

ANNEX 1: STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES DIRECTOR

I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission⁶³, I have reported my advice and recommendations to the Director-General/Head of Service on the overall state of internal control in the DG/service.

I hereby certify that the information provided in Parts 2 and 3.1 of the present AAR and in its annexes 2 to 8 is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and exhaustive.

Brussels, 30/3/2011

- signed -

Pierre AMILHAT

⁶³ SEC(2003)59 of 21.01.2003.

ANNEX 2: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES BY ABB ACTIVITY

Activity	ABB Activity	Establishment Plan posts	External Personnel	Total
19 02	Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum	9	3	12
19 04	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	13	25	38
19 06	Crisis response and global threats to security	28	25	53
19 08	European Neighbourhood Policy and relations with Russia	148	145	293
19 09	Relations with Latin America	52	56	108
19 10	Relations with Asia, Central Asia and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Yemen)	70	82	152
19 11	Policy strategy and coordination for External relations policy area	22	10	32
19 AWBL-01	External Service (2011)	483	2264	2747
21 02	Food security	11	14	25
21 03	Non-State actors in development	20	14	34
21 04	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	13	16	29
21 05	Human and social development	16	18	34
21 06	Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States	16	14	30
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	10	10	20
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for Development and relations with ACP States policy area	5	5	10
21 AWBL-02	Administrative support for the 'EuropeAid Development and Co-operation' Directorate-General	118	59	177
XX 01	European Development Fund	246	191	437
Total		1280	2951	4231

EuropeAid - Implementation of the Global Envelope 2011

Budget line 21.010211

Budget Lines	Budget Line Description	Appropriations 2011 (C1)			Appropriations carried over (C8)	
		Available Appropriations 2011 €	Commitments 2011 €	Payments 2011 €	Appropriations carried over from 2010 €	% Implementation on Appropriations carried over from 2010
21.01.10	Mission expenses	4.365.824,00	4.365.824,00	3.223.436,00	484.165,00	39%
21.01.30	Representation expenses	19.000,00	19.000,00	9.302,64	112.773,00	30%
21.02.20	Meeting costs	97.316,00	97.316,00	44.476,00	11.433,39	55%
21.02.40	Conference costs	49.700,00	49.700,00	11.430,00	57.914,00	25%
21,03	Meetings of committees	158.517,00	158.517,00	130.604,00	0,00	0%
21,04	Studies and consultations	976.371,00	976.371,00	56.858,00	7.689,22	0%
21,05	Development of management and information systems	951.750,00	951.750,00	650.303,00	0,00	0%
21,06	Further training and management training	553.837,05	553.837,05	228.918,00	59.509,00	72%
	Reserve (hors quota) / decommitment	157.500,00			22.890,67	0%
	TOTAL	7.329.815	7.172.315	4.355.328	756.374	38%

ANNEX 3: DRAFT ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2011 (in Mio €)				
Chapter		Commitment appropriations	Commitments made	%
		1	2	3=2/1
Title 19 : External relations				
19 01	Administrative expenditure of `External relations¿ policy area	126,57	126,49	99,94 %
19 02	Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum	56,22	55,64	98,97 %
19 04	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	123,38	119,89	97,17 %
19 06	Crisis response and global threats to security	153,81	153,61	99,87 %
19 08	European Neighbourhood Policy and relations with Russia	2.027,32	2.000,87	98,70 %
19 09	Relations with Latin America	367,00	346,31	94,36 %
19 10	Relations with Asia, Central Asia and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Yemen)	898,60	867,21	96,51 %
19 11	Policy strategy and coordination for `External relations¿ policy area	15,51	15,50	99,91 %
Total Title 19		3.768,40	3.685,52	97,80 %
Title 21 : Development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States				
21 01	Administrative expenditure of `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	132,40	130,41	98,49 %
21 02	Food security	249,19	247,51	99,33 %
21 03	Non-State actors in development	232,67	231,80	99,62 %
21 04	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	227,02	226,85	99,92 %
21 05	Human and social development	173,88	172,47	99,19 %
21 06	Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States	465,54	337,67	72,53 %
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	31,48	31,17	99,01 %
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	19,70	19,48	98,87 %
Total Title 21		1.531,89	1.397,35	91,22 %
Title XX : Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas				
XX 01	Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas	67,54	67,36	99,73 %
Total Title XX		67,54	67,36	99,73 %
Total DG DEVCO		5.367,83	5.150,23	95,95 %

* Commitment appropriations authorised include, in addition to the budget voted by the legislative authority, appropriations carried over from the previous exercise, budget amendments as well as miscellaneous commitment appropriations for the period (e.g. internal and external assigned revenue).

