooperation on CAADP, on the development of regional value chains, on sustainable investments in agriculture and on agricultural research for development, the EU will continue to engage in political dialogue on food security with the Africa Union and Regional Economic Communities.

Other foreseen policy outputs in 2013 include:

The Implementation Plan on food & nutrition security will be put into action (including through the FSTP).

The development and finalisation of an action plan following the Communication on Resilience, and capitalisation on the experiences of AGIR and SHARE

Development and adoption of a Communication on nutrition and of an action plan for its implementation.

Following up from the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and pledges, the EU will – in the framework of the G8 and G20 processes - contribute in 2012 to political initiatives on food security (notably the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition launched in May 2012 in 6 African countries, aiming at lifting 50 million Africans out of poverty over 10 years) and to continued global food security monitoring reports.

To foster greater agricultural development, more emphasis will be placed on accelerating the flow of

²⁴ Indicators' presentation changed in comparison with MP2012, they are based on published data, not on projections. The latest Global hunger Index (GHI) published in October 2012 is used to update the table above.

²⁵ The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool adapted and further developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to comprehensively measure and track global hunger. The GHI incorporates three interlinked hunger-related indicators – the proportion of undernourished in the population, the prevalence of underweight in children, and the mortality rate of children. The GHI aims to raise awareness of regional and country differences in hunger and trigger action to eliminate hunger.

²⁶ No data in Democratic Republic of Congo which in 2011 with a GHI of 39 was among the four "extremely alarming" countries

²⁷ Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Palestine, Sao Tome and Somalia are excluded from calculations as data is not available

private capital to African agriculture and increase sustainable agricultural productivity. The implementation of the land tenure voluntary guidelines and the adoption of the principles for responsible agricultural investments by partner countries will be placed at the centre of the political dialogue.

Enhanced strategic dialogue and cooperation with the three Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) will continue, supported by the FSTP among others.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line (2012)	EUR (million)
Research, technology transfer and innovation to enhance food security	21 02 01	118.80
Strengthened governance approaches for food security	21 02 01	67.52
Addressing food security for the poor and vulnerable in fragile situations	21 02 01	72.30
Total Food Security thematic programme	21 02 01	258.62

ACTIVITY 21 03: NON-STATE ACTORS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN DEVELOPMENT (NSA/LA)

The "**Non State Actors and Local Authorities in Development**" thematic programme is primarily a development policy instrument which is guided by the European Consensus on Development. It is a successor to the NGO co-financing and decentralised cooperation budget lines and has its legal base in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) n° 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI).

Civil society and local authorities play a major role in development, notably by their involvement in policy formulation and their capacity to deliver basic services to the poorest sections of the population in developing countries and so help reduce poverty in a context of sustainable development.

The EU recognises the vital contribution made by NSAs & LAs as strategic partners in political, social and economic dialogue and as key actors for the delivery of aid. As reflected in the 'European Consensus on Development'²⁸ and a number of conclusions, resolutions and opinions, civil society and its various actors play a key role as promoters of democracy, social justice and human rights. Local Authorities have been recognised in the European Consensus on Development, the revised Cotonou Agreement²⁹ and the 2008 communication 'Local authorities: actors for development'³⁰.

The programme's added value lies in its nature of being an "actor oriented" programme, giving Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities the opportunity (=right of initiative) to propose actions, which are then selected and co-financed by the European Commission. The European Union is facilitating interaction and better communication with and between non-state actors and local authorities in the EU and developing countries in order to maximise the benefits from their participation in the programme. Synergies and complementarities of actions developed both by NSAs and LAs are sought by the NSA-LA thematic programme, which recognises the specificities of both types of actors.

Through EU support, deepened coordination, alignment and building of cross-sector alliances between development partners can be achieved, through networking, enhanced communication, information sharing, and exchange of best practices.

Specific Objective 1		
Promote an inclusive and empowered society in partner countries facilitating non-state actors' and local authorities' participation in poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies		
Indicator³¹	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of Delegations consulting CSOs in a substantive way in the formulation of the needs assessment	85% of the concept notes received under the formulation of the AAP indicate that civil society has been consulted in a significant way.	A further increase in the number of Delegation consulting civil society and local authorities in a substantive way.
<p>Main policy outputs 2013: Recognising the important role of Civil Society in development, and in line with the Structured Dialogue on HQ level, Delegations are requested to undertake a continued and substantive dialogue with Civil Society and Local Authorities for their countries of responsibility in order to ensure the consultation and input of these actors in the formulation of development policies in the concerned countries in general and the NSA-LA programme in particular. Following the engagement with the Northern Local Authorities and Civil Society partners in constructive partnerships, and by having engaged with Delegations in the above described policy dialogue, Southern</p>		

²⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/european_consensus_2005_en.pdf

²⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/development/geographical/cotonouintro_en.cfm

³⁰ See the communication COM (2008) 626 'Local authorities: actors for development'.

³¹ Indicator "Number of quality partnerships established between NSA&LA with the objective of alleviation of poverty" was deleted.

Local Authorities and civil Society Partners emerge from this process with an improved capacity to contribute to development.

Cooperation with Local Authorities in development, as a Commission emerging policy, requires a strengthened support in order to enhance LA participation in the thematic programme and to strengthen communication mechanisms and exchanges of experiences. The outputs and main conclusions of the LA supporting activity in the framework of the Structured Dialogue will be used for shaping strategic orientations.

Platforms (already supported under objective 3) will play a stronger role via a strategic project (supported by NSA-LA programme up to 2015) for dialogue and development of the capacities of regional and local authorities in partner countries in the areas of development and local governance.

The third edition of the Assises of Decentralised Cooperation will be organised in early 2013 with an aimed participation of more than 700 Local Authorities from Europe and partner countries of the EU, in order to discuss together with partners the possibilities to improve development cooperation between local and regional authorities in the EU and their counterparts in third countries.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line	EUR (million)
Project to finance in-country initiatives implemented by Civil Society		
<i>Projects with Non State Actors</i>		155.8
<i>Projects with Local Authorities</i>		26.6
Projects to finance multi-country initiatives		
<i>With Non State Actors</i>		19.7
<i>With Local Authorities</i>		2.3
Total		204.4

Specific Objective 2

Promote awareness-raising and development education in the EU and acceding countries relating to development issues

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Percentage of European citizens that support EU helping developing countries	General perceptions of the importance of development aid are very positive, 85% of respondents agreeing that helping people in developing countries is important ³² . 76% of Europeans believe that there is added value in EU countries working together on helping developing countries ³³ .	An increase in the percentage of Europeans convinced that EU needs to continue supporting developing countries.
Percentage of European citizens that identify poverty as the main problem in the developing world	42% of Europeans cite poverty as the most imminent problem faced by the developing world. Poverty was also seen as the biggest challenge in 2009 (cited by 50%). [Eurobarometer Sept 2010]	An increase in the percentage of Europeans that identify poverty as the challenge in developing countries.

Main policy outputs 2013:

Further to the DEAR Study (a supporting initiative to the Structured Dialogue), the Commission is implementing the conclusions of the DEAR initiative. The Commission will engage to make the programme more complementary to Member States' activities in the field of Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) and to strengthen the European dimension of its activities.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line	EUR (million)
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³² Publication November 2011

³³ Eurobarometer Sept 2010

Projects of "Public awareness and education for development in Europe" to finance		
- with Non State Actors	21 03 01	28.4
- with Local Authorities	21 03 02	5
Total		33.4

Specific Objective 3		
Facilitate coordination and communication of NSA and LA networks in EU and acceding countries.		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of representative NSA&LA platforms strengthened in their development component	- Strengthening of Platforma (Local & regional authorities platform) - 2 nd phase of the trade unions development cooperation network to be launched	8 NSA&LA platforms strengthened in their development component 11 platforms are stakeholders of the Structured Dialogue Process.
Degree of quality of the dialogue between the European Institutions & representative platforms	- Increased interaction between members of NGO platforms (Presidency Projects). - Audit & evaluation of direct award to CONCORD (2003-2008) finalized; conclusions of both audit and evaluation are supporting the continuation of this action. - Increased interaction between the EC & NSA/LA platforms	Set of commitments and recommendations agreed upon at the conclusion of the Structured Dialogue.
Main policy outputs:		
Further to the successfully concluded Structured Dialogue, the Commission will draft a communication on Civil Society and Local Authorities in Development. Besides the continuation of the Structured Dialogue, the Commission is examining the possibility of launching a permanent Policy Forum on Development. The strengthening of platform will continue via support from the NSA-LA programme up to 2013 and an increased role in the debate on development policy as the representative voice of European Local (and regional) Authorities active in development.		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line (2012)	EUR (million)
Projects to finance civil society networks		
- with Non State Actors	21 03 01	4.8
- with Local Authorities	21 03 02	1.8
Total		6.6

ACTIVITY 21 04: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INCLUDING ENERGY

The “**Environment and sustainable management of Natural Resources, including energy (ENRTP)**” thematic programme has its legal basis in Articles 13 to 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1905-2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI). The objective is to integrate environmental protection requirements into the EU's development and other external policies as well as to promote the Union's environmental and energy policies abroad in the common interest of the EU and partner countries and regions. As reflected in the Commission's original ENRTP Communication COM(2006)20 of 25 January 2006 and in the strategies for 2007-2010 (C(2007)2572) and for 2011-2013, the ENRTP programme also addresses issues such as biodiversity loss, energy and land degradation.

Pressures on the **environment** and related threats to human livelihood can rarely be dealt within a national context. However, many environmental problems cannot be tackled by the EU alone and cooperation with our neighbours, emerging economies and developing countries is essential to protect global public goods such as the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations and abundant biodiversity. Moreover, such cooperation is fundamental to achieving the 7th Millennium Development Goal, ensuring environment sustainability, which is of particular importance to the poor many of whom are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Without access to modern **energy** services, economic development to take people out of poverty is not possible, nor is it possible to reach the MDGs. With over 1,3 billion people lacking access to electricity worldwide, and 2,7 billion people without clean cooking facilities, universal access to sustainable energy sources is recognised as a key component of growth and development. This is at the core of the UN Secretary General's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All", to which Commissioner Piebalgs subscribes. The initiative aims, by 2030, to (i) ensure universal access to modern energy services; (ii) double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and (iii) double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. In addition to traditional sources, decentralised systems, based on a growing share of renewable energy, will play a key role in access to rural areas, and will contribute to limiting CO₂ emissions. The Commission will continue to promote Renewable Energy Sources and energy efficiency in its programmes. **Water resources management** is also an increasing priority for developing countries to support progress towards MDG7 and the other MDGs. Climate change, population growth and development are putting an increasing pressure on existing water resources. The effects of climate change will be most evident through changes in the water cycle. Water shortages are emerging as a main constraint to development and especially to food and energy security. Meeting the competing demands for water for agriculture, hydro-power and domestic consumption, as well as environmental needs, requires an integrated economic approach and cooperation between sectors and countries.

The European Commission (EC) and the Member States act as one in international negotiations on **environment and climate change** issues. This is due to the facts that i) implementing the agreements reached is often done through EU legislation and ii) the EC and the MS need to act together if our interests are to be properly defended in negotiations. Our negotiating weight is enhanced by a considerable and visible programme of support to our partners and which responding to their environmental concerns and needs, as well as the priorities of the EU.

While environmental protection is recognised as a vital component of sustainable development, environment is often not given priority in bilateral cooperation between our partners and the EC or individual Member States. The existence of a distinct environmental programme at EU level that complements geographically-allocated aid is an important means of countering sub-optimal spending on environment and provides seed money for efforts to better integrate environment in other Commission aid programmes. It also provides an opportunity to finance global-level policy oriented projects. Some Member States indeed attach such importance to the complementarity of this programme that they have started to provide national resources for it, in particular with respect to energy and climate change.

The programme addresses challenges, which have a profound effect on the lives of poor people and on the state of the global environment: market and policy failures that result in sub-optimal investment in

environmental protection in developing countries, rapidly degrading key ecosystems, climate change, poor global environmental governance and inadequate access to and security of affordable and sustainable energy supply. In line with Article 11 of the DCI, the thematic programme supports activities that supplement EC-supported geographic cooperation. It focuses on capacity building, pilot projects and policy work and involves international and regional organisations, governments, businesses, civil society and selected international non-state actors. Since the programme covers all partner countries, except pre-accession and potential candidate countries, it makes it possible to fund trans-boundary, regional, interregional, sub regional and global initiatives, and to support policy dialogue at regional, interregional and global level.

A thematic strategy for the period 2011 – 2013 was adopted by the Commission in December 2010. It draws lessons from past experience and takes into account some new environmental challenges including the increasing urgency of combating climate change, growing awareness of the costs of rapid degradation of ecosystems, making the transition to green economic growth, improving global environmental governance and promoting access to and security of energy supplies. All these challenges have a profound impact on sustainable development now and in the future, particularly on the lives of poor people.

Work will continue in supporting Developing Countries to address **Climate Change** challenges, including their linkages with energy and forest/deforestation challenges. Supporting the implementation of mitigation measures by developing countries may include the improvement of railway transport and urban mobility efficiency or the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures as policy targets that will significantly reduce CO₂ emissions.

The Communication "An Agenda for Change" focuses on investing in drivers including sustainable energy for inclusive and **sustainable economic growth** and helping reduce developing countries' exposure to global shocks such as **climate change, ecosystem and resource degradation**, and volatile and escalating energy and agricultural prices.

The **Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)** initiative is designed to combat illegal logging and reduce deforestation through a series of measures designed to influence both demand and supply: in particular, it operates through the negotiation of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) which foresee strengthening governance and law enforcement and establishing a legality verification system backed by a FLEGT license. The first FLEGT VPAs have been concluded with Ghana, Cameroon, Congo Central African Republic, Liberia and Indonesia and who are now engaged in building national capacities and implementing the national legality assurance systems. Negotiations of other agreements continue with Malaysia, Vietnam, Gabon, Guyana, Laos and Honduras while more countries have expressed interest to learn more about the VPA and to explore dialogue with the EU.

The new EU Timber regulation, adopted in October 2010, aims at preventing illegally harvested timber & timber products entering in the EU market will enter into full application in March 2013. Secondary legislation and guidance for EU operators was adopted in 2012. FLEGT- licensed timber are presumed to meet the requirements of the Regulation. A VPA with the EU will give partner countries a tangible advantage in selling timber to EU traders.

Linkages between FLEGT and REDD+ will be further explored at country level, as they are of growing importance in the climate negotiations. Work will continue in developing countries to ensure complementarity between REDD+ and FLEGT.

The **UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20"** was held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in June 2012. Rio+20 endorsed that an inclusive green economy is an important tool for achieving sustainable development and recognised that urgent action is needed to tackle unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. Rio+20 declaration also confirmed engagement in areas such as poverty, water and energy, land and ecosystems, food, biodiversity, social protection, education and health. The Rio+20 declaration calls on business and industry to engage in responsible business practices and corporate sustainability.

Rio +20 also launches a process to develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that would be coherent with and integrated into the post 2015 development agenda process. UNEP was strengthening in a number of its functions. In addition, it was agreed that a High-Level Forum to promote sustainable development

governance will be established. Further, agreement was reached to set up an intergovernmental process to develop options on a Sustainable Development Financing Strategy to mobilise financial resources.