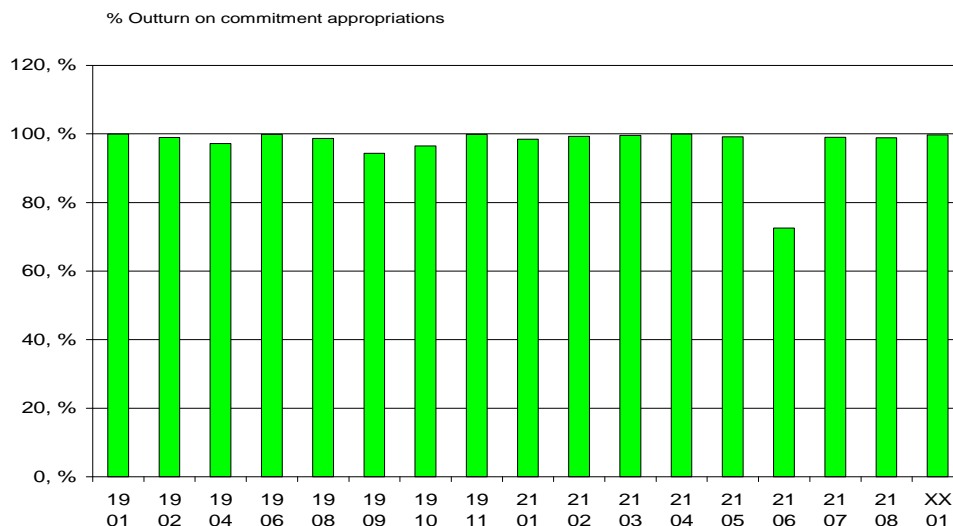


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2011 (in Mio €)				
Chapter		Payment appropriations	Payments made	%
		1	2	3=2/1
Title 19 : External relations				
19 01	Administrative expenditure of `External relations¿ policy area	134,24	124,09	92,44 %
19 02	Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum	38,72	38,60	99,71 %
19 04	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	94,39	93,18	98,73 %
19 06	Crisis response and global threats to security	117,30	117,03	99,77 %
19 08	European Neighbourhood Policy and relations with Russia	1.433,43	1.389,39	96,93 %
19 09	Relations with Latin America	271,71	269,79	99,29 %
19 10	Relations with Asia, Central Asia and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Yemen)	658,50	639,90	97,18 %
19 11	Policy strategy and coordination for `External relations¿ policy area	16,90	15,03	88,96 %
Total Title 19		2.765,18	2.687,01	97,17 %
Title 21 : Development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States				
21 01	Administrative expenditure of `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	141,82	122,67	86,50 %
21 02	Food security	327,16	319,35	97,61 %
21 03	Non-State actors in development	202,36	202,31	99,98 %
21 04	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	139,30	136,35	97,88 %
21 05	Human and social development	172,04	171,99	99,97 %
21 06	Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States	309,99	296,59	95,68 %
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	30,05	29,98	99,77 %
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	17,21	14,58	84,70 %
Total Title 21		1.339,94	1.293,82	96,56 %
Title XX : Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas				
XX 01	Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas	69,46	68,95	99,26 %
Total Title XX		69,46	68,95	99,26 %
Total DG DEVCO		4.174,58	4.049,79	97,01 %

* Payment appropriations authorised include, in addition to the budget voted by the legislative authority, appropriations carried over from the previous exercise, budget amendments as well as miscellaneous payment appropriations for the period (e.g. internal and external assigned revenue).

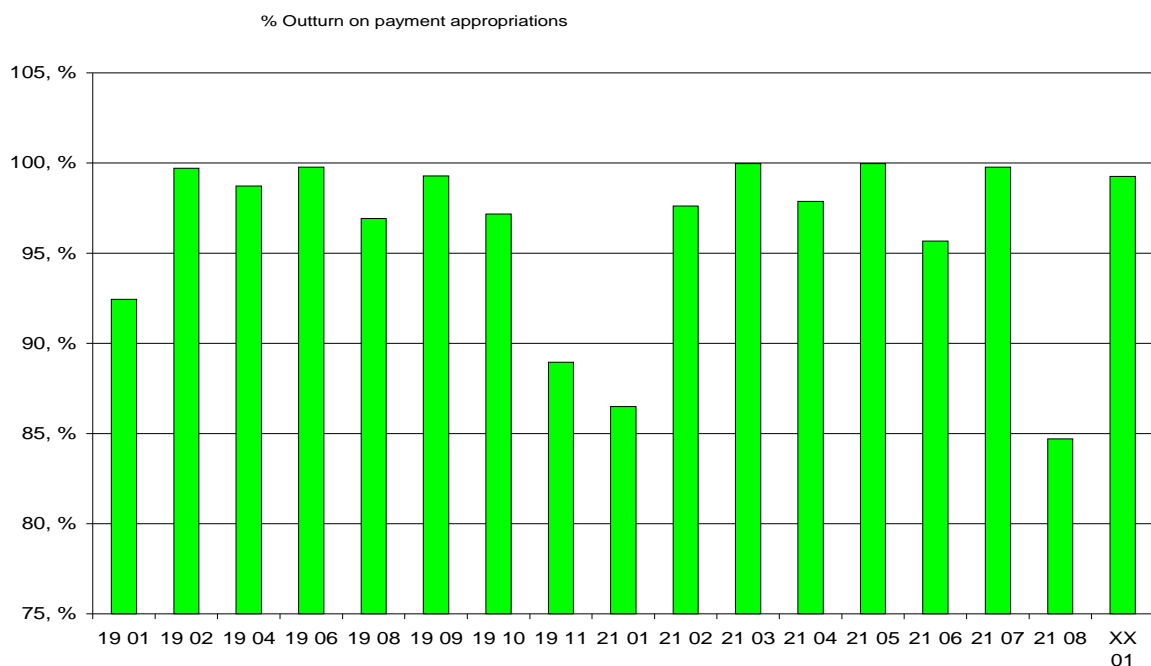


TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2011 (in Mio €)								
Chapter		2011 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2011	Total of Commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2011 (incl.corrections)	Total of Commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2010 (incl.corrections)
		Commitments 2011	Payments 2011	RAL 2011	% to be settled			
		1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
Title 19 : External relations								
19 01	Administrative expenditure of 'External relations' policy area	126,49	118,12	8,37	6,62 %	0,00	8,37	7,67
19 02	Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum	55,64	3,01	52,63	94,59 %	92,31	144,94	128,17
19 04	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	119,89	4,28	115,62	96,43 %	190,58	306,20	282,13
19 06	Crisis response and global threats to security	153,61	49,91	103,70	67,51 %	261,42	365,12	335,47
19 08	European Neighbourhood Policy and relations with Russia	2.000,87	480,10	1.520,77	76,01 %	3.085,35	4.606,12	4.071,43
19 09	Relations with Latin America	346,31	22,12	324,19	93,61 %	940,99	1.265,17	1.208,52
19 10	Relations with Asia, Central Asia and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Yemen)	867,21	56,21	811,00	93,52 %	1.942,07	2.753,07	2.603,77
19 11	Policy strategy and coordination for 'External relations' policy area	15,50	0,87	14,63	94,40 %	10,03	24,66	26,78
19 49	Expenditure on administrative management of programmes committed in accordance with the former Financial Regulation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 %	5,32	5,32	13,63
Total Title 19		3.685,51	734,61	2.950,91	80,07 %	6.528,07	9.478,97	8.677,56
Title 21 : Development and relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States								
21 01	Administrative expenditure of 'Development and relations with ACP States' policy area	130,39	115,55	14,83	11,38 %	0,01	14,84	9,42
21 02	Food security	247,51	39,44	208,07	84,06 %	564,97	773,04	864,38
21 03	Non-State actors in development	231,80	1,84	229,96	99,21 %	487,44	717,40	689,50
21 04	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	226,85	47,59	179,26	79,02 %	315,07	494,33	405,32
21 05	Human and social development	172,47	99,40	73,07	42,37 %	205,86	278,93	280,07
21 06	Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States	337,67	0,20	337,47	99,94 %	614,23	951,70	949,83
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad-hoc programmes	31,17	25,48	5,69	18,25 %	1,08	6,77	7,06
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for 'Development and relations with ACP States' policy area	19,48	1,19	18,28	93,87 %	14,59	32,88	30,17
21 49	Expenditure on administrative management of programmes committed in accordance with the former Financial Regulation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 %	0,91	0,91	0,91
Total Title 21		1.397,33	330,70	1.066,63	76,33 %	2.204,16	3.270,79	3.236,65
Title XX : Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas								
XX 01	Administrative expenditure allocated to policy areas	67,36	67,28	0,09	0,13 %	0,00	0,09	1,92
Total Title XX		67,36	67,28	0,09	0,13 %	0,00	0,09	1,92
Total DG DEVCO		5.150,21	1.132,58	4.017,62	78,01 %	8.732,23	12.749,85	11.916,13

Breakdown of Commitments remaining to be settled (in Mio EUR)