The EU stands ready to actively participate to the follow up to Rio+20. And in particular, the EU aims to take further steps to promote inclusive green economy and to support developing countries to mainstream green economy within their national policies.

Specific Objective 1		
Assist developing countries in preparing for climate-resilient low-emission development and contribute to more fruitful policy dialogue and negotiations; promote access to sustainable and affordable energy services.		
Indicator³⁴	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of countries having good quality greenhouse gas emissions data reporting systems Number of countries that have worked out a low-emission development strategy Number of countries that have integrated industrial sector emissions Number of cities in developing countries that have developed low emission strategies	The Green house gas monitoring, reporting and verification action ongoing in 14 developing countries. Low Emission Development Strategies finalised or being drafted in 14 developing countries. Partnership for carbon market readiness providing preparatory grants for 9 countries. Cities in 4 countries are drafting low emission strategies	At least 10 (more advanced) developing countries by 2015 At least 10 (more advanced) developing countries have worked out a low-emission development strategy by 2015. 12 developing countries with market readiness pilots on emissions trading by 2015. 5 developing countries have integrated industrial sectors in their Low Emission Strategies by 2015 4 countries have integrated cities in Low Emission Development Strategies by 2015
Percentage of poor and most vulnerable developing countries (LDCs/SIDS) which have mainstreamed climate change in their development strategies so as to increase their resilience.	47 out of 49 LDCs have prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), however often not in an integrated and strategic way. Only few other vulnerable countries (SIDS in particular) start preparing similar adaptation programmes or strategies (NAPs).	At least 60% of poor and most vulnerable developing countries (LDCs/SIDS) have adopted substantive strategies to mainstream climate change resilience in development by 2013. This constitutes an essential precondition for their capacity to absorb additional climate funding in a meaningful and effective manner.

³⁴ Indicator "Number of countries benefitting from specific actions initiated under the renewable energy cooperation programme" was deleted, as renewable energy will be considered under Sustainable Energy for All.

Main policy outputs 2013:

EU priorities for 2013 include :

- Successful formulation of at least 6 new Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) country or regional interventions, mainly involving adaptation actions in climate sensitive sectors, disaster risk reduction and integration of climate change in country policies and strategies;
- Contribution to implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) in particular through capacity building of partner countries in the field of MRV.
- EU contribution to SE4ALL through FED, DCI and ENP
- Promotion of access to sustainable energy sources and services, renewable energy and energy efficiency, and enhancement of energy security in developing countries notably in Africa.
- Implementation of the Second EU Strategic Energy review and its priorities related to external cooperation notably to contribution to the Euro Med green electricity market
- Support to the climate change package in the area of low emissions development strategies, the carbon market, including stepping up existing cooperation on carbon capture and storage with key partners, and Monitoring, Verification and Reporting

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	EUR (million)
Global Climate Change Alliance.	47
Support to developing countries in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions linked to the Copenhagen Accord	20
Actions to promote REDD	5
Clean coal technology transfer	7
Technical Assistance Facility for the SE4All Initiative	25.3
Total budget line (2012) 21 04 01	104.3

Specific Objective 2

Assist developing countries in preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of natural resources, while improving the resource efficiency of economic growth and reducing pollution

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Rate of global biodiversity loss	More than a third of species assessed are endangered or facing extinction and an estimated 60% of the Earth's ecosystems have been degraded in the last 50 years.	Target(s) agreed at the CBD Conference of the Parties (Nagoya, October 2010).
Global deforestation rate		Halve tropical deforestation by 2020 and halt global deforestation by 2030
Percentage of Timber imports of illegal origin entering the EU	Current gross global deforestation rate: 13 million ha per annum. Current estimate of 20% of timber imports into the EU of illegal origin.	Less than 1% of timber of illegal origin enter the EU market

Number of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs to improve forest governance and tackle illegal logging) concluded and ratified.	6 agreements concluded (Cameroun Central African Republic, Ghana, Congo, Indonesia, Liberia,) 4 ongoing negotiations (Malaysia, Vietnam, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo) Opening negotiations with 3 new countries: Guyana, Lao PDR and Honduras	14 countries in VPA preparation, negotiation or implementation by end 2012. Flegt-licensed timber to enter Europe at latest by mid 2013
Number of relevant additional actions supporting developing countries in Green economy related activities (GE) and/or Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) practices ³⁵	Activities in preparation	36-40 countries have initiated actions supporting the GE and or SCP (transformation towards inclusive GE)
<p>Main policy outputs 2013: Key EU priorities for 2013 include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of policy to support implementation of the global biodiversity targets agreed in Nagoya and financing agreements committed in Hyderabad. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Successful conclusion of a number of FLEGT VPAs ▪ Support to sound implementation of the FLEGT Action Plan and in particular the FLEGT VP Agreements ▪ Development of policy to respond to Rio+20 Declaration "The Future We Want" invitation to all relevant stakeholders to support developing countries – and in particular least developed countries - upon request to achieve sustainable development including through green economy policies 		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013		EUR (million)
EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements between the EU and interested partner countries as well as actions to promote sustainable management of forests and REDD		21.7
Activities to implement the EU Action Plan on Biodiversity and sustainable land management		29
SWITCH Africa Green		20
Total budget line 21 04 01		51.7

³⁵ Indicator "Sustainable mechanism in place to provide emerging economies and developing countries with information on EU environmental standards" was replaced with " Number of relevant additional actions supporting developing countries in Green economy related activities (GE) and/or Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) practices" because the latter one is one that is much more in line with the latest political events and commitments, and it shows better what results we try to achieve through the ENRTP.

Specific Objective 3 Improve international environment and climate governance which is shaped by the external dimensions of the EU's environment and climate change policies and provide methodological and governance tools appropriate to developing countries. Improve mainstreaming of environment and promote governance and transparency of natural resources management.		
Indicator ³⁶	Latest known result	Target (result)
Level of progress towards a "greener", resource efficient global economy as <i>inter alia</i> reflected by clear policy commitments at the international level	Strong international support, mostly in developed countries and international organisations such as UNEP, OECD, World Bank and others, of green economy/green growth considerations, as a meaningful instrument tool for sustainable development and poverty eradication. Rio+20 conference on sustainable development (June 2012) has decided to advance work on global and coherent SDG as well as to recognize Green economy as an important tool to achieve sustainability	Increase in the number of countries and international organisations applying green economy and resource efficiency approaches in the national policies.
Degree of ratification and implementation of major multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	Some 14 major MEAs are currently in force covering a wide range of environment issues and climate change.	All MEAs are fully implemented by all parties. Adoption of a legally binding international instrument on mercury emissions by 2013. Adoption of a legally binding international instrument on mercury emissions by 2013. Entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources
Main policy outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rio+20 Follow-up communication presenting proposal for the development of SDG and concrete contributions to the implementation of the Rio-20 outcomes. • Completion of the preparatory work for the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources. • Greater exchange between the EU and emerging economies' stakeholders and Governments on environment policy issues. • Further steps in closer coordination and cooperation between the chemicals and wastes Conventions and firm progress in negotiating a legally binding instrument on mercury. • A review and further replenishment of Strategic Cooperation Agreement between the EU and UNEP in the field of environmental international governance in order to prepare the ground for a lasting relationship and greater international interest in EU environmental policies under the 2014 – 2020 MFF • Implementation of actions arising from additional decisions and arrangements arising from the South Africa Climate Conference in December 2011 which fully engage developing countries in combating climate change. Cooperation actions should focus on climate change mitigation (low-emission development strategies; monitoring reporting and verification; carbon market mechanisms; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forests Degradation - REDD+), adaptation, and technology cooperation • Contribution to the interim secretariat for the Green Climate Fund to ensure its operationalisation in 2012. • Support and step up dialogue with developing country partners in view of strengthening the alliances 		

³⁶ Indicator " UNFCCC Climate Conference 2012" was deleted

<p>forged in Durban. This alliance was instrumental to reaching agreement on the Durban Platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue regular exchanges with key emerging economies on the measures to facilitate the transition to low carbon economy and active promotion of the uptake of market based instruments. • Collaboration and upstream outreach to improve national administrations' appreciation of the merits of climate integration and climate related policies. • Further support to developing country participation in the international negotiations. • Dissemination and research in view of improving developing country access to the latest scientific data <p>This objective complements the actions described under the Global Environmental Affairs (budget line 07.02).</p>	
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	EUR (million)
<p>Support to External Environment Policy should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of the Strategic Cooperation Agreement with UNEP (signed in 2011) and the MEAs for which UNEP provides the secretariat (e.g. Biodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, Trade in endangered species Conventions) • Follow-up to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development ("Rio+20") • Help for implementation of relevant CBD COP 11 Decisions through partners other than UNEP • Capacity building under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification <p>Assistance to allow effective input by developing countries partners in various international negotiations</p>	11.7
<p>Support to External Climate Change Policy should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change convention and dialogue with 3rd country partners • Support to the follow up and implementation of the Durban platform for enhanced action (UNFCCC) • Promotion of enhanced monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) practices in developing countries • Provisions for the interim secretariat of the Green Climate Fund to secure its operationalization • Support to TEAP chairs work in the context of the Montreal protocol (400K through the ENV UNEP SCA; covers 2012-13) • Effective input from developing countries to the international climate negotiation process • Dissemination of relevant climate science (IPCC), and research on developing country benefits from the new climate regime • Support to work Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) in developing countries 	9.4
<p>Activities promoting environmental integration in partner countries and addressing poverty environment linkages , among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change and water in Latin America and Caribbean - Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger) 	15
Total budget line 21 04 01	36.1

ACTIVITY 21 05: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Geographic projects and programmes in health, education and culture are provided with quality support (remote and through missions) and strategies and tools in these domains are developed. The **“Investing in People” (IIP)** thematic programme supplements action at country and regional level with the main objective of contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The programme aims to promote policy dialogue, knowledge generation, capacity building and innovation. It also provides funding through global initiatives for direct action in countries with critical MDG indicators. In the context of global initiatives, thematic funding also underpins the role of the EU in shaping these initiatives, including promotion of the aid effectiveness agenda, use of these platforms for exchange of experience and innovation and stimulating effective leverage of resources mobilised at global level for additional support of bi-lateral programmes.

After the mid-term review of Investing in People, programming in 2011 – 2013 follows the original strategy 2007 - 2013, focused on the four main pillars of thematic action: (1) good health for all, (2) education, knowledge and skills, (3) gender equality and (4) other aspects of human and social development (employment and social cohesion, children and youth, science and technology and culture). However in order to increase the visibility of action and allow for more substantial financing of demand, the programme moved away from supporting actions in all areas every year to supporting them in a sequence. In 2013, the programme will cover the themes (1) good health for all; (2) education knowledge and skills and (4) employment, decent work, social protection, social inclusion and, social cohesion; and culture.

Actions supported under the Investing in people programme are complemented by thematic support to relevant regional and/or global actions in education (higher education in particular), health and culture funded under the regional envelopes (and certain country envelopes) under the DCI, ENPI and 10th EDF.

In addition to the thematic programme "Investing in People", this activity covers policy formulation, dissemination and dialogue in human and social development areas:

- Intensive information dissemination and follow-up to the major policy initiatives adopted in 2010-2012 – notably on the Communication on social protection in EU Development Cooperation adopted in 2012, on global health, more and better education, gender equality and child labour.
- New policy initiatives under preparation for possible adoption in 2013-2014 on health..
- Regular dialogue and contacts with the EU Members States and counterparts in the African Union Commission in the context of implementing the EU-Africa Strategy's MDG³⁷, MME³⁸ and Governance³⁹ Partnerships
- Representing the Commission on the Boards and in the technical committees of dedicated global initiatives (GFATM, International Health Partnership, GAVI, Global Partnership for Education, International Task Force on Teachers for EFA, Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board, European Training Foundation (ETF) Governing Board, Interagency Working Group on TVET)) and presenting EU views in relevant UN bodies and programmes (WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, ILO).
- Significant inputs to the preparations of the programming cycle 2014 – 2020.

³⁷ Millennium Development Goals

³⁸ Migration, Mobility and Employment

³⁹ Democratic Governance and Human Rights (includes culture)

Specific Objective 1: Good health for all: strengthening health systems to provide services for those in need		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of people benefiting from access to prevention treatment and care in the area of HIV/AIDS and malaria.	6.65 million people were receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) for AIDS end of 2010 ⁴⁰ . 230 million long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) distributed in 2011 ⁴¹ .	Universal access to AIDS treatment by 2015 (21.9 million); universal coverage for LLIN (264 million LLIN distributed annually).
Percentage of births attended by skilled attendants	69 % in 2011 ⁴²	100 % in 2015
Population / Health worker ratio	73 of countries have fewer than 2.5 health workers per 1000 population (in 2011 ⁴³).	At least 2.5 health workers per 1000 population in all countries by 2015
Main policy outputs 2013:		
<p>The thematic actions in 2013 should build on the experience accumulated in 2007-2011, build on the policy for EU's Role in Global Health adopted in 2010 and continue to provide support to initiatives that have proved successful, while exploring new ways to complement EU country actions. Thus, the thematic programme should continue to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GFATM). In addition, in line with the objectives of the Cairo Agenda on reproductive health, thematic action will continue to support civil society organisation and other non-state actors in providing advocacy and family planning services. Moreover, the programme will continue to support actions to increase the capacity of health systems to respond to basic health needs of population, with specific focus on capacity building of public health institutions.</p>		
Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Budget line (2013)	EUR million
Programmes strengthening health systems, improving health services and supporting capacity of partner countries to confront health challenges.	21 05 01 01	38.552
Confronting main communicable (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) through the support of access to prevention, care, treatment, and support	21 05 02	50
Programmes promoting implementation of the Cairo agenda on sexual reproductive health and rights including provision of Commodities and supporting civil society organisations in the countries with the worst indicators.	21 05 01 01	20
Total		108.552

⁴⁰ Source: MDG Report 2012. Latest available data.

⁴¹ Latest data from *The Global Fund Handbook*. This source is used as the EU is one of the major donor to the Global Fund.

⁴² WHO statistics 2012

⁴³ WHO Global Atlas, 2011 update. However, of those WHO considers and continues to monitor 57 only are in HRH crisis.

Specific Objective 2
Equal opportunities for education, knowledge and skills: enabling all children, boys and girls alike, to complete a full course of quality basic education and stimulate employability in developing countries through the development of better skills

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Gender disaggregated net enrolment rates in primary education	Total: 90.7% in 2010 ⁴⁴ Girls: 89.8 % Boys: 91.5 %	100% by 2015
Percentage of children to complete a full course of primary schooling	90.3% ⁴⁵ in 2010 ⁴⁶ Girls: 89.48 % Boys: 91.2 %	100% in 2015

Main policy outputs 2013:
 In line with the mid-term review, the programme will focus in 2013 on priorities outlined in the Commission staff working document "More and Better Education in Developing Countries" of 2010 and the "Agenda for Change" of 2011. The focus of the programme will be therefore on supporting access to basic education, quality of education and balanced development of the sector. The programme will continue to support global initiatives and regional platforms which complement country actions.
 Thematic action in the area of technical vocational education and skills training (TVET) will 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 will address the training gaps and needs of people working in the informal economy. Future actions will support empowerment for better livelihoods for vulnerable people and informal workers. Funds allocated for these actions will be merged with part of Specific Objective 4, supporting empowerment through (i) skills development and (ii) improved access to social services.
 The actions will build on the conclusions of the internal evaluation of the 2009/2010 calls for proposals on TVET, employment and social cohesion targeting the informal economy and vulnerable groups. This assessment exercise has drawn useful recommendations on how future actions should be designed to take better into account the needs and challenges of the workers in the informal economy and vulnerable groups

Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line (2013)	EUR million
Contribution to relevant global initiatives and support of policy and technical platforms for policy dialogue, transfer of experience, best practices and innovation for delivery of free and universally available quality basic education	21 05 01 02	13.493
Actions supporting empowerment for better livelihoods for vulnerable people and informal workers	21 05 01 02	27.2
Total		40.693

Specific Objective 3
Gender equality: promoting the [rights of women] and strengthening their economic and social empowerment

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Level of political representation of women (proportion of seats held by women in parliaments)	By end-January 2012, women accounted for 19.7% of parliamentarians worldwide (11.3% in 1995) but the rate of representations remains low overall, and progress is spread unevenly:	Further increase in political representation of women by 2015 and positive trend throughout the period.

⁴⁴ Source: The Millennium development Goals Report 2012, UN
⁴⁵ Survival rate= last grade of primary school as a proxy indicator.
⁴⁶ Source: The Millennium development Goals Report 2012, UN

and other government bodies)	11% in Northern Africa, 20% in sub-Saharan Africa; 11% in Western Asia; 19.5% in Eastern Asia; 23% in Latin America and Caribbean. There were some encouraging developments in Northern Africa following the Arab Spring ⁴⁷ . The situation in executive branches is a little more encouraging: 17 countries only have women Head of Government, Head of State or both (doubled since 2005). Women ministers worldwide cover only the 16,7% (from 14.2% in 2005) of posts.	
Gender parity in primary and secondary education	Gender parity in primary education achieved in 61% of countries (out of a total of 176 countries with data); gender parity in secondary education achieved in 38 % of countries (2010 ⁴⁸)	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education in all countries by 2015
Main policy outputs 2013:		
In line with the mid-term review of the programme, the total amount available for thematic action on gender equality for the period 2011-2013 was programmed in 2011. The objective will not be covered in 2013.		
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line (2012)	EUR million
Programs supporting the initiatives with a focus on protection and promotion of women's rights, strengthening economic and social empowerment of women and development/testing of innovative approaches to mainstreaming of gender equality in national policies, planning and budgeting.	21 05 01 04	p.m.

Specific Objective 4		
Promoting employment decent work, social protection, social inclusion and social cohesion; children's rights and access to culture		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
(i) Employment / population ratio (ii) Proportion of employed people	2011 (preliminary data) : Developing regions (i) 61.6 / (ii) 18.2 Northern Africa (i) 42.4 / (ii) 0.8 Sub-Saharan Africa (i) 63.7 / (ii) 37.7	Positive trend towards full, productive and decent employment by 2015. (Trend of employment / population ratio is positive over the

⁴⁷ Tunisia adopted a law securing parity on candidate lists, Morocco introduced quotas for women parliamentarians increasing the proportion of women MPs last year to 6%

⁴⁸ Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2012: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002180/218003e.pdf>

⁴⁹ \$1.25 a day is a benchmark defined in MDG 1

<p>living on less than \$1.25⁴⁹ a day (% of total employment) NB: The target for SO4 cannot be measured by using a unique indicator but it is a result of a combination of the two proposed indicators, also in line with the MDG framework.</p>	<p>Latin America and the Caribbean (i) 61.5 / (ii) 3.3 Eastern Asia (i) 70.5 / (ii) 7.9 Southern Asia (i) 54.0 / (ii) 34.7 South Eastern Asia (i) 66.8 / (ii) 10.9 Western Asia (i) 44.8 / (ii) 1.5 Oceania (i) 68.6 / (ii) 26.4 Caucasus and Central Asia (i) 58.3 / (ii) 5.5⁵⁰</p>	<p>period. Proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 a day (% of total employment) is decreasing over the period.)</p>
<p>Percentage of children engaged in hazardous work (Hazardous work is used as a proxy for the worst forms of child labour).</p>	<p>15.1% of all sub-Saharan African children are engaged in some form of hazardous work; 5.6% in Asia-Pacific and 6.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean (2008)⁵¹</p>	<p>Elimination of worst forms of child labour, as defined by article 3 of ILO Convention No.182 by 2016. Positive trend over the period.</p>
<p>Size of cultural economic activity in Africa and developing countries in other regions</p>	<p>Contribution of developing economies to world exports of creative goods⁵² in 2010: 48% out of which :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia 45.4% (China 32.5%); • Latin America and Caribbean: 2% • Africa: 0.6% 	<p>Increase the contribution of the cultural economic activity to economic growth and social development</p>

⁵⁰ MDG Report, Statistical Annex 2012: Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators, 2012

⁵¹ ILO, *Accelerating action against child labour*, 2010 p. 10

⁵² UNCTAD.org. There is no world data available on the size of cultural economic activity in developing countries or its contribution to economic growth and social development through culture. Besides, statistical records of some developing countries still suffer considerable gaps due partially to cultural production taking place in the informal sector. The *UNCTADSTAT* database provides statistics on exports of creative goods since 2002, which although not the main drivers for the target set, can help profile world trends in the sector. The most recent data concern 2010. According to UNCTAD “cultural goods and services” can be seen as a subset of a wider category that can be called “creative goods and services”, whose production requires some reasonably significant level of creativity. Thus the “creative” category extends beyond cultural goods and services as defined above to include products such as fashion and software. These latter can be seen as essentially commercial products, but their production does involve some level of creativity. This distinction provides a basis for differentiating between cultural and creative industries. See: <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

Main policy outputs 2013:

In line with the mid-term review of the thematic strategy for human and social development Investing in People, 95% of the foreseen resources available for the thematic action on employment, decent work and social cohesion in 2011-2013 (EUR 42.3 million) will be programmed in 2013 and will build as much as possible on the experience and results of the 2007-2010 programme.

In line with the recent communications "An Agenda for Change" and "Social Protection in EU Development Cooperation", the programme will focus on activities seeking the empowerment for better livelihoods for vulnerable people and informal workers –including empowerment through skills development and through improved access to social services. Another key activity will seek to address the feasibility of establishing inclusive and sustainable social protection systems in low and middle income settings.

Furthermore, the programme in 2013 will also include actions in the areas of Trade, Employment and Globalisation, impact assessment on employment and Youth Inclusion

In the area of culture, the programme will continue to support capacity-building of cultural actors for the development of a dynamic cultural sector in partner countries, contributing to job creation and economic growth. In addition, the role of culture in promoting social inclusion and intercultural dialogue, as well as democratisation, conflict resolution and reconciliation, will be further enhanced.

Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line (2013)	EUR million
Programs promoting employment, decent work, social protection, social inclusion and , social cohesion.	21 05 01 03	38.3
Programs promoting protection of children rights including elimination of child labour and other forms of exploitation.	21 05 01 03	-
Programs stimulating access to local culture, protection and promotion of cultural diversity.	21 05 01 03	2
Total		40.3

ACTIVITY 19 02: COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES IN THE AREA OF MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

The “**Migration and Asylum**” thematic programme has its legal basis in Articles 13 and 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1905-2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI).

EU migration policy is built on the broad notion of a better management of migration flows for the benefit of countries of origin, transit and destination as well as of the migrants themselves, especially those who seek to migrate through legitimate means (in particular but not exclusively) to the EU. EU external policy on migration is geared towards encouraging legal migration (including labour migration), curbing irregular migration and improving synergies between the migration and development policy agendas. Particular attention is also paid to asylum matters, including refugee protection in origin and transit regions.

As a consequence of these developments, the Commission has undertaken to incorporate systematically migration and asylum issues in its political dialogues with third countries, to propose comprehensive and constructive approaches on migration and to mainstream these questions in its development cooperation strategies. This has resulted in the development of the EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), which formulates a coherent, balanced and integrated approach to migration, addressing a vast array of migration issues and bringing together the various relevant policy areas including external relations, development, employment, justice, freedom and security. Moreover the Agenda for Change (AfC) calls for specific EU's support to targeted efforts to fully exploit the interrelationship between migration, mobility and employment. The approach taken shows tangible and active solidarity, which is dependent upon EU member states sharing responsibility among themselves and with third countries of origin and transit.

In seeking to implement the AfC and the GAMM and obtain added value from EU interventions, the Thematic Programme on cooperation with third countries in the areas of Migration and Asylum has been established to support third countries in their efforts to ensure better management of migratory flows in all of their dimensions in close cooperation with key eligible stakeholders, particularly international organisations, EU Member States, local and international NGOs.

Specific Objective 1		
Ensure that migration contributes positively to development in the countries of origin		
Indicator⁵³	Latest known result	Target (result)
Cost of remittance transfers	According to the study on the state of play of EU commitments on remittances, commissioned by EuropeAid, the EU has some distance to go to meet the commitment of reducing prices to 5% by 2014. Currently, the average price for sending remittances from the EU is estimated at 11.1% of the sent amount, higher than the global average of 9.1%. The thematic programme for migration and asylum can only partially contribute to the reductions of costs, for example promoting technology driven services	Contribute to the 5 percentage point reduction of the global average cost of transferring remittances by 2014 with a specific focus on the most expensive corridors.

⁵³ Indicator "Geographical coverage of migration profiles", was deleted to meet CoA recommendations on the reduction of the number of indicators

	and competition among operators.	
Level of involvement of diaspora organisations in development related projects	<p>-27 diaspora organisations have been supported through the Joint Initiative on Migration and Development (JMDI) to implement development related projects.</p> <p>14 diaspora or migrants' organisations in EU MS involved in the frame of 4 development projects.</p> <p>- A project launched in 2011 aims specifically to promote the contribution of the diaspora to act as a development actor for Africa through the establishment of a European-wide African diaspora platform by end 2013.</p>	At least 50 diaspora organisations will be involved in the implementation of development projects by 2013.
Number of third countries supported in the design and implementation of a migration strategy and/or in mainstreaming migration into development strategies	<p>- 1 mainstreaming exercise was supported in Morocco and Ghana in the frame of the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI).</p> <p>- Cape Verde has adopted a comprehensive immigration strategy and the development of an Action Plan is ongoing with the support of the "MIEUX" facility.</p> <p>- Senegal is developing a border management strategy to be finalised by the end of 2012 with the support of the "MIEUX" facility,</p> <p>- Mali was in the process of preparing a strategy but this exercise was interrupted due to the instable political situation in the country.</p> <p>There is a positive trend towards the attainment of the set target.</p>	10 countries with high impact of migration on their development will design their migration policy and/or mainstream migration into development strategies by 2014
<p>Specific Objective 2 Promote well-managed legal labour migration, in particular by providing information about legal migration and conditions of entry and residence in the territory of the EU Member States</p>		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of Information and Referral centres set up	<p>- 5 information centres for migration established in Armenia.</p> <p>- 1 information centre established in Cape Verde in end 2011.</p> <p>- 1 legal clinic providing legal assistance established in Thailand.</p>	– One information centre in Cape Verde and 5 information centres in Armenia.

<p>Number of information actions carried out</p>	<p>- Activities for increased awareness of rights issues among Indian migrants planned to be completed by end 2013. Preparatory work already launched includes: publication of 'Pre-departure information manual for intending emigrants to Oman'; through workshops on case management, focus group discussions, rallies and other campaigns migrant workers and their families, including migrants in detention, have received information about rights and are better informed.</p> <p>- In Moldova it was concluded in December 2011 that there is no need to establish a new consultative forum but to use existing structures to promote migrants rights; 3 national organizations have been proposed for this purpose, the tripartite Committee on Population and Development is the most suitable; possibilities and needs for further collaboration with the national partners are being verified. In Ukraine, the tripartite Migration Council to be set up was already established by the government on January 20, 2010; there is no need as a result to set up a separate council but rather to enhance the capacity of this existing forum (this tripartite consultative body was inactive in 2011 due to the definition of its composition); support has already been provided in the drafting of the Law on External Labour Migration.</p> <p>In addition to the set target:</p> <p>- 2 information actions carried out targeting 285 migrants in Armenia through offices and 434 through hotlines.</p> <p>- 1 information action carried out targeting 1000 migrants in Armenia.</p> <p>- 1 information action carried out targeting 3,739 Cape Verdean migrants (latest know result from December 2011).</p>	<p>-1 media campaign, 3 awareness raising campaigns carried out on safe legal migration in India by 2013</p> <p>-creation of 1 tripartite consultative body as a permanent forum that promote the rights and welfare of migrant workers from Moldova and Ukraine; meetings twice a year to discuss on migrant rights and establish a permanent network for information sharing</p>
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<p>Number of agreements on skills transfer and circular migration schemes</p>	<p>Mobility Partnership with Georgia supported in 2011 Mobility Partnership with Armenia supported in 2011 - Mobility partnership with Armenia launched in October 2011; under this framework a project will start at the end of 2012 including, amongst others, circular migration schemes for highly skilled Armenian professionals in order to maximise the transfer of skills and competences.</p> <p>- Negotiations ongoing with Morocco and Tunisia for the conclusion of new Mobility partnerships in 2013. Ghana to be possibly considered for the conclusion of a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility.</p> <p>- Cooperative agreements and arrangements to be established in the Philippines, India and Vietnam with selected EU countries on circular migration of skilled health professionals by end 2013.</p> <p>- Pilot circular migration scheme for seasonal workers from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania and Egypt to be established by end 2013.</p>	<p>Brain gain promoted in countries of origin through skills transfer and circular migration schemes Conclusion of new Mobility partnerships with third countries (ongoing negotiations with Armenia and Ghana)</p>
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Specific Objective 3
Curb irregular immigration and facilitate the readmission of illegal immigrants, including fighting the smuggling and trafficking of human beings and improving capacities in the areas of border, visa and passport management

Indicator ⁵⁴	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Number of capacity building actions on border management/ surveillance implemented under EU development funding in West Africa.</p>	<p>4 training courses on border surveillance and 4 training courses on irregular migration provided in total to Mauritania, Senegal, Mali and Niger⁵⁵</p> <p>In addition to the set target: - 1 pilot training conducted in Nigeria for 35 law enforcement officers or inter-agency cooperation in the fight against trafficking (as of</p>	<p>In the frame of the WEST SAHEL project a total of 16 capacity building actions and an awareness-raising campaign are planned to take place in the period between end 2010 to mid-2013 in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali and Niger.</p>

⁵⁴ Indicator "Number of irregular immigrants identified and readmitted in third countries in the context of EU development funded initiatives in the European neighbourhood" was removed to meet the recommendations of the Court of Auditors on the reduction of the number of indicators.