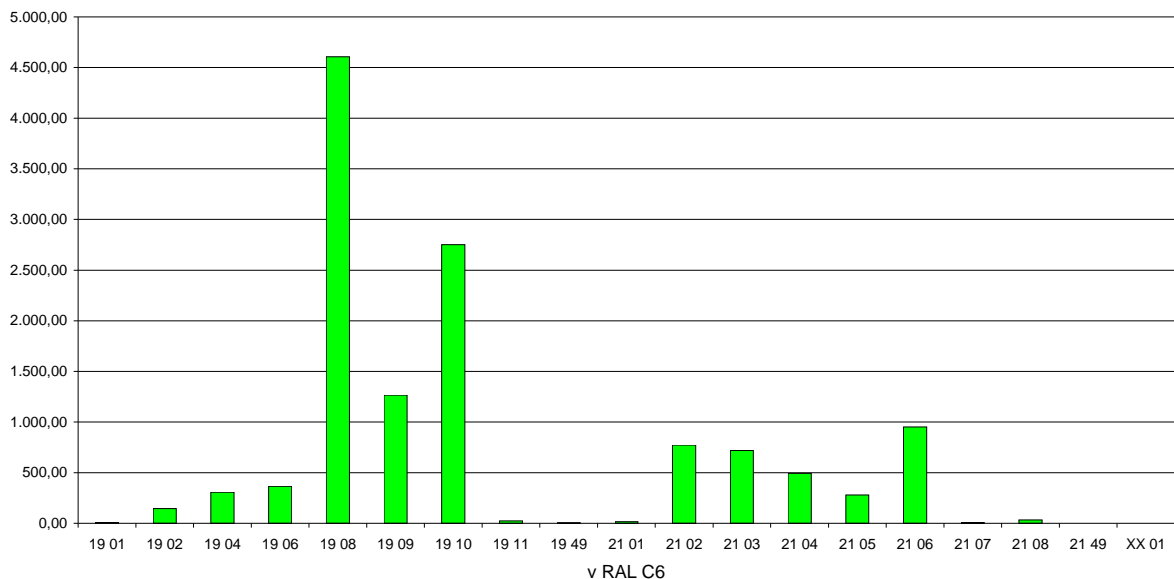


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET DEVCO

BALANCE SHEET	2011	2010
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	880.107.514,77	812.380.806,30
A.I.3. Long-term investments	206.820.704,64	198.048.033,38
A.I.4. Loans	134.062.136,96	139.383.375,96
A.I.5. LT Pre-Financing	539.224.673,17	474.949.396,96
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	1.579.176.392,24	1.579.917.295,50
A.II.2. Short-term Pre-Financing	1.053.010.387,07	1.082.007.976,94
A.II.3. Short-term Receivables	23.374.851,20	32.577.715,34
A.II.5. Cash and Cash Equivalents	502.791.153,97	465.331.603,22
ASSETS	2.459.283.907,01	2.392.298.101,80
P.I. NET ASSETS/LIABILITIES	72.701.886,89	71.175.088,79
P.I.1. Reserves	72.701.886,89	71.175.088,79
P.II. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	-2.655.430,00	-3.026.496,00
P.II.2. Long-term provisions	-2.655.430,00	-3.026.496,00
P.III. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-698.388.446,31	-542.641.827,74
P.III.4. Accounts Payable	-698.388.446,31	-542.641.827,74
LIABILITIES	-628.341.989,42	-474.493.234,95
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	1.830.941.917,59	1.917.804.866,85
P.I.2. Accumulated Surplus / Deficit	0,00	0,00
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-1.830.941.917,59	-1.917.804.866,85
TOTAL	0,00	0,00

* This figure is a balancing amount presented here so as to reflect the fact that the accumulated result of the Commission is not attributed to each DG

It should be noted that the balance sheet and economic outturn account presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the (contingent) assets, (contingent) liabilities, expenses and revenues that are under the control of this Directorate General. Significant amounts such as own resource revenues and cash held in Commission bank accounts are not included in this Directorate General's accounts since they are managed centrally by DG Budget, on whose balance sheet and economic outturn account they appear. Furthermore, since the accumulated result of the Commission is not split amongst the various Directorates General, it can be seen that the balance sheet presented here is not in equilibrium.

Additionally, the figures included in tables 4 and 5 are provisional since they are, at this date, still subject to audit by the Court of Auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted following this audit.

TABLE 5 : ECONOMIC OUTTURN ACCOUNT DEVCO

ECONOMIC OUTTURN ACCOUNT	2011	2010
II.1 SURPLUS/ DEF. FROM OPERATING ACTIVT	3.827.103.457,32	3.762.801.370,92
II.1.1. OPERATING REVENUES	-129.114.276,74	-28.636.186,41
II.1.1.1. Other operating revenue	-129.114.276,74	-28.636.186,41
II.1.2. OPERATING EXPENSES	3.956.217.734,06	3.791.437.557,33
II.1.2.1. Administrative Expenses	275.187.615,91	26.829.240,14
II.1.2.2. Operating Expenses	3.681.030.118,15	3.764.608.317,19
II.2. SURPLUS/DEF. NON OPERATING ACTIVIT	-24.860.568,29	-65.954.896,57
II.2. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	-24.860.568,29	-65.954.896,57
II.2.1. Financial revenue	-43.676.921,48	-77.194.575,97
II.2.2. Financial expenses	18.816.353,19	11.239.679,40
ECONOMIC OUTTURN ACCOUNT	3.802.242.889,03	3.696.846.474,35

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Additionally, the figures included in tables 4 and 5 are provisional since they are, at this date, still subject to audit by the Court of Auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted following this audit.

TABLE 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIMES FOR 2011 - DG DEVCO

Legal Times							
Maximum Payment Time	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
15	1	1	100,00 %	8,00			
20	1				1	100,00 %	21,00
30	1291	922	71,42 %	16,41	369	28,58 %	61,00
45	8486	6909	81,42 %	20,32	1577	18,58 %	86,85
60	110	88	80,00 %	27,72	22	20,00 %	104,91
69	1	1	100,00 %	42,00			
79	1	1	100,00 %	72,00			
87	1	1	100,00 %	20,00			
90	17	12	70,59 %	32,25	5	29,41 %	152,00

Total Number of Payments	9909	7935	80,08 %		1974	19,92 %	
Average Payment Time	32,40			19,97			82,35

Target Times							
Target Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Target	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
15	1	1	100,00 %	8,00			
20	2017	1317	65,29 %	10,48	700	34,71 %	38,24
30	7886	4837	61,34 %	16,79	3049	38,66 %	65,27
45	1	1	100,00 %	15,00			
60	2	2	100,00 %	31,00			
75	2				2	100,00 %	86,00

Total Number of Payments	9909	6158	62,15 %		3751	37,85 %	
Average Payment Time	32,40			15,44			60,23

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval	Average Payment	Number of Suspended	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
0	46	1796	18,12 %	9909	439.720.656,21	12,17 %	3.612.566.013,82

Late Interest paid in 2011			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)
DG DEVCO	65010000	Interest expense on late payment of charges	80 362,53
			80 362,53