⁵⁵ latest known result December 2011

	<p>October 2011)</p> <p>-initial plans made for follow-up awareness raising activities : a call for proposals for Nigerian based organizations to raise awareness on human trafficking was launched and 3 projects were selected (as of September 2011)</p> <p>-Under MIEUX facility, 1 document security training and 1 study visit to document security centres in France and Belgium was carried out for border officials of Mali, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mauritania and Senegal (as of May 2012)</p>	
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Specific Objective 4
Promote asylum and international protection, including through regional protection programmes, and protection of migrants and refugees against exploitation and exclusion

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Number of capacity building actions carried out under this objective in the frame of EU development funded initiatives</p>	<p>-Under the Regional Protection Programme (RPP) in the Horn of Africa : 2 trainings on international protection and refugee law for Kenyan border and police officers, and 3 trainings on human rights monitoring and reporting for Kenyan refugee paralegals and protection monitors; 4 trainings on refugee protection for Djibouti police officers and coastal guards. (latest known result December 2011)</p> <p>-25 capacity building actions for government authorities and civil society actors in Belarus and Ukraine (latest known result December 2011)</p> <p>- In Yemen: 45 trainings for government officials, coast guards, implementing partners and UNHCR staff on protection, international refugee law and search and rescue issues. (latest known result January 2012)</p>	<p>- During 2010 and 2011 an average of 50 capacity building actions were carried out per year. In 2012 there was a slight increase and 80 capacity building actions were carried out. In 2013 we foresee to maintain an average of 60 capacity building actions. From 2010 and until the end of 2013 25 stakeholders (local partners' organisations and third country governments) will be involved in capacity building actions namely in the framework of the RPP in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, and RPP in Eastern Europe – Phase II</p>

Main policy outputs 2013:

1. Continue to implement the Global Approach to migration to the Eastern and Southern migratory routes, including the development of third countries border surveillance capacities in the framework of their cooperation with the EU on the prevention of irregular migration directed towards the Southern and South-Eastern maritime borders of the EU.
2. Foster links between migration and development, more particularly in countries highly dependent on migrant remittances such as Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, as well as several Central Asian Countries
3. Intensify the structured dialogue with the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and African Partners.
4. Furthering the migratory dialogue in the ASEM (Asian Europe Meeting) bi-regional framework, as well as the bilateral dialogue with China and India on migration issues.

5. Provide support and resources to the following important issues within the five main objectives of the programme: protection of migrants' human rights, fight against trafficking in human beings, protection of unaccompanied minors, labour migration, and migration and climate change.
6. Promote worldwide the signature, ratification, implementation and enforcement of the Protocol against human trafficking of the UN convention against Transnational Organised Crime, as well as facilitate data collection and research of the different components of the phenomenon
7. Follow-up and implementation of the Rabat Process, and strengthening the Prague Process and the Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)
8. Follow-up to the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME) and the preparation of the foreseen debates at the EU-UA summit in Tripoli, while ensuring and enhancing cooperation on migration issues in Eastern Africa
9. Support the implementation of Visa Facilitation and Readmission Agreements with Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia.
10. Provide support to existing RPPs, including following up on the RPP in Eastern Europe and Africa, and expand the RPP concept to other countries and regions.
11. Provide support to the new Mobility Partnerships with Morocco and Tunisia.
12. Support the further development of Migration Profiles and of the migration management capacity of strategic international partners whose migration policy is especially relevant from an EU perspective.
13. The adoption of the Staff Working Paper on migration and climate change is expected in 2013.
14. Adoption of a Communication on Migration and Development in the context of the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line (2013)	EUR (million)
Projects in the Reserve List of the Call for Proposals 2011-2012 - Geographical allocation for all regions	19.0201100	24
SUB-TOTAL:		24
Targeted projects (e.g. Support to the Mobility Partnerships, Short-Term Technical Expertise, Fostering the Link between migration and Development, Promotion of the EU dialogues on migration, Support to the implementation of the Regional Protection Programme,) reflecting Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4	19.0201100	30.2
Support measures		0.8
Special measures		3.
Total		58

ACTIVITY 19 04: EUROPEAN INSTRUMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (EIDHR)

The EU is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights. According to the Treaty mandate, the objective of consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international Law is a key objective of the EU's External Action, and a pivotal feature of all forms of cooperation with third countries. These issues are mainstreamed in all EU external policies and figure systematically in political dialogue with third countries. Adherence to democratic principles, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are included as essential elements in most cooperation and association agreements of the EU with third countries. Democracy and human rights are universal values, inextricably linked and to be pursued in their own right.

The EU provides assistance for the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights worldwide through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), which is complementary to its other external assistance instruments and channelled mainly through civil society organisations.

The EIDHR is an autonomous financial instrument of the EU that can act on a worldwide scale and in a wide range of third countries, often in politically sensitive situations and countries where fundamental rights are seriously at risk. Most Member States do not have the same possibilities or would find the cost-benefit analysis of intervention discouraging. Furthermore, the EIDHR allows for assistance independent from the consent of third country governments and other public authorities.

The EU has developed a set of human rights guidelines on thematic human rights issues. Action in pursuit of these guidelines is supported through the EIDHR at global level. For example, the EU is the major donor worldwide for actions against the death penalty, against torture or in support of human rights defenders. No single Member State has such a wide-reaching action all over the globe in the human rights areas covered by the guidelines. With regard to Human Rights Defenders, EU and Member States protection measures complement each other in terms of the specific competencies.

Specific objective 1: Promote democracy and human rights through support to civil society and to victims of human rights abuses		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target
Increased number of civil society organisations whose capacity to resist and fight human rights abuses and to contribute to democratic reform is reinforced in countries or regions where there is a serious lack of fundamental freedoms.	2008: 21 additional projects supporting more than 40 organisations 2009: 25 additional projects supporting more than 43 organisations 2010: 26 additional projects supporting more than 71 organisations 2011: 13 additional projects selected supporting more than 30 organisations 2012: 16 additional projects expected supporting more than 35 organisations.	By 2014, the instrument will have supported at least 300 additional civil society organizations in countries/regions where there is a serious lack of fundamental freedoms

Increased number of human rights defenders in extreme situations whose security and safety has been ensured through protection mechanisms put in place by specialised organisations financed by EIDHR under the Human Rights Defenders guidelines.	2009: more than 240 individual situations tackled 2010: more than 250 individual situations tackled. 2011: more than 250 individual situations tackled 2012: 207 (ongoing)	By 2013, more than 1000 human rights defenders will have benefitted from protection in the form of grants, emergency relocation, reimbursement of legal/medical fees, IT and security equipment, etc.
Number of beneficiary countries where there is both a strong need for more effective action on the part of civil society organisations and sufficient freedom and/or room for manoeuvre for human rights and democracy advocacy, so as to allow the CBSS – "Country-Based Support Schemes" – to support local civil society.	2007: 47 countries 2008: 72 countries 2009: 77 countries 2010: 91 countries 2011: 81 countries 2012: 80 countries	By 2013 at least 100 countries will have benefitted from the country-based support schemes targeting countries where there is sufficient room for human rights and democracy advocacy. Due to an increase of funds under the budget for the period, it became possible to expand the scheme, when a conducive environment allowed the CBSS to be implemented.

Main policy outputs 2013:

1. Human rights dialogues prepared and conducted with some 40 countries and entities (including corresponding experts and civil society seminars) in support of thematic, region or country specific deliberations in the Council and EP.
2. Policy papers on democracy and human rights (as the revision of the Guidelines and Child Rights).
3. Actions to strengthen the role of civil society in promoting human rights, political pluralism and democratic political participation and representation mainly through "Country-Based Support schemes" (within EIDHR).
4. Supporting actions on human in areas covered by EU guidelines on human rights, such as regarding human rights defenders, death penalty, torture, children and armed conflict, violence against children and violence against women.
5. Contribution on the development of a holistic approach of democracy support in the context of the implementation of the Council Conclusions on Democracy Support Agenda for Action, based on country pilot projects experiences

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line (2013)	EUR million
Actions to strengthen the role of civil society in promoting human rights, political pluralism and democratic political participation and representation, mainly through "Country-Based Support Schemes".	19 04 01	72
Actions on human rights and democracy issues in areas covered by EU guidelines on human rights dialogues, on human rights defenders, on the death penalty, on torture, on the rights of the child, on children and armed conflict, and on violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them	19 04 01	43.3
Total budget line 19 04 01		115.3

Specific objective 2: Promote democracy and human rights through multilateralism and existing international frameworks

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target
Number of new ratifications of international and human rights instruments	2007: 63 2008: 100 2009: 87 2010: 100	By 2013, there will be a yearly increase in ratifications of international and human rights treaties

	2011: 119 2012: 48 (ongoing)	
Number of interns and visiting professionals hosted by the ICC, being able to directly transfer experience gained to national judicial systems	2009:150 2010:107 2011: 120 2012: 80 (ongoing)	By 2013, the EIDHR will have supported around 750 interns and visiting professionals hosted by the ICC
Main policy outputs for 2013		
1. Input to EU action in Human Rights Council and UNGA, Council of Europe and OSCE. 2. Support to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights 3. Input to EP deliberations on democracy and human rights. 4. Reinforced international and regional frameworks for the protection of human rights, the rule of law and the promotion of democracy		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line	EUR (million)
Number of projects for reinforced international & regional frameworks for the protection of human rights, the rule of law and the promotion of democracy, including support to the OHCHR and the European Inter-University Centre for Human rights and democratisation (EIUC) included in the EIDHR Regulation.	19 04 01	11.9

ACTIVITY 19.06: CRISIS RESPONSE AND GLOBAL THREATS TO SECURITY

This activity covers a range of actions implemented through different instruments to prevent violent conflict and to address global threats to security. The scale and global effects of the problems to be addressed require a concerted multilateral response that Member States acting alone cannot achieve. The two main financial instruments are the Instrument for Stability (IfS) and the Nuclear Safety Instrument.

Under the Instrument for Stability, the pooling of EU resources allows a more efficient intervention in crisis situations, economies of scale, and the development of a wide range of crisis management tools and know-how. The instrument aims to address security and political challenges, to respond immediately to crisis situations in third countries world-wide, and to address global and regional trans-border challenges with a security or stability dimension.

It combines short-term and long-term programmes. The short term crisis response part is designed to assist in restoring conditions for development in crisis situations. The instrument is non-programmable, allowing a rapid mobilization of resources to respond to a given situation. It can complement CFSP and/or humanitarian actions. The long-term component aims at improving the international capacity for crisis response. The ultimate objective is to increase partner countries capacities to deal with their challenges by equipping them with policies and know-how through transfer of the EU best practices in the area. Specifically, the programmable component of the IfS includes three focal areas: Security and safety threats in a trans-regional context (Article 4.1); Risk mitigation linked to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials (Article 4.2); and Pre- and post-crisis capacity building (Article 4.3). As concerns Security and safety threats in a trans-regional context, three focal areas are covered: Countering Terrorism, Fighting Organised Crime and Protecting Critical Infrastructures. The focal areas for CBRN Risk Mitigation are the establishment of Centres of Excellence worldwide, including project management by DEVCO, Scientists engagement, Border Management, Export Control and Bio Safety/Bio Security. The priorities under Article 4.1 and Article 4.2 are managed by DG DEVCO. There is close cooperation with EU Member States and various implementing agencies such as IAEA and UNICRI.

As regards Nuclear Safety, the European Union has a long-standing culture and know-how that has developed in Europe and other part of the world where nuclear power is being used. This was already the case in 1992 when was launched the Community programme to assist CIS and CEEC countries in improving their Nuclear Power Plants. This objective was reaffirmed as a fundamental and priority objective for Community cooperation in the nuclear field, as addressed in the communication COM2008 (312) dated 22 May 2008 of the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament related to the international challenge of nuclear safety and security. Any country that is aiming to use nuclear power for civil purposes has to strictly respect internationally recognised safety and security requirements. For this it will face the challenge of developing capabilities (both in human and financial resources and infrastructure) and of establishing the legislative framework and institutions necessary to respect the international obligations.

Building on that extensive experience, the EU provides a considerable contribution in dealing with nuclear power through the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation whose geographical scope has been intended to third countries worldwide (no longer limited to former CIS). The Commission's activities are also being shifted from technical assistance to cooperation. It focuses exclusively on activities designed to improve nuclear safety and security, including studies, development of legislation, institution building, waste management, decommissioning and, in some exceptional cases for existing nuclear power plants, in supplying equipment. Particular attention is given to training with the objective of mitigating the lack of fully trained human resources in the countries concerned. In this context, the added value of the EU action lies in making available to third countries, having nuclear electricity production or willing to rely on nuclear energy, the benefit of the EU experience built on the highest standards for nuclear safety in close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Finally, the European Community contributes to the international action for remediating the legacy of the Soviet era in North-West Russia, the consequences of the Chernobyl accident and in Central Asia. Following the accident at the Fukushima-Daichii nuclear power plant in Japan, the instrument for nuclear safety cooperation will support the organisation of the comprehensive risk and safety assessments of nuclear installations ("stress tests") in partner countries outside the EU. This work will continue partly in cooperation with the IAEA.

Specific objective 1: Reduce the risk of proliferation by counteracting illicit spread of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) technologies, materials and agents		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Support for retraining and alternative employment of former weapon scientists and engineers		
<p>Number of former weapon scientists trained in civilian activities (Capacity building for decommissioning, dismantling, and the decontamination of Iraq nuclear facilities and sites and for developing radioactive waste management)</p> <p>Number of former weapon scientists talents redirected to peaceful activities (ISTC and STCU in Moscow and Kiev)</p>	<p>Action for Iraq has started in December 2010. The project is expected to end in August 2013 therefore no results are available yet. The current work plan is to re-orient the experts toward decommissioning activities.</p> <p>Three retraining session for 50 experts each are foreseen.</p> <p>In 2012 the EU funded projects under the ISTC mechanism due to uncertainty about the future of the organisation. Funding of redirection activities continued under the STCU mechanism in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova and Azerbaijan. 306 former weapon scientists were involved in projects funded in 2012.</p>	<p><i>Redirecting former weapon scientists to peaceful activities</i></p> <p>80 to 100 former weapons Iraqi scientists trained</p> <p>To close properly the ISTC activities in Moscow ,to offer the other member (Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, and three Central Asian countries) countries' scientists new opportunities for funding projects under the STCU.</p>
Fighting illicit trafficking of CBRN materials and deceptive financial practices		
<p>Number of detectors at borders and/or other points and corresponding training to the front line officers</p>	<p>The implementation process in Central Asia, South East Asia and North Africa is on-going.</p> <p>Contract signed with IAEA for the renovation of their laboratories in Germany (ECAS-SAL 5 m – first phase)</p> <p>In addition CRN detection equipment and related training was provided to Ukraine to secure the UEFA Football championship. 135 separate devices were provided to the Ukrainian Border Guards</p>	<p><i>Strengthening the capacity of the civilian authorities involved in the development and enforcement of the effective control of CBRN trafficking and counteracting nuclear and radiation terrorism threat</i></p> <p>The countries involved are equipped and identified officers trained according to priorities in the field of CBRN risk mitigation and WMD non-proliferation, as mentioned in UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).</p>
Assistance and cooperation in export control of dual-use goods		

<p>Number of local staff trained on legal and licensing aspects (from customs, authorities, industry)</p> <p>Number of reviews of existing laws or adoption of new laws</p> <p>Number of new memberships to EU export control regime and UN 1540 and other regimes (Australia Group, Wassendar, etc.)</p>	<p>The EU has continued to mainstream non-proliferation of WMD into its contractual relationship with third states, in accordance with its WMD Strategy. Successful negotiations have so far been concluded with more than 90 States around the world. A close comprehensive cooperation with the US EXBS Export Control system (60 countries covered) is envisaged and an annually "International EU-US conference on export control" has been established as a forum for partnership and discussion. Furthermore an EU US working group on export control has been established to coordinate both outreach programmes.</p>	<p><i>Enhancing the effectiveness of export control systems of dual use items in partner countries</i></p> <p>Start-up activities in newly added countries: Georgia, Malaysia, Moldova, Thailand, Tunisia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Continue activities in twenty countries part of the EU Export Control outreach process.</p>
<p>Strengthening capabilities against biological threats</p>		
<p>Number of scientists trained; number of facilities upgraded to the international standard level; number of workshops and conferences organized to improve bio-safety and bio-security</p>	<p>A training program for 226 scientists from 5 Central Asia countries is ongoing, completion foreseen for 2013; security improvement of a facility in Simferopol (Crimea) is being implemented; human health program (17 non EU countries) ongoing in close cooperation with DG SANCO and ECDC. Training facility in the KSCQZD has been upgraded to international standards (Kazakhstan). Delivery of the mobile laboratories for Africa is ongoing. Preparation of the training programme foreseen in 2013. Deployment and completion of training foreseen in 2014. An action for South Caucasus and Central Asia has started in February 2012 (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia – 5 m)</p>	<p><i>Strengthening capabilities in bio-safety and bio-security</i></p> <p>Completion of the programme in Central Asia. Continuing implementation project in Crimea. Continuing project implementation in Africa and South Caucasus / Central Asia.</p>
<p>Regional centres of excellence</p>		
<p>Number of partner countries benefitting from the assistance of the EC acting in multilateral framework</p>	<p>Geographical coverage of the IfS CBRN programme extended beyond the Former Soviet Union (FSU), contacts established with countries of Mediterranean</p>	<p>Maintain established 3 Regional Secretariats and final establishment of 5 other Regional Secretariats by the end of 2013. Monitor implementation of 9 projects</p>

	<p>basin, Middle East, SE Asia, Central Asia South Caucasus and Africa. The total number of countries newly involved in addition to FSU is about 60. Actions (19) to be implemented in 2012 in 5 regions. Additional 9 actions will be contracted by the end of 2012</p>	<p>to be signed in 2012 including financial management by DEVCO. Monitor implementation of 19 projects signed by UNICRI on behalf of the UE with respective consortia. Develop and contract new projects (20-30) in 2013. Organise and attend numerous round table meetings in the various regions worldwide. Assist in the development of the methodology under the Centres of Excellence (CoE) initiative. Organise numerous meetings, seminars, workshops with Member States, partner countries, NGO's, international organisations and others. Monitoring / Finalisation of the 2 pilot projects under the CoE initiative 1st Conference in the GCC regions foreseen beginning of 2013.</p>
<p>Support for Multilateral Nuclear Assurances (MNA) initiatives</p>		
<p>Contribution to the Low Enriched Uranium Bank</p>	<p>The contract was signed in 2011 and first payment of the full amount completed in 2012.</p> <p>Due to slow negotiations with the host country for the LEU Fuel bank the purchase of the whole quantity of UF₆ has been delayed by 12 months without interfering with the completion of the overall initiative.</p>	<p><i>Contributing to LEU Bank international fund</i></p> <p>Continue to assist in the efforts to set-up a Fuel bank as a contribution to the worldwide non-proliferation policy</p>
<p>Contribution to expert support facility (ESF)</p>		
<p>The number of fact finding missions providing expertise for the programming and implementation of IfS programmes (priority 1)</p>	<p>More than 14 fact-finding missions to IfS relevant regions, mainly Africa and Middle East countries, involving about 10 experts of 5 different EU Member States from 4 organisations</p>	<p><i>Expert Support Facility (ESF)</i></p> <p>Hiring expertise for the programming and implementation of IfS programmes and projects</p>
<p>Main policy outputs for 2013</p>		
<p>Consolidation of the EU action in the field of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to CBRN materials and agents and its extension with sustainability over the next years, including contract signature, monitoring and evaluation. Reinforcement of the security governance with the CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative, which is an integrated CBRN approach that incorporates all international, regional and national CBRN risk mitigation components into a common strategy. Five other Secretariats should be setup in 2013 (Sub Saharan Africa, Central Asia, South-East Asia, South Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Gulf Region (GCC). More than 20-30 new actions will be selected in 2013 and CBRN governance will be strengthened.</p> <p>A reinforced coordination will be sought with DG Home CBRN Action Plan and DG ENTR FP7 Security as well as a contribution to the international efforts in this field (Non-Proliferation Treaty, UN SC resolutions and</p>		

EU policy against proliferation of WMD).
 For ISTC/STCU, a clear strategy with other donors (US, CAN, JAP) should be defined to allow a smooth transition for both centres in particular ISTC.
 A new agreement will have to be negotiated for ISTC; the main office will be established in 2013 in Kazakhstan
 The contribution to the IAEA laboratories (5 million) should be monitored closely.
 New activities and equipment delivery are to be realised in Africa (RDC) and South East Asia, as well as for Border Monitoring and combatting illicit trafficking of RN materials.

Main expenditure-related outputs 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Support for retraining and alternative employment of former weapon scientists and engineers	19 06 02	4
Fighting illicit trafficking of CBRN materials and deceptive financial practices (ECAS/SAL – 2 nd phase)	19 06 02	0
Assistance and cooperation in export control of dual-use goods	19 06 02	4
Strengthening capabilities against biological threats	19 06 02	1.5
Regional centres of excellence	19 06 02	32.2
Support for Multilateral Nuclear Assurances (MNA) initiatives	19 06 02	0
Contribution to expert support facility (ESF)	19 06 02	0.5
Total budget line 19 06 02		42.2

Specific Objective 2: Counteract global and trans-regional threats		
Result Indicator(s)⁵⁶	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Countering Terrorism: Number of countries covered by the counter terrorism activities	Presently, Counter Terrorist activities are implemented under the IFS in 15 African Union countries (CAERT and CT Sahel) as well as five countries in South East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam).	The short term target is to expand the number of countries covered to the Horn of Africa/Yemen and Pakistan.
Fighting organised crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of major drug smuggling routes covered by the organised crime activities; Implementation of information exchange systems on small arms and light weapons. 	Presently, both major drug smuggling routes are covered (cocaine and heroin) and an information exchange system on SALW being developed	Continued support focusing on the two major drug trafficking routes and testing and implementation of the information exchange system on SALW.
Protecting critical infrastructure: Number of countries/regional organisations covered by critical infrastructure activities	Presently, countries covered in the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden.	Increased focus on other countries including in the Gulf of Guinea.

⁵⁶ Number of indicators reduced and formulation adjusted to meet CoA recommendations

The number of fact finding missions providing expertise for the identification and formulation of IfS projects and programmes	Since 2008, more than 100 missions to IfS relevant regions involving about 100 experts of 17 different EU Member States from 60 organisations.	Continued mobilisation of EU MS expertise for the identification and formulation of IfS projects and programmes.
Main policy outputs for 2013		
Legislative and operational capacity in third countries significantly strengthened and global and trans-national cooperation frameworks and networks established to support the fight against organised crime including trafficking in drugs, small arms, and human beings, as well as to counter terrorism and to protect critical infrastructure, including support to efforts in areas such as cyber security and cybercrime.		
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Counter terrorism		11
Fight against organised crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the fight against organised crime on the cocaine route Supporting the fight against organised crime on the heroin route Small Arms and Light Weapons 	19 06 03	10
Protecting critical infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical maritime routes Counter terrorism Cyber security / cyber crime 	19 06 03	5.5
Expert Support Facility	19 06 03	1.8
Total budget line 19 06 03		28.3

Specific Objective 3: Promote an effective nuclear safety culture in the context of EU external energy policy		
Result Indicator(s)⁵⁷	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Support to nuclear regulators in Vietnam and Belarus building national capacity to effectively perform licensing and control activities linked to Nuclear Power Plant construction (2 countries).	Nuclear power plant construction is about to start in Belarus and Vietnam. The planning put the regulatory authority in front of a double challenge: acquiring necessary expertise to build capacity and perform in parallel its licensing activities.	Bringing safety culture up to levels close to those in practice in the European Union.
Support to nuclear regulators in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand in building national capacity by transfer of EU nuclear safety standards (3 countries)	Other countries are embarking in a nuclear power program, in particular in South East Asia where support aims at anticipating such future situation.	Use of results of previous projects in the field demonstrating the impact and the sustainability of past TACIS and INSC programme as e.g. involving regulators that became mature under EU support (Ukraine)
Support countries in Central Asia in establishing a strategy and implementing pilot projects in remediation of former nuclear sites (2	Preliminary studies and contacts are on-going with Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The 2013 programme will built on the results of these on-going projects.	Call for an international donors' conference to create a dedicated funds within the EBRD for large remediation programme in the region.

⁵⁷ Number of indicators reduced and formulation adjusted to better meet CoA recommendation and DEVCO activities

countries). Internationally defined indicators related to the mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.	The EU contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund will end in 2013 with a last contribution of EUR 27.7 million.	Completion of the Shelter Implementation Plan (including construction of the New Safe Confinement (NSC) in 2015.
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Main policy outputs for 2013

The Annual Action Programme 2012 has been adopted in August and the AAP 2013 is fully in line with it and the Indicative Programme 2012 – 2013.

The promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture will continue to be at the core part of the work in 2013 on one hand by continuous support to regulatory bodies and to the effective safety culture in nuclear operations. On the other hand support to the safe processing and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste and the development and implantation of strategies for decommissioning existing installations and the remediation of former nuclear sites will be continued and reinforced.

The Programme also includes the last EU contribution to Joint Research centre for technical assistance and 27.7 million for the Chernobyl fund (CSF).

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Operations to reinforce nuclear safety culture/ assistance contracts to nuclear regulators and operators in the third countries	19 06 04 01	23.5
Waste management and remediation of former nuclear sites	19 06 04 01	22.2
Accompanying measures and international cooperation	19 06 04 01	2.04
EC contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund.	19 06 04 02	27.7
Total		75.44

ACTIVITY 21 07: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIONS AND AD HOC PROGRAMMES

Overseas Countries and Territories

Under the EU general budget, a specific Article has been reserved for "Association Agreements with the Overseas Countries and Territories" (OCTs). To date, the territorial cooperation between the OCTs (except Greenland) and the EU has been financed from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th European Development Funds (EDF).

EU support under the 10th EDF takes the form of an individual territorial programme for each eligible OCT, a regional programme covering all inhabited OCTs and the French Southern and Antarctic Territories, an investment facility, and technical assistance as well as a reserve for emergency and reconstruction aid and possible financial compensations for OCTs when facing a substantial decrease in revenues due to export fluctuations.

The territorial programmes are intended to contribute to the social and economic development of the OCTs, as stipulated in Article 198 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Across territorial programmes, budget support will be the default aid delivery method (except in duly justified cases). This should allow for a more effective and streamlined implementation of the OCTs' policies. Where the pre-conditions for budget support (existence of a territorial or sector development strategy, macro-economic stability and sound public finance management or a reform strategy in this area) are not available, EU funds can be delivered using the project approach. Via the regional programme, EU support enables OCTs to strengthen cooperation among themselves as well as with their neighbours in a specific geographic region.

Specific Objective 1		
Enhance the social and economic development of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Given the state of play of the programming of the 10th EDF (territorial and regional multi-OCT programmes to be finalised), indicators for each of the different programmes still need to be defined.</p> <p>Concerning the 9th EDF the EU lays down a development strategy for each OCT in form of a Single Programming Document (SPD). Indicators are developed for each of the programmes</p>	<p>The implementation of 9th EDF programmes has been progressing and is even reaching the end in some Territories⁵⁸.</p> <p>The 10th EDF programming exercise has not been concluded.</p>	<p>The targets of the different territorial programmes will differ according to the specific sector of concentration.</p>
<p>Main policy outputs for 2013</p> <p>Commitment of 10th EDF territorial and regional envelopes allocated to the OCTs will be pursued in 2013, with disbursements of fixed and variable tranches to follow.</p> <p>The current 2001 Council Decision on the association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Community expires on 31 December 2013. The Commission adopted a proposal for an Overseas Council Association decision in July 2012. The legislative proposal is expected to be adopted by the Council in 2013. In 2013 the Commission is expected to adopt Regulations complementing the provisions of the Council Decisions concerning the programming, follow-up, audit, evaluation, review and implementation of its financial assistance under the EDF and the General Budget towards the OCTs.</p>		

⁵⁸ Region Level Evaluation Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), June 2011. The study provides a full inventory of the EU funding to the OCTs and identifies all recorded results and impacts. Contract No EVA 2007/geo-acp

Greenland

Within the EU General Budget, a specific article is foreseen for "cooperation with Greenland". This cooperation is based on a separate, comprehensive partnership, comprising two pillars: a Fisheries Partnership Agreement and a General partnership for the sustainable development of Greenland. The latter is based on the two provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) which stipulate that special provisions are to be foreseen for Greenland (Art. 204 TFEU) and that provisions regarding the association of OCTs take the form of Council Decision (Art. 203 TFEU).

A Council Decision 2006/526/EC of 17 July 2006 constitutes the basis for cooperation for the sustainable development of Greenland. The comprehensive partnership between the EU and Greenland is in line with a report adopted by the Court of Auditors in 2001 and the opinion of the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council, and makes a clear distinction between the fisheries arrangements on the one hand and the financial support to Greenland on the other, as both are based on separate legal bases and frameworks.

EU support to Greenland under the general partnership for the sustainable development of Greenland is financed through the EU general budget. The annual support to Greenland amounts to EUR 25 million per annum (at 2006 prices) for the period 2007-2013. In agreement with the European Commission, Greenland decided to dedicate the entirety of this support to the implementation of the Greenland Education Programme.