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME IN 2011								
Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and income cashed from			Outstanding balance
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried over RO	Total	
		1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=4+5	
Title 5: REVENUE ACCRUING FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS								
52	REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS OR LOANS GRANTED, BANK AND OTHER INTEREST	13.330.234,16	1.349.300,53	14.679.534,71	13.029.514,57	1.052.231,32	14.081.745,89	597.788,82
57	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTIONS	1.466.264,14	18.715,27	1.484.979,41	1.117.181,44	18.715,27	1.135.896,71	349.082,70
	Total Title 5	14.796.498,32	1.368.015,80	16.164.514,12	14.146.696,01	1.070.946,59	15.217.642,60	946.871,52
Title 6: CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH UNION/COMMUNITY AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMMES								
61	REPAYMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE	6.788.462,29	8.325.615,80	15.114.078,09	6.379.150,63	36.304,09	6.415.454,72	8.698.623,37
63	CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS	101.979.662,27	3.136.252,76	105.115.915,03	101.979.662,27	3.136.252,76	105.115.915,03	0,00
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	82.226.252,29	33.013.817,50	115.240.069,79	53.519.357,53	12.598.877,44	66.118.234,97	49.121.834,82
	Total Title 6	190.994.376,85	44.475.686,06	235.470.062,91	161.878.170,43	15.771.434,29	177.649.604,72	57.820.458,19
Title 8: BORROWING AND LENDING OPERATIONS								
81	LOANS GRANTED BY THE COMMISSION	36.039.753,64	122.491.604,94	158.531.358,58	0,00	0,00	0,00	158.531.358,58
	Total Title 8	36.039.753,64	122.491.604,94	158.531.358,58	0,00	0,00	0,00	158.531.358,58
Title 9: MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE								
90	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	9.328.010,29	8.189.986,03	17.517.996,32	7.201.953,63	3.712.121,42	10.914.075,05	6.603.921,27
	Total Title 9	9.328.010,29	8.189.986,03	17.517.996,32	7.201.953,63	3.712.121,42	10.914.075,05	6.603.921,27
Total DG DEVCO		251.158.639,10	176.525.292,83	427.683.931,93	183.226.820,07	20.554.502,30	203.781.322,37	223.902.609,56

TABLE 8 : RECOVERY OF UNDUE PAYMENTS
(Number of Recovery Contexts and corresponding Transaction Amount)

RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2011 Year of Origin (commitment)	Error		Irregularity		OLAF Notified		No error / Irregularity		TOTALS	
	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount
2004	3	19.478,45	8	463.895,61	2	28.482,38	15	17.668.258,11	28	18.180.114,55
2005	7	329.388,58	30	8.031.800,20	3	13.726,30	53	12.381.683,66	93	20.756.598,74
2006	8	109.164,27	16	1.406.316,26	1	3.100,00	58	9.868.665,94	83	11.387.246,47
2007	2	6.481,39	12	2.627.450,71			52	6.115.007,07	66	8.748.939,17
2008	9	1.188.105,97	11	967.935,47			69	4.473.433,58	89	6.629.475,02
2009	3	168.519,83	2	176.301,10			39	1.730.005,57	44	2.074.826,50
2010	1	4.405,40	1	40.000,00			40	1.850.252,56	42	1.894.655,06
2011							2	401.699,60	2	401.699,60
No Link	6	851.191,26	30	5.078.952,60	16	1.025.096,68	109	160.809.312,40	161	167.764.562,94
	39	2.676.735,15	110	18.792.651,95	22	1.070.405,36	437	215.298.318,59	608	237.838.111,05

EXPENSES

	Nbr	Amount
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES	0	

	Error		Irregularity		No error / Irregularity	
	Nbr	Non-Eligible Amount	Nbr	Non-Eligible Amount	Nbr	Non-Eligible Amount
NON ELIGIBLE AMOUNT IN COST CLAIMS	131	1.559.102,91	129	38.042.803,03	238	40.053.570,31

	Error		Irregularity		No error / Irregularity		OLAF Notified	
	Nbr	Credit Note Amount	Nbr	Credit Note Amount	Nbr	Credit Note Amount	Nbr	Credit Note Amount
CREDIT NOTES	135	-1.883.220,72	140	-1.198.039,52	181	-2.344.774,68	7	-65.787,10

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2011 FOR DEVCO

Year of Origin	Number at 01/01/2011	Number at 31/12/2011	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 01/01/2011	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2011	Evolution
1996	1		-100,00 %	355.660,00		-100,00 %
1997	2	2	0,00 %	449.836,13	449.836,13	0,00 %
1999	1	1	0,00 %	132.080,00	132.080,00	0,00 %
2000	1	1	0,00 %	7.600,00	7.600,00	0,00 %
2001	1	1	0,00 %	7.220,00	7.220,00	0,00 %
2002	2	2	0,00 %	157.421,07	157.421,07	0,00 %
2003	2	2	0,00 %	101.010,80	101.010,80	0,00 %
2005	15	14	-6,67 %	2.991.262,88	2.965.316,76	-0,87 %
2006	8	2	-75,00 %	1.951.607,45	771.200,00	-60,48 %
2007	21	17	-19,05 %	4.395.295,77	3.979.449,17	-9,46 %
2008	40	33	-17,50 %	28.084.151,50	27.845.901,00	-0,85 %
2009	57	45	-21,05 %	67.873.008,94	67.522.923,93	-0,52 %
2010	157	47	-70,06 %	70.081.937,66	52.030.831,67	-25,76 %
2011		121			67.931.819,03	
Totals	308	288	-6,49 %	176.588.092,20	223.902.609,56	26,79 %

TABLE 10 : RECOVERY ORDER WAIVERS IN 2011 >= EUR 100.000

	Waiver Central Key	Linked RO Central Key	RO Accepted Amount (Eur)	LE Account Group	Commission Decision	Comments
1	3233110071	3240804312	-325,934.47	Private companies	ARES(2011)379791	Insolvency
2	3233110125	3240013709	-355,660.00	Private companies	PE/2011/2994	Insolvency
3	3233110183	3240805879	-451,336.00	Private companies	PE/2011/5119	Age of RO
4	3233110261	3240804296	-256,200.00	Private companies	PE/2011/8561	Insolvency
5	3233110264	3240907855	-163,496.68	Private companies	PE/2011/5690	Insolvency

Total DG DEVCO -1,552,627.15

Number of RO waivers 5

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TABLE 11 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG DEVCO - YEAR 2011

Contracts > €60.000

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 126 1b	1,	2.689.831,00
Art. 126 1d	1,	749.760,00
Art. 126 1e	1,	999.940,00
Art. 126 1f	1,	280.000,00
Total	4,	4.719.531,00

External Action Contracts > €10.000

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 242 1h	1,	4.496.190,00
Art. 244 1f	1,	995.493,00
Art. 244 1h	1,	308.000,00
Total	3,	5.799.683,00

External Action Contracts > €10.000

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 242 1a	18,	12.282.765,64
Art. 242 1b	30,	18.845.539,21
Art. 242 1c	17,	6.089.474,11
Art. 242 1d	8,	10.732.821,55
Art. 242 1e	3,	1.071.695,00
Art. 242 1f	7,	7.124.857,00
Art. 242 1g	1,	50.000,00
Art. 244 1a	9,	9.725.375,62
Art. 244 1b	4,	8.628.253,02
Art. 244 1d	15,	9.312.047,62
Art. 246 1a	5,	10.542.052,48
Art. 246 1c	3,	522.337,75
Total	120,	94.927.219,00

TABLE 12 : SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES OF DG DEVCO EXCLUDING BUILDING CONTRACTS

Internal procedures > €60,000	2010		2011	
	Contract Class	Count	Amount (€)	Count
Service	5,	50.750.374,00	9,	145.990.422,00
Supply	1,	262.014,20		
TOTAL	6,	51.012.388,20	9,	145.990.422,00

Procedure Type	2010		2011	
	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)
Negotiated Procedure without publication of a contract notice Art. 126 IR	1,	899.990,00	2,	2.969.831,00
Open Procedure (Art. 122.2 IR)	2,	5.254.514,00	1,	36.000.000,00
Restricted Procedure(Art. 122.2 IR)	2,	44.595.870,00	2,	104.996.825,00
Competitive Dialogue (Art. 125b IR)			2,	274.066,00
(Ext. act) Supply - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 244 IR)	1,	262.014,20		
(Ext. act) Service - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 242 IR)			2,	1.749.700,00
TOTAL	6	51.012.388,20	9	145.990.422,00

External procedures > €10,000	2010		2011	
	Contract Class	Count	Amount (€)	Count
Service	309	405.363.057,13	286	446.882.336,16
Supply	72	25.968.188,51	78	62.098.171,66
Works	47	175.568.579,30	23	64.807.612,19
TOTAL	428,	606.899.824,94	387,	573.788.120,01

Procedure Type	2010		2011	
	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)
Negotiated Procedure without publication of a contract notice Art. 126 IR	1	899.990,00		
Restricted Procedure(Art. 122.2 IR)	1	43.000.000,00	1	104.000.000,00
Competitive Dialogue (Art. 125b IR)	4	268.870,80	5	110.322,00
(Ext. act) Service - Competitive Negotiated Procedure with at least three candidates without pub. (Art. 241.1(b) & 3)	86	16.932.650,00	73	5.681.268,47
(Ext. act) Supply - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 244 IR)	11	3.468.846,45	30	28.969.169,26
(Ext. act) Service - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 242 IR)	98	67.703.867,08	85	60.693.342,51
(Ext. act) Service - International Restricted Procedure with four to eight tenderers after prior pub (Art. 241.1(a)&2IR)	119	276.557.679,25	122	276.397.403,18
(Ext. act) Supply - International Open Procedure after publication of a contract notice (Art. 243.1(a) IR)	48	20.950.758,38	38	32.661.484,61
(Ext. act) Supply - Competitive Negotiated Procedure with at least three candidates without pub. (Art. 243.1(c) & 2 IR)	4	240.000,00	5	216.811,82
(Ext. act) Supply - Local Open Procedure after publication of a contract notice (Art.243.1(b) IR)	9	1.308.583,68	5	250.705,97
(Ext. act) Works - Competitive Negotiated Procedure with at least three candidates without pub. (Art. 245.1(c) & 2 IR)	6	1.638.788,00	1	300.000,00
(Ext. act) Works - Local Open Procedure after publication of a contract notice (Art. Art. 245.1(b) IR)	27	135.000.000,00	7	12.650.352,59
(Ext. act) Works International Open Procedure after publication of a contract notice (Art. 245.1(a) IR)	8	26.159.422,25	7	40.792.869,37
(Ext. act) Works - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 246 IR)	5	9.060.304,84	8	11.064.390,23
(Ext. act) Works - International Restricted Procedure after publication of a contract notice (Art. 245.1(a)(ii) IR)	1	3.710.064,21		
TOTAL	428,	606.899.824,94	387,	573.788.120,01