The EU/Greenland partnership (Council Decision 2006/526/EC of 17 July 2006 on relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other) expires on the 31 December 2013. On 7 December 2011, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision "on the partnership between the EU, Greenland and Denmark for the period 2014-2020" [COM(2011)846/2]. The legislative proposal is expected to be adopted by the Council in 2013.⁵⁹

Specific Objective 2		
Greenland: Widen access to and improve the quality of education		
Indicator	Latest known result ⁶⁰	Target (result)
(1) Vocational education (VET) and high school attendance	(1) Result 2011: 39.17% increase compared to 2005. Total of 2679 students in 2011.	(1) By 2014, 50% increase in number of students
(2) Educational attainment (graduates, formal education)	(2) Result 2011: 46.47% increase compared to 2005. Total of 851 graduates in 2011.	(2) By 2014, 40% increase in completion rate compared to 2005
(3) Dropout rate (formal education)	(3) 23.4 % in 2005, 20% in 2011	(3) By 2014, decrease in dropout rates to 18-20%
Main policy outputs for 2013 Maintenance of the EU engagement in advancing the reform of the education sector and deepening of the dialogue.		
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013		Budget line
Education and vocational training in Greenland		21 07 02
		EUR million
		28.4

Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2012-2015

⁵⁹ The Agreement on Fisheries between the European Economic Community, on the one hand, and the Government of Denmark and the local Government of Greenland, on the other, signed in Brussels on 13th March 198459 has been replaced by a new Fisheries Protocol which will cover the period 2013-2015 and which was officially signed (under CY presidency) by both parties on 18/9/2012. Upon completion of examination by the European Parliament the Fisheries Protocol should be ratified and entry into force as from 1.1.2013.

⁶⁰ Statistics Greenland, Greenland in Figures 2012

Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations

FAO has 191 Member Nations, two associate members and one member organization, the European Union. The EU has been a member of the FAO since 1991 and interacts with FAO on numerous areas of global importance which are relevant for EU policies.

FAO's activities focus on four main areas. 1) Information: FAO serves as a knowledge network. It uses the expertise of its staff to collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development; 2) Sharing policy expertise: FAO lends its years of experience to member countries in devising agricultural policy, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals; 3) Providing a meeting place for nations: As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where rich and poor nations can come together to build common understanding. 4) Bringing knowledge to the field.

The Commission recognise the role played by FAO for global food security governance and has been supporting FAO's reform process which started in 2008. In 2004 the Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding for a Strategic Partnership in the field of development and humanitarian affairs. In 2011 it signed a Statement of Intent with the Rome-based agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) dealing with agriculture, food security and emergency response.

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) has been established as a direct international response to global challenges such as the loss of crop diversity which endangers agricultural productivity, food security and the ability to adapt to the pace of environmental and climate change. It directly contributes to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, 1 and 7 of Ending poverty and hunger and ensuring Environmental Sustainability. The Treaty sees 126 Governments and the European Commission working together as Contracting Parties to promote crop diversity for enhanced food security.

Specific Objective 3		
Enhance and strengthen the EU's role in a reformed, modern and effective FAO better able to tackle global food security and upcoming agriculture challenges		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Level of implementation of FAO reform	Good level of coordination between EU member states and EC during the process of implementation of the Reform. While the start of reform process was laborious, the signals from FAO management continue to be positive. 56 % of the Immediate Plan of Action (IPA) has been implemented so far	Implementation of main reforms as included in the 2009-2011 FAO strategic framework proceeds smoothly.
Level of coverage of the Core Administrative Budget of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	Treaty Membership: The EU joined on the basis of COUNCIL DECISION of 24 February 2004 Concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the ITPGRFA (2004/869/EC) The ratification took place on 31 March 2004. (For more details: http://www.fao.org/Legal/treaties/033s-e.htm). Annual budget: Budget is adopted for biennium. The current biennium covers 2010-2011. Council Conclusions end 2010.	Better coverage of the Treaty's core budget Closer links between this Treaty, the FAO and to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The implementation of the Action Plan progresses as foreseen.
Better functioning of the Treaty		
Level of implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the 3 rd session of the Governing Body (2009-2010)		

Main policy outputs for 2013		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of the EU leadership and initiative role in advancing the Reform process - Deepening of dialogue and alliances with other regional groups - As contracting party of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, take our financial responsibility, and increase EU impact on the Treaty's activities. 		
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013	Budget line	EUR million
Annual Membership fee (1/192) Please note that in addition this objective is also achieved through programmes funded by the FSTP (BL 2102) 30M€ in 2011		0.275
Annual contribution to Core Administrative Budget of the ITPGRFA Please note that in addition this objective is also achieved through programmes funded by the FSTP (BL 2102) 5 M€ in 2011		0.050
Total	21 07 03	0.326

Commodities Agreements

The EU participation to the commodity agreements stems from the EU membership to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) where most of the commodity agreements have been negotiated. The interest to be a member derives from a political and economic assessment made by the Commission and the Member States, to promote the trade of the commodities in such a way that the agreement can be considered a mean for development through trade and consequently, a poverty alleviation instrument. According to the respective specificities of the products, these agreements intervene in most of the sensible fields as sustainability in its three common pillars: economy, social and environment, at producing countries level. In recognizing then the importance of the sustainable economy for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the commodity agreements are an additional instrument for reaching this purpose. Through these agreements, consumer members may also intervene in the supply chain for ensuring, where possible, remunerative and fair prices, good quality and availability of origins. The Agreements avoid strong competition among countries for the benefit of a more stable economy, notably at the producing countries level.

Specific Objective 4		
Promote sustainable trade in selected Commodities		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Better balance between supply and demand of commodities	<p>World production and imports in millions of coffee bags (60kgs):</p> <p>2007: 118,92 prod; 99,50 imp (83%) 2008: 128,79 prod; 101,35 imp (79%) 2009: 119,13 prod; 98,57 imp (82,7%) 2010: 131,26; prod: 97,88 imp (74,6%) 2011: 135,14 prod; 104,7 imp (77%)</p> <p><u>Cocoa</u> (thousand tonnes)</p> <p>2007 : 3.752 prod ; 3.749 cons-100% 2008 : 3.605 prod ; 3.491 cons-96,8% 2009: 3.613 prod ; 3.659 cons -101,3% 2010: 4.025 prod ; 3.798 cons- 94,4%</p>	Reduced risk of price fluctuations by closing the gap between supply and demand (long term target being imports covering 90% or more of production) through an increased market transparency ⁶¹ and an appropriate promotion policy, addressed also to producing countries in order to increasing domestic consumption.

⁶¹ For Coffee, against a production in 2010 of about 131,26 million bags (+10,1% compared to 2009) the consumption reaches about 97,88 million bags (-1% compared to 2009). If the quality policy were correctly implemented, an additional volume of coffee below the agreed standards would have been withdrawn from the market. This would help to reach a better equilibrium, contributing to stability. For Cocoa, the Organisation agrees on a percentage ratio between production and consumption to achieve relative market stability. The current trend in prices, however, reflects some speculative operations, notably today with the crisis affecting the major producer, Ivory Coast. Stocks represent an additional factor outside control: important volumes present in both consuming and producing countries, which are sometimes not fully disclosed, prevent a comprehensive picture of the situation being drawn.

	2011: 3.987 prod ; 3.973 cons – 100% For jute and tropical timber it is not possible to get figures due to the number of items and products		
<p>Main policy outputs for 2013</p> <p>An important number of projects are financed annually and executed by decision of the governing bodies of the organizations. The EU intervenes in the process. The decisions adopted aim, quite often, to avoid price fluctuations without specific market intervention mechanisms, to monitor supply and demand, to achieve better quality of production and finally better productivity. To date it is of particular interest that in many cases projects and activities are more and more focussed on climate change and the links with tropical agricultural commodities cultivation. Additional goals are represented by the achievement of a sustainable economy. The participation of the private sector, present for consumers and, in less proportion for producers, ensures also a better coordination for removing possible obstacles to trade and commercialization.</p>			
Main expenditure-related outputs for 2013		Budget line	EUR million
Annual Membership fees (currently Agreements).			5.15
(1)International Coffee Organisation	1.4M€		
(2) International Cocoa Organisation	1.4 M€		
(3) International Jute Study Group	0.35 M€		
(4) Tropical Timber Agreement	1.6 M€		
(5) International Cotton Advisory Committee (from probably 2012)	0.4 M€		
Total		21 07 04	5.15

5. Specific objectives for horizontal activities

ACTIVITIES 19 11 and 21 08: POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

EuropeAid's overarching policy approach and coordination activities fall under this activity.

In 2013 we will continue our efforts to increasing the impact of our development cooperation in order to make more progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The EU will first and foremost encourage partners and the UN system to do everything possible to reach as much progress as possible before 2015. It will remain a committed partner to global development, poverty eradication and the protection of global public goods.

The task for 2013 will be to continue ensuring the effective implementation of the new EU policy orientations, as set out in the Agenda for Change and in its Council Conclusions of May 2012, including the principles of strategic prioritisation, concentration, differentiation and EU coordination. These policy priorities have been translated in the design of the post-2013 external relations instruments and in the country, regional and thematic programming processes.

In 2013, a UN special event will follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and will debate the issue of what might follow after the MDG target year of 2015. In parallel the Rio+20 Summit initiated a process to formulate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – goals formulated along the format of the MDGs which should be integrated into the post-2015 agenda. The Commission is working towards a policy proposal that sets out elements that should form the basis of a common and comprehensive approach of the EU and its MS to the MDG Review and the post-2015 development agenda. The Scientific Advisory Board for EU development policy established by Commissioner Piebalgs in February 2012 to provide advice on the priorities indicated in the Agenda for Change will also provide further input to policy reflections on the continuing post-2015 development agenda debate.

Coordination

The EU has a federating role in coordinating European Union policies in the area of development cooperation with a view to achieve the Millennium Development Goals as well as the aid and development effectiveness targets as confirmed in Busan. The European Consensus on Development, the Agenda for Change and a number of other Council Conclusions reflect the European Union's strong commitments in these areas.

The 4th High Level Forum in Busan in 2011 extended the aid effectiveness agenda to 'aid and development effectiveness' by strengthening the focus on development results and on country level action as well as giving attention to other sources of development financing beyond aid. Other major issues in the Forum were results, ownership, transparency and predictability, use of country systems and reduced fragmentation.

The Busan outcome provides further momentum to country level implementation of the aid effectiveness commitments while reaffirming the five existing Paris principles. In line with the EU Operational Framework on Aid Effectiveness, the Council Conclusions for Busan and the Council Conclusions on the EU Accountability Report, the EU will support the establishment and strengthening of partner country led frameworks for accountability and results. These country-level frameworks are to be tailored to partner country priorities and local contexts. The EU delegations are expected to play an active role in this work

Furthermore, the EU Common Position for Busan contained two EU deliverables for implementation: EU Transparency guarantee and EU Joint programming. The EU Transparency Guarantee is a clear EU commitment to disclose a wide variety of aid information in a timely manner and in easily accessible and internationally comparable format. The main tool for providing the required transparency will be through implementation of the common standard for aid transparency, including the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The Commission will continue to make further progress in the transparency of its aid activities and work with the EU Member States on the implementation of the Transparency guarantee. The EU Joint programming is a coherent approach of EU donors vis-à-vis their operations in a partner country. It will lead to increased impact and visibility of EU aid delivery, as well as a reduction of proliferation, fragmentation and related transaction costs. Joint programming should be led by the partner country. The EU will continue and expand its work on joint programming in additional countries, on top of the five partner countries identified in 2012.

In the area of **financing for development** we closely monitor progress on Member States' commitments on financing for development (including aid effectiveness, trade and development, tax governance and development and climate finance) and formulate policy recommendations in this respect.

Furthermore, we are actively following up on a process to engage those Member States that joined the EU since 2004 in the European development policy dialogue, building on their own transition experience. Last but not least, regular informal meetings of the Director General of EuropeAid with the Development Directors General of the 27 Member States and Croatia (that will join the EU in mid-2013), the EIB and the EEAS (EU DGs meetings) take place in order to facilitate exchange of views and consensus building on key development policy issues.

Moreover EuropeAid seeks to maximise the impact of the EU as an effective development actor in and with international organisations, informal groupings such as the G8 and G20 and non EU states, both DAC members and emerging economies. It has an important role in ensuring the EU's external representation in the context of development policy in accordance with article 17 of the TEU. To this end, it promotes coordinated EU positions at the UN, in particular at the UNGA and ECOSOC, the OECD and in the IFIs. It also promotes credible outcomes and effective follow-up and implementation of major UN Conferences and Meetings, as well as strategic partnership frameworks with UN agencies and programmes. In line with the EU's support for effective multilateralism, EuropeAid supports the evolution of and improvements to the system of global governance and considers the UN system to be at the core of that multilateral approach as reflected in Art 21 of the TEU, while promoting UN reform to ensure better effectiveness of the UN system and fight fragmentation of UN activities.

In 2013 and beyond, EuropeAid will continue to work towards an effective follow-up of the Rio+20 Conference, promoting implementation of its commitments, while encouraging convergence and ensuring coherence with the UN post-2015 development framework. It will also support work related to other main UN processes and meetings.

The International Financing Institutions at global level - the IMF and the World Bank Group - and those at regional level such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank constitute key international development players. A strengthened and more strategically focused partnership and actions will be actively pursued with them in 2013.

EuropeAid is also committed to the exchange of best practice and mutual learning within the OECD. In 2013, EuropeAid will continue to be involved in the development aspects of the OECD's work, not only in the framework of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) but also within the other committees and bodies of the Organisation.

EuropeAid will continue to promote close cooperation with advanced countries outside the EU both in the G8 and bilaterally, in particular with the US through the EU-US dialogue on development and with Japan and South Korea through regular dialogue meetings. It will contribute to closer cooperation on development with other advanced economies in the framework of the negotiations under way, such as with Australia. EuropeAid will continue to contribute to the implementation of the G20 development agenda under the Russian G20 presidency and to the establishment of consensus amongst advanced and

emerging economies on development's contribution to shared growth. EuropeAid will also continue to promote bilateral cooperation with emerging donors, such as China, India and Brazil, in a spirit of mutual exchange and as a contribution to international consensus between advanced and emerging economies on development.

Policy Coherence for Development

The EU has a comparative advantage in building synergies and ensuring coherence between internal EU policies and the development policy. Policies other than development can have a strong impact on developing countries. The EU together with its Member States is committed to promote **Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)** in 12 selected policy areas: trade, environment, climate change, security, agriculture, fisheries, social dimension of globalisation, migration, research and innovation, information society, transport and energy. The PCD Work program 2010-2013 identifies the policy and legislative initiatives planned by the Commission that are expected to have a significant impact on developing countries. This program has been articulated around five key global challenges facing both the EU and developing countries: trade and finance; food security; climate change; migration; and security. The aim is to generate synergies in integrating several EU policies with a view to contributing more effectively to the overarching objective of poverty reduction and, ultimately, eradication. In 2013 the Commission will adopt the 4th EU report on PCD. The 2013 reporting exercise will also contain a more detailed analysis of a focus area revolving around the theme of the potential of business towards inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries. Among other activities, the Commission has launched an internal training on PCD and worked extensively with the Member states and the OECD on the issues of measuring. The Commission will also continue building the knowledge, methodologies and evidence-base on PCD and impact through its work with stakeholders and the OECD. Moreover, the EU will work on further reinforcing and operationalising the PCD networks, including strengthening country-based dialogues with partner countries.