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS

Total number of contracts :	0
Total amount :	

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Description	Amount (€)
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No data to be reported

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET

Total Number of Contracts :	0
Total amount :	

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Type of contract	Description	Amount (€)
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No data to be reported

ANNEX 4: MATERIALITY CRITERIA

The concept of materiality provides the Authorising Officer by Delegation with a basis for determining significant weaknesses that should be subject to a formal reservation to the Declaration of Assurance. Deciding whether a weakness is significant is a matter of judgement, involving the assessment of the overall impact of a weakness.

The criteria used by DG Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid to determine the materiality of potential weaknesses have been established in line with the guidelines annexed to the Communication of 21 January 2003¹, as well as the Standing Instructions for the 2011 Annual Activity Report.

EuropeAid believes that a weakness is significant and deserves to be disclosed as a reservation to the Declaration where:

- the weakness identified relates to the use of resources, sound financial management or the legality and regularity of transactions e.g. concerns part of the internal control framework linked to or having an material impact on the underlying expenditure; and
- the weakness is qualitatively significant - despite mitigating measures - in nature, scope and duration e.g. systematic or wide-ranging or long term problems;

and - in addition - either:

- the financial impact from the cases examined exceeds 2% of the total appropriations (commitments or payments depending on the nature of the weaknesses) made for the year in question under the related ABB activity; e.g. causing an amount at risk (after all multi-annual controls) of more than 2% of payments; or
- the weakness gives rise to a high reputational risk for the Community institutions, (i.e. the weakness is significant notwithstanding the absence of one or more of the above elements). e.g. major fraud cases or decisions with a significantly negative political impact.

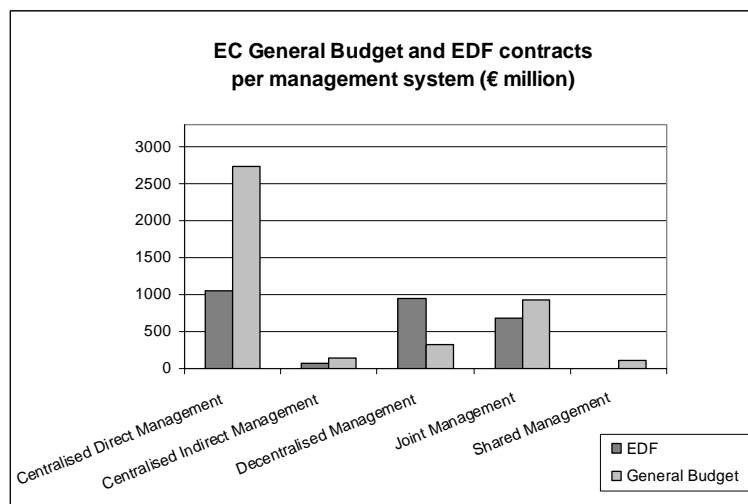
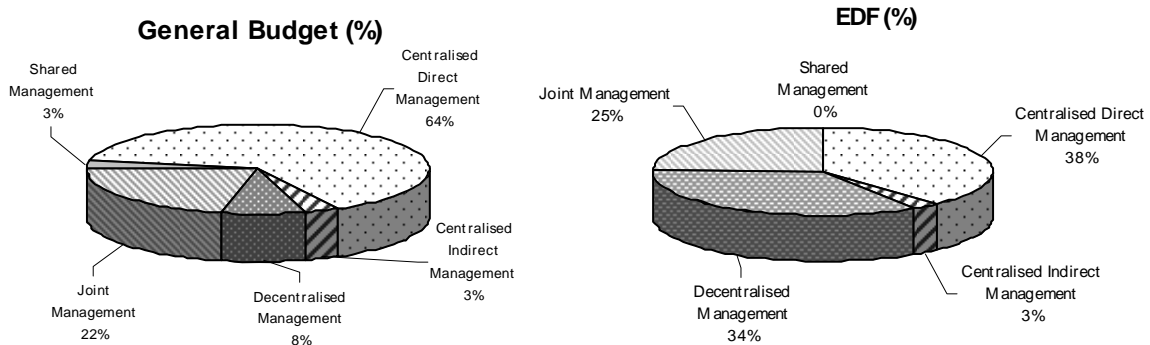
The identification and potential correction of internal control weaknesses (and - in particular - errors with financial impact) is made through the full range of internal controls described in Parts II, III and Annex V of the Annual Activity Report.

¹ COM (2003)28

ANNEX 5: INTERNAL CONTROL TEMPLATES FOR BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION (ICT)

External assistance managed by EuropeAid is funded through the EC General Budget and the European Development Fund (EDF).

EuropeAid operates under the management systems foreseen by the applicable Financial Regulations, in particular, centralised direct (54%), decentralised (18%) and joint Management (23%). The charts below show their respective share over the totality of new legal commitments (contracts) made in 2011 by funding source.



The management and control systems for the significant areas of the general budget and EDF are presented below using the following four Internal Control Templates, according to the contract type:

- Budget support, Grant contracts, Procurement contracts and Contribution agreements.

Contract types and key management systems in the EuropeAid portfolio in 2011

<i>million €</i>	<i>Management system</i>					
	<i>Contr. direct</i>	<i>Contr. indirect</i>	<i>Decentr.</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Shared</i>	<i>Total</i>
Budget Support	1601.7					1601.7
Grants	1245.8		173.2			1419.0
Procurement	596.5		646.9			1243.4
Programme estimates			335.4			335.4
Contribution agreements*				1607.7		1607.7
Other delegated cooperation**		209.3	79.6		107.1	396.0
Other***	345.0	1.2	0.5			346.7
Total	3789.0	210.5	1235.6	1607.7	107.1	6949.9

*International Organisations under joint management

**Delegation agreements with national bodies in Member States and other decentralised agreements with partner countries

***Other includes IT (interests for late payments, which can be under either management mode) and four categories under centralised direct management mode:

RC (administrative expenditure for re-commitments)

AAR (administrative arrangements for payments between institutions, for example from DEVCO to JRC)

AEE (administrative expenditure except procurement)

MEF (membership fees)

ICT No 1 - BUDGET SUPPORT

Management Mode: Centralised Direct (CD)

Contract type: Budget Support (BS)

Common features of actions financed under Budget Support

Budget support is the transfer of financial resources from the Commission to the National Treasury of a partner country, following the respect of agreed conditions for payment. The financial resources thus received became part of the global resources of the partner country, and consequently used in accordance with the public financial management system of the partner country.

As it contributes to financing the totality of a country's budget and not a specific subset of budgeted expenditures, Budget Support is accompanied by a dialogue on the overall stance of budget policy and the functioning of public financial management in a context of harmonisation and alignment. Furthermore, this dialogue frequently leads to agreement on capacity development measures. One can distinguish General Budget Support, which aims to support a national development policy and strategy and Sectoral Budget Support which aims to accelerate progress towards the partner country's sectoral goals.

Key Figures

Value of BS contracts in 2011:

Total: € 1 602 M

- EDF: € 511 M
- Budget: € 1 091 M

Number of BS contracts in 2011:

Total: 69

- EDF: 21
- Budget: 48

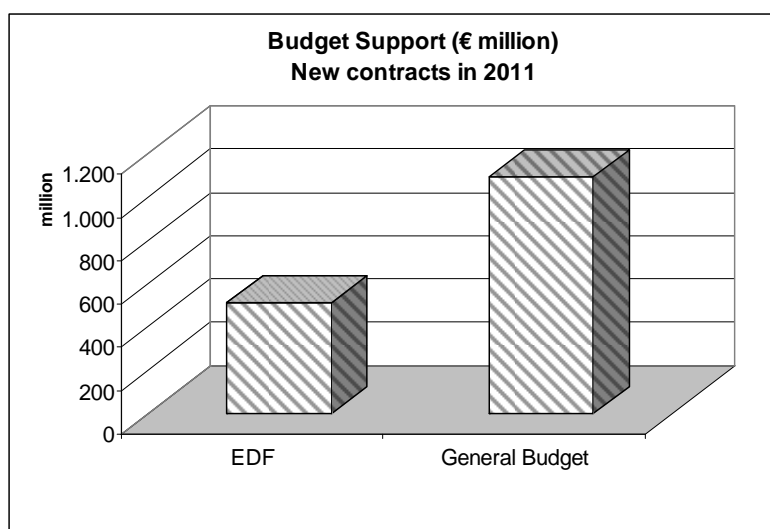
Indicative average value in 2011:

Across total: € 23 M

- Across EDF: € 24 M
- Across Budget: € 23 M

Funding basis:

Eligibility and specific disbursement criteria



Management and control systems: stages and main actors

The Commission has introduced specific measures to limit as much as possible the risk related to budgetary assistance.

The Commission implements budget support directly and performs all control functions: no implementation tasks are delegated to third parties. This feature is linked to the nature of budget support, which rather than supporting individual actions, supports country performance, whether measured in terms of reform measures or performance indicators.

The new budget support guidelines, which will be finalised by mid-2012, define four eligibility criteria for the use of BS as delivery mechanism. These are the following:

- Stable macroeconomic framework
- Performance PFM (Public Financial Management) system
- National/sector policies and reforms in support of poverty reduction and sustainable growth
- Transparency and oversight of the budget

Selection

Programming, identification and formulation

<p>process, including preventive measures</p>	<p>During the programming phase emphasis is placed on the assessment of the pre-condition for GGDCs on adherence to fundamental values in the area of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.</p> <p>In the process of identification and formulation of a BS programme, quality checks are carried out at Headquarters on the documents sent by delegations (Identification Fiche and Action Fiche). They cover the quality of the programme proposals and their compliance with programming documents and development policies as well as an assessment of the four BS eligibility criteria.</p> <p>An Action Fiche within the Annual Action Programme is prepared including objectives, expected results, main activities, financing plan/budget, implementation modalities, monitoring of performance and criteria for disbursement, audit and evaluation. Attached to the Action Fiche, the draft Technical and Administrative Provisions which must form part of the Financing Agreement to be signed with partner country subsequently are also assessed