Financing for Development

The EU has led the global effort to **increase financial flows to developing countries** since the Monterrey Conference in 2002, and it also continues to shoulder the lion's share of global aid commitments and of pledges to Africa. The global crises and the continuing EU financial crisis have challenged both developing and developed countries to live up to their respective commitments. The EU will have to contribute to the emerging international debate on the way for future financing of global goals and development in a context, where the mobilisation of domestic resources for development in partner countries as well as private finance are the primary sources of development finance. In 2013, the EU will have to address the further widening gap between ODA targets and Member States' progress. At the same time we should support greater impact of other available sources of development finance. The 2013 Accountability Report should demonstrate EU progress on all aspects of the international financing for development agenda and contribute to identifying avenues for adapting the financing for development agenda to future challenges, also taking into account new actors in development.

Awareness raising

A longer term challenge remains to raise awareness, explain and garner support for EU development policy. This will also be important in 2013 – with the implementation of the Agenda for Change, and the debate on the post-2015 development agenda. The continued implementation of the EuropeAid communication strategy will improve communication approaches and practices.

Quality of policy making process

Europe is a world leader in the development field but given the enormous challenges facing the international community – donors, partner countries and civil society – in forging a more equitable world, the EU needs tools that will help crystallise its vision for development and influence the international debate. One of these tools is the **European Report on Development (ERD)**. It seeks, in close co-operation with researchers from developed and developing country partners, to elaborate a European perspective on

development issues with a view to enriching its policies and strengthening its voice and influence on the international development stage.

Supported by the Commission and seven Member States (Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, UK) this independent report offers a viewpoint that is based on deeper, evidence-based knowledge of the developing world and of the challenges facing it, and puts forward innovative policy ideas that can make a real difference. Three editions have already been published: the ERD 2009 on fragility, the ERD 2010 on social protection and the ERD 2011-2012 on managing water, land and energy for inclusive and sustainable growth.

The ERD 2013 is currently under preparation, and is expected to be released in April/May 2013. In the run-up to the MDGs review, and in view of contributing to the European and international debate on the global development framework beyond 2015, the ERD 2013 will focus on identifying key elements of a post-2015 development agenda, - including contributions of the EU - which could support poor countries' efforts to overcome constraints and create opportunities for development.

In 2013 the research work on the ERD 2014 will also begin.

Specific objective 1: Strengthen the EU's development cooperation to attain the Millennium Development Goals		
Result Indicator(s)⁶²	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>(a) Percentage / number of countries (or volume of bilateral aid) where our cooperation is based on the national development plans</p> <p>(a) number / percentage of countries where EC / EU has separate country strategy paper</p> <p>(b) Progress as planned of detailed action plan agreed and implemented across EuropeAid to meet Paris and Accra commitments (see devco website)</p> <p>(c) Percentage of government-to-government assistance channelled through country systems including budget support</p>	<p>(a a) New approach, programming is ongoing and results will be known earliest end 2013</p> <p>(b) See action plan</p> <p>(c) Use of country systems: The 2012 DAC-Peer Review states that "the EU institutions have made strong gains in their use of country systems, including both public financial management and procurement." According to the OECD-DAC Monitoring on the implementation of the Paris Declaration, the EC has improved its performance in using partner countries public financial management systems (from 41% in 2005, to 49% in 2010) and partner countries' procurement systems (from 2005 42%, to 2010 47%).</p>	
Division of labour	The experience in Haiti and South Sudan have led to	At least 10

⁶² Indicator "**Fragmentation/proliferation** Concentration on a limited number of sectors in partner countries (as defined in the Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour)" and "**Financing for Development**- Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of Gross National Income (GNI): 1) for EU15; 2) for EU12; 3) for EU 27 collectively were deleted.

<p>Number of countries where country programmable aid (CPA) is jointly programmed (EU + Member States)⁶³</p>	<p>an investigation in possibilities for joint programming in 11 countries, of which five⁶⁴ have shown potential and started joint programming in 2012.</p> <p>On the basis of proposals from Delegations in the setting of EU programming, additional countries should be identified in 2013 with Member States for joint programming.</p>	<p>countries where country programmable aid (CPA) is jointly programmed (EU + Member States) at the end of 2013.</p>
<p>Mobilising European Research for Development Policies initiative Improved level of synergies between research and EU development policy formulation⁶⁵</p>	<p>The three editions of the European Report on Development (ERD) published so far had a direct impact on the EU' vision and policy making for development, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ERD 2009 informed the reflection of the Commission on the "EU action plan for situations of fragility and conflict " ; - the ERD 2010 contributed to the drafting of the first Commission Communication on social protection adopted in 2012; - the ERD 2011/2012 has contributed to the debate ahead and during Rio+20 and enhancing the "nexus" perspective in EU development policy thinking and programming; - the ERD 2012/2013 will contribute to informing the EU's position and feeding the global the debate on the post-2015 global development agenda. 	<p>Enhanced quality of EU policy formulation based on knowledge excellence and innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved evidence-based analysis in EU development policy making; - enhanced influence of the EU on the international development agenda. - improved awareness and use of the ERD in the development community -strengthened links between policy and research
<p>Transparency Full implementation of IATI by EuropeAid</p>	<p>IATI phase 2 implementation in 2012</p>	<p>Further progress towards fullest possible publication of data according to the IATI standard</p>
<p>EU Aid for Trade Level of EU and Member States Trade Related Assistance (TRA) and Wider Aid for Trade (incl. TRA).</p>	<p>Since 2007, the EU and its Member States have been driving the global Aid for Trade (Aft) efforts, confirming in 2010 the EU's position as collectively the largest provider of Aft in the world. Indeed, the EU and Member States accounted for around 32% of total Aft flows in 2010, reaching more than EUR 10.7 billion (EUR 8.2 billion from EU Member States and EUR 2.5 billion from the EU), an increase of 4.2% in comparison with 2009.</p> <p>As far as the Trade Related Assistance (TRA) is concerned the EU and its Member States had already met their 2010 EUR 2 billion target for Trade Related</p>	<p>Sustain high level Aft volume:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU and Member States collectively to spend €2 billion annually on TRA from 2010(1 bn MS, 1 bn EU). - Sustain high level of EU Wider Aft and in particular give increased attention

⁶³ Indicator revised following an audit of the Court of Auditors

⁶⁴ NB: From the 11 countries approached initially, 6 remained as candidates for joint programming, but the situation in Mali reduced this to 5 (Laos, Guatemala, Ghana, Rwanda, Ethiopia).

⁶⁵ New indicator

	<p>Assistance (TRA) in 2008 and in 2009. TRA remained over the target in 2010, at EUR 2.6 billion of which EUR 900 million originating from the EU, but for the first time since 2005 there was a decrease if compared to the previous year (- 0.2 billion or -8% on 2009). Nevertheless EU and its Member States remain the major providers of TRA in the world, with 60% of total TRA commitments.</p> <p>Africa still accounts for the largest share of AfT from EU and Member States at 38% (EUR 3.9 billion). It is followed by Asia (20%), Europe (13%), America (9%), and Oceania (1%).</p> <p>In 2010 the share of AfT to LDCs as percentage of total AfT from EU and Member States decreased to 16% compared with 23% in 2009 (in 2010 the support to LDCs amounted to EUR 1.7 billion compared with EUR 8.7 billion to non-LDCs). Since 2001, the share of EU AfT provided to LDCs (22% in 2010) has been higher than the share Member States delivered to LDCs (15% in 2010).</p> <p>This year's AfT monitoring exercise demonstrates that EU and Member States continue to advance in the implementation of EU AfT Strategy through a continued effort to increase the impact of AfT delivery. It also shows important complementarities between the EU and its Members States in terms of categories and sectors, size of projects, instruments used and geographical coverage.</p> <p>The responses to the AfT questionnaire from EU Delegations elaborated together with EU MS field offices indicate a progressive improvement in terms of partner-donor policy dialogue, joint operations and harmonisation, the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities into the national development plan or trade strategy.</p> <p>More information can be found in the Aid for Trade Report 2012: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing_for_development/documents/swp-199-annex4-aid-for-trade-report.pdf</p>	<p>to LDCs AfT and participation in trade.</p> <p>Enhance results and effectiveness of AfT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase joint AfT response strategies, support programmes and delivery. - Deliver on regional AfT packages in support of ACP regional integration, under the leadership of the ACP regional integration organisations and their Member States, and involving other donors.
<p>Tax governance</p> <p>Number of third countries implementing the principles of good governance in tax matters (transparency, exchange of information, fair tax competition) and of enhanced tax systems.</p> <p>Number of countries that are EITI candidates / EITI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five pilot countries (Ghana, Kenya, Vietnam and Honduras) received guidance and intensive training as regards improving their policy on transfer pricing as part of a wider Tripartite Partnership with the EC, OECD and WB. - Support with regard to transparency, exchange of information and fair taxation was given through regional organisations like the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the Centre for Inter-American Tax Administrations (CIAT) - Various developing countries are receiving guidance 	<p>Increased number of countries receiving assistance in implementing international standards/principles of good governance in tax matters and in improving their tax systems.</p>

compliant	<p>through two IMF Trust Funds (in which the COM is or is foreseen to be the major donor) which seek to strengthen governance in natural resources wealth and improve tax policy and administration.</p> <p>- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementing countries met in Lusaka, Zambia (financed by the COM) for sharing lessons learnt and progress achieved in the implementation of revenue transparency in natural resources countries.</p> <p>Furthermore COM supports the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank, which supports EITI countries to comply with the requirements of the global standard set by the EITI.</p>	
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Main policy outputs for 2013

Commission Communication on the post-2015 development agenda that sets out elements that should form the basis of a common and comprehensive approach of the EU and its MS to the MDG Review and the post-2015 development agenda.

The Commission will continue to mobilise the EU and its Member States to act as one on financing for development and promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to all financing sources and objectives. On this basis, the EU will consolidate its reporting on progress against commitments and drive further the international financing for development agenda.

Based on the outcome of the 4th High Level Forum in Busan (2011), the EU will continue to promote and drive the aid effectiveness agenda with a view to make aid more predictable, to improve its impact, to obtain better results and value for money. In this context the EU proposes concrete actions to implement commitments taken on division of labour, joint programming, use of country systems and mutual accountability and transparency.

Follow up of the aid effectiveness commitments will continue at international level focussing on supporting country level implementation. The EU will continue to play a pivotal role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It will also contribute to the Global Partnership for effective development cooperation for improved aid and development effectiveness and to fostering relations with non EU donors and new actors.

At EU level, aid effectiveness principles need to be mainstreamed in policy proposals and related Council Conclusions, starting with the 'Agenda for Change' 'the future approach to EU budget support' proposals. Furthermore, the EU will continue to monitor commitments and to quantify results as well as to disseminate these in a transparent way with a view to obtain wide public support for its development policy and actions.

The EU will continue to monitor commitments and to quantify results as well as to disseminate these in a transparent way with a view to obtain wide public support for its development policy and actions.

The Commission will issue in October 2013 the 4th edition of the EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), reviewing both the cross-cutting PCD issues such as general coordination, respective roles and processes set up to promote PCD and PCD measuring, but also thematic issues organised under the five global challenges: trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration and security.

European Report on Development 2013 (4th edition) to be issued in April/May 2013.

At partner country level the EU will work towards simplifying its programming and aligning it with the partner countries' national strategy cycles with a view to facilitate the envisaged joint programming.

Specific Objective 2: Improve decision making and programming through an effective use of evaluations.

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Actions taken at key levels (political, programming and operational) in response to	<p>Evaluation programmes decided by Commissioners;</p> <p>Key evaluations discussed by management and responsibility for follow-up action decided;</p>	<p>Evaluation results have positively influenced decision-making at political,</p>

evaluation conclusions and recommendations	'fiches contradictoires' (giving clear management response to evaluation recommendations) completed and follow-up monitored; Checking the integration of evaluation recommendations in programming documents through the iQSG.	programming and operational levels.
Main outputs for 2013		
Evaluations to be completed in 2013 and evaluations planned for 2013: See Annex 4 of this Management Plan		

Specific Objective 3: Coordinate and promote EU Development Policy. Increase EU visibility in third countries, and increase EU citizens' understanding of the external actions of the Union.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Degree of awareness of European citizens with respect to development policy (Euro-barometer opinion poll)	According to the poll carried out in 2012, development is an important issue for the Europeans, since 85% believe we should continue to give development aid, and 61% think that Europe should increase the aid given.	Increased awareness amongst key multipliers about the achievements of EU development cooperation
Development, launch and maintain new Website and social media accounts ⁶⁶	Existing websites have been merged and maintained, but needs to be developed and launched.	Web and social media accounts launched and maintained, number of visitors increased
Successful organisation of 'European Development Days' (EDD) and other political important events ⁶⁷	Participants EDD 2012: 5700 attendees over 2 days, around 106 journalists, around 300 VIPs with delegation members and 1140 accredited organisations. 834 followers on Twitter, 2533 "likes" on Facebook in total	Maintain the number of stakeholders and level of media engagement, increase presence on social media and web
Main policy outputs for 2013		
<p>Continue to implement the EuropeAid communication strategy. All communication activities will serve the same purpose of supporting the strategic communication priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demonstrating the long-term value, impact and results of EU development cooperation; - promoting the Agenda for Change which is about making differentiation a reality, focusing on sectors with the highest impact, mainstreaming democracy and engaging more with the private sector; - making a case for an increased level of funding in the new Multiannual Financial Framework while demonstrating the added value of European development cooperation; <p>Present the achievements of development cooperation to ensure the continued commitment of the target groups to external assistance and development cooperation, and to raise the Commission's profile as a centre of excellence in this field.</p> <p>Activities will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisation of the EDDs and other events on politically important files - Develop, launch and maintain website, social media accounts - Communication activities and tools focusing on multipliers and stakeholders - Journalist related activities - Future multipliers targeted activities -Continued focus on delegations' work 		

Specific Objective 4: Manage the financing instruments' committees so that the DG delivers its policy objectives contributing to the Commission decision-making process in an effective, timely, efficient,

⁶⁶ Indicator reformulated

⁶⁷ Indicator reformulated

coherent and accountable manner.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Delivery rate (opinion provided by EUMS via oral or written procedure) of draft implementing measures according to the annual planning of geographical and thematic services ⁶⁸ .	100% achievement by 31.12.2012	100% for the annual planning of the relevant services.
Main outputs for 2013		
Activities will include: the organisation, management and follow up of meetings and written procedures related to the 8 financing instruments' committees falling under the responsibility of DEVCO. Extensive coordination with geographical and thematic directorates, FPI, EEAS, SG, as well as close contacts with EU MS delegates, are involved. Fulfilment of the legal obligation to inform Council and EP via the Registry.		

Specific Objective 5: Establish and maintain dialogue and cooperation channels with the Council, the EP and other inter-institutional stakeholders (including the ACP-EU joint institutions) so that progress of legislative proposals and non-legislative initiatives put forward by the DG is smooth and efficient through the institutional system and beyond.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
1. DEVCO suitably represented in all meetings in EU and joint ACP EU institutions of relevance to DG DEVCO's activities and reports circulated on these meetings in a timely fashion ⁶⁹ .	Weekly reports circulated on all such meetings and DEVCO participation in them.	DEVCO present at all relevant meetings; weekly report on these activities circulated.
2. Questions/requests from institutions/bodies, including Parliamentary Questions, replied to within the deadline ⁷⁰ .	All the proceeding/QP were revised in depth and approved with effect as from 1 January 2012. DEVCO is not on the SecGen's blacklist.	100% reply rate within the deadline; no appearance on SecGen's weekly blacklist.
Main outputs for 2013		
Activities will include: participation in EP Committees, Council WGs and joint EU-ACP bodies; feedback on institutional meetings provided in an appropriate and timely manner for action/follow-up; the organisation/coordination of inter service consultations in preparing replies to the EP; follow-up to the discharge on budgetary/EDF execution in the EP; reports and briefings.		

⁶⁸ Indicator reformulated in line with the drafting recommendations contained in the SecGen Repository. The new formulation is also more precise, thus better reflecting the (legal) nature of the work performed.

⁶⁹ Indicator reformulated according to the drafting recommendation contained in the SecGen Repository.

⁷⁰ Indicator reformulated in line with the drafting recommendation contained in the SecGen Repository. The original formulation is narrow compared to the nature of the work performed. Reference to the number of meetings attended (which implies extensive internal and inter-institutional coordination work and relevant feedback/follow up) place the work performed at an adequate level.

Specific Objective 6: Increasing quality and impact of EuropeAid managed external assistance and improving its accountability

Main outputs for 2013

(Given that results are of a qualitative nature, quantitative indicators are not provided)

Programming

- Launch of the Inter-service consultations on country and regional programming documents.
- Transmission of guidance on results and indicators to HQ services and Delegations.
- N° of programming documents assessed by the iQSG.

Identification and design

- Transmission of Instruction note on revised process and with revised templates and check-lists to HQ services and Delegations.
- N° of projects /programmes assessed under the new process.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on results

- Transmission of Instruction note on the use of the monitoring toolkit to HQ services and Delegations.
- N° of operations registered in the CRIS data warehouse as using the new monitoring toolkit and number of operations for which reporting through EAMR traffic lights takes place.
- Transmission of Instruction note on the M&E reform proposal to HQ services and Delegations.
- New ROM contracts signed.
- Transmission of the SWD on Results to Council and EP in spring 2013.
- Approval of EuropeAid Result Framework by the Commissioner.
- Transmission of a SWD (or Communication) on new EuropeAid Results Framework to Council and EP in autumn 2013 (*NB: maintaining this indicator depends on decision by Commissioner and acceptance by SG for planning agenda 2013*).

DEVCO Programme-Project Cycle Management guidance documents

- Transmission of guidance for PPCM to services and Delegations and publication in EuropeAid intranet/internet website.

DEVCOs new operational information management system: PCM platform

- Effective use of PCM platform modules Pipeline (planning), QSG and project/programme Evaluation and ROM.
- Development of the first iterations of “programming” and “implementation” modules achieved.

Main policy outputs for 2013

Programming

- Second phase of the country programming process for 2014-2020 achieved.
- Regional programming process for 2014-2020 achieved.
- Guidance on results and indicators for EU Delegations in view to prepare the MIPs provided.
- Quality of programming documents by the iQSG assessed according to established criteria.

Identification and design

- Revised peer review system of QSG adopted and functioning.

Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting on results

- Monitoring toolkit for managing of projects/programmes introduced and operational.
- Reform of M&E to Management approved and implemented.
- 2013 procurement procedures for all new operational ROM contracts successfully achieved.
- Staff Working Document (SWD) on Results adopted.
- EuropeAid Results Framework designed and approved.

Programme-Project Cycle Management guidance documents(PPCM)

- New guidance documents for Programme-Project Cycle Management (PPCM) introduced and operational.

Information management system: PCM platform

- The PCM platform as a comprehensive IT workspace and database for operational management and reporting of all steps of the project cycle partly rolled out and operational,
- Development of "programming" and "implementation" modules well in progress.

Specific Objective 7: Prepare the post 2013 financial instruments for external actions through support of their inter-institutional adoption process.

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Degree of acceptance of Commission proposals for external actions post 2013 by EP and Council	Beginning November 2011: on-going trilogue process with EP and Council. Progress made varies according to the instruments but key horizontal issues at stake yet to be settled such as delegated acts.	Consensus among Institutions on Commission proposals on External actions
Time necessary to reach a consensus on the next Commission proposals for external actions post-2013	Around two years (end 2004 - end 2006) for the 2007-2013 external action instruments. For the 2014-2020 instruments, the Commission's legislative package was adopted on 7 December 2011 and adoption by both Council and EP is expected during the first term of 2013 (end 2013 at the latest)	24 months.

Main policy outputs for 2013

Positive conclusion of the current negotiations with the Parliament and the Council leading to the adoption of the financial instruments post-2013 for external actions. In this respect, EuropeAid will continue to coordinate for the RELEX Family and will participate in all steps of the negotiations at the Parliament and the Council.

Communication towards key stakeholders (Member States, European and National Parliaments, Civil Society Organisations, private sector) on the Commission proposals on financial instruments for external actions.

Note on the above results indicators: the degree of acceptance of Commission proposals and the time necessary to reach a consensus will mainly depend on the pace of adoption of the MFF regulation and the Inter-Institutional Agreement and on the pace of the legislative procedure of the financial instruments in the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Administrative support comprises activities and actions linked to the general administration of DG EuropeAid. This activity includes human resource management, training and knowledge management, financial and budget management, information technology and infrastructure management, document management, legal affairs, internal audit, and methodological support for the audits of operations and for internal control.

Human resource management comprises human resource planning, monitoring and reporting as well as career guidance, training and mobility, both for staff working in EuropeAid HQ and in EU delegations.

Specific Objective 1: Establish, perform, monitor and report on the financing of the DG's activities so that sound and regular financial management of development activities is assured.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Key budget management indicators of the DG followed (budget execution, D+3, N+1, payment deadlines, etc.)	Indicators followed at monthly intervals – more frequently towards year-end.	Indicators remain within margins of objectives set.
Timely preparation for all activities relating to the 2014 budget preparation and 2013 ABM cycle	N/A – relates to the MP year 2013	All activities to be accomplished within the deadlines set
Main outputs for 2013		
Management of financial files; delivery of reports to management, and to external stakeholders (eg, OECD) with high quality and within deadlines. preparation and defence of calls for contributions to the EDF from MS; more responsive information and reporting systems, and improved accounting systems		

Specific Objective 2: Implement an active human resources policy to attract, deploy, develop and retain highly qualified staff in both Headquarters and EU delegations and provide them with working conditions to support them in the accomplishment of their tasks.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Vacancy rate for officials at HQ	5.4% (01.11.2012)	Vacancy rate EuropeAid below average vacancy rate of the Commission. Attracting new staff in the DG is limited by the constraints of the annual rotation exercise. It is also limited by the constraints of staff cuts and redeployment policies across the Commission.
Vacancy rate for officials in Delegations	14.8% (01.11.2012)	Vacancy rate EuropeAid below average vacancy rate of the Commission. (Note: an important number of posts for officials in delegations are located in countries with a high risk profile, making it more difficult to attract and retain staff. Also, due to the implementation of the Workload Assessment conclusions, a number of posts subject to reallocation are still vacant)
Consumption of credits for Contractual Agents	Not known at this stage for 2012	Level of annual payment credit around 95% of the total HQ available ceilings for 2013

Efficient management of the rotation exercise for staff in delegations	On the 1/09/2012, which is the reference date for rotation movements, 124 posts out of a total of 157 were filled, which represents 79 %.	At least 85 % of rotation posts filled within prescribed time limits.
Satisfaction rate of training/courses offered by EuropeAid	Rate based on the question " <i>overall evaluation of training</i> " asked to all participants: 81% in 2012	Keep the satisfaction rate above 75% in 2013

Main outputs for 2013

Implementation of the Action Plan on Equal opportunities adopted in December 2012.

Following the 2011 re-organization EuropeAid carried out a sensitive function analysis with a view to implement relevant measures, including mobility if necessary, in 2013.

A new organization chart was adopted by College on 14 November 2012 with entry into force on 01.01.2013.

EuropeAid carried out a mobility exercise of Heads of units having more than 5 years on the same job, with day of effect on 01.11.2012.

Pending the adoption of the new staff regulation, EuropeAid has put in place bridging measures for Contract Agents whose contracts expired between September and December 2012, in order to ensure business continuity and retain expertise. Similar measures are envisaged in 2013 until the adoption of new staff regulation.

Launch a workload assessment in the Headquarters with a view to integrate its results into the DG staff-cuts policy for period 2013-2017.

Implementation of the conclusions of the Workload Assessment exercise in delegations (WLAD).

Continued implementation of new administrative and legal framework for the management of staff in delegations.

Improved communication with EuropeAid staff in delegations.

Training courses provided, new course modules developed. Joint donor network Train4Dev supported.

Learning and development strategy for 2013-2020 developed.

Maintenance, training and users support of document management systems and processes (ARES)

Maintenance of central archives.

Maintenance of crisis management framework, Business Continuity and ARGUS processes.

Document access and personal data protection issues analysis, advice and solutions. Security of information system reliably maintained.

Optimal distribution and use of office space, equipment and supplies ensured.

Specific objective 3 (obligatory objective): Establish the legal and procedural framework, and implement, maintain and report on an effective internal control system so that:

- reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned are used according to the principles of sound financial management;
- the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and the regularity of the underlying operations, and;
- the risk of errors or fraud in operations is minimised

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Net residual error rate on payments	For 2012: not known	< 2%
% of (external) audit plan contracted by year end	44% (for 2012 audit plan as of 30/11/2012)	≥ 60%
No of outstanding Critical and Very Important IAC/IAS/ECA recommendations more than 6 months over original deadline at year end	24 = 67% of those 36 outstanding at year end (2012)	≤ 15% (of Critical and Very Important IAC/IAS/ECA recommendations ongoing at year end to be more than 6 months over original deadline)
% of total value of the financial follow-up on closed	88% (€ 5.8 M in 2011)	≥ 60%

OLAF cases decided in 2012 - which are recovered (inc. offsetting).		
Main outputs for 2013		
<p>Definition of the accounting and sub-delegation rules, and maintenance of the security of these systems. Implementation of working arrangements with the EEAS. Contribution to finalising the review of the Financial Regulation and Rules of application. Revise the Practical Guide to contract procedures for external actions, the DEVCO Companion to contractual and financial procedures and associated templates accordingly Provision of legal advice and assistance, negotiation of framework agreements. Manage Ombudsman cases - replies to complaints and follow-up of recommendations. Maintenance of arrangements to ensure segregation of duties and to track and give prior approval to derogations from policies and procedures. 2013 ex-post audit exercise to measure the residual error rate. Issue revised 'Audit Strategy' document (to be included in new PPCM guide). Issue new Terms of Reference for verification missions to international organisations (with a view to devolving the contracting of most verification missions to EU Delegations). Launch revision of the audit module of CRIS. Further implement new register of exceptions and non-compliance events. Make proposals to improve the quality of the work of auditors contracted by beneficiaries and of auditors contracted outside the audit framework contract. Review of systems in line with the new Financial Regulation (e.g. the reformulation of indirect management establishment of toolkit for creation and management of EU Trust funds). Update and follow-up the Control Pyramid Action Plan. Provide support and training to EuropeAid staff on all the above.</p>		

Specific Objective 4: Define, plan, set-up, maintain and develop high quality Information Technology (IT) infrastructures, tools and services so that (i) the staff is adequately supported in their operation, with the appropriate levels of training and security, and that (ii) the information system is managed in the most rational manner to support DG EuropeAid's activities more effectively.		
Result Indicator(s) ⁷¹	Latest known result	Target (result)
Alignment with the initial objectives of the <i>Schéma directeur</i>	74% of the actions foreseen in the <i>Schéma directeur</i> 2012 have been processed. This percentage corresponds to 36% of fully completed actions and 38% of on-going actions. The latter will be finalised in the first quarter 2013. For the remaining 26% of actions, the informatics unit is waiting for either specifications or confirmation from the business for 18% and the other 8% of actions have been postponed to 2013 or 2014 as requested by business.	Number of projects carried out and approved by the System Owner
Respect of IT and business governance	100%	100% of projects are covered by business and IT governance
Adequate informatics support	IT Infrastructure Support: In average 82% of the calls are closed within the same day	IT Infrastructure Support: 70% of the calls are closed within the same day
	IS Support (2 nd level): in average 69% of the calls are resolved within one week	IS Support (2 nd level): 50% of the calls are closed within one week

⁷¹ The indicator "Maturity of IT governance" of last year has been deleted. In fact, IT governance currently applied in DG DEVCO can be considered as having reached its maturity

Degree of satisfaction of users concerning Helpdesk (Support <i>bureautique</i>)	>80% of users evaluate good, very good or neutral A new survey will be launched in 2013	>80% of users evaluate good, very good or neutral
Degree of satisfaction of users concerning Information Systems Support	A new survey has been launched in September 2012. The analysis of the results show that 74% of users are satisfied with the service	≥ 66% of users are satisfied with the service
Updated process models for core processes	95% of DEVCO local systems are supported by a business process model in ARIS (the 5% corresponds to the systems EAMR and Financial Forecast, for which process models exist but need to be updated to reflect the introduction of the latest system)	100% of local information systems are covered by a corporate process registered in ARIS
Main outputs for 2013		
<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to ITIC, move of SC-15 and reorganisation of DG DEVCO of 1/1/2013 <p>Deliver Information Systems as planned in the Master Plan based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the new strategy 2012-2016 adopted by the IT Steering Committee • Fill the gap on IT applications supporting the business • Redevelop applications in order to better cover the new business needs • Reuse common applications or services developed by other DG's in the framework of the new Commission IT Governance. 		

Specific Objective 5: Internal audit capability - Help DG EuropeAid accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of recommendations issued accepted by management.	23 out of 24 recommendations put forward by the auditors were accepted by management.	At least 80%
Main outputs for 2013		
<p>Audits as defined in the IAC audit plan for 2012</p> <p>So far, the IAC has concluded the Audit on the controls on EC funded projects implemented by and through the African Union Commission. Based on the results of the audit as described in the objectives and scope of the engagement, auditors were of the opinion that the internal control system in place provides, in general, reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the business objectives set the EU contribution in favour of the African Union.</p> <p>The IAC has been involved in close cooperation with the IAS in the preparation of the Strategic Action Plan 2013/2015. The identification of the auditable universe and the risk assessment are essential steps prior to the definition of a coordinated Strategic Action plan and the annual work plan for 2013 which the IAC intends to submit for approval of the Director-General before the end of January.</p> <p>In the first months of 2013 the IAC will finalise the assignments included in the 2012 Annual Work Programme, (Management of DEVCO resources in delegation in the post-Lisbon Treaty context and Cross Border Cooperation).</p>		
Specific Objective 6: Adoption of an Anti-Fraud Strategy on DG level		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Anti-Fraud Strategy available on DEVCO Intranet	N.A.	DEVCO's anti-fraud strategy implemented
Main outputs for 2013		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meetings of the CAFS working group (DEVCO R/2 and appointed contact persons in Finance and Contract Units) to elaborate draft text for Anti-Fraud Strategy. The first meeting is foreseen for January 2013 - draft text of the AF for management at the beginning of autumn 2013 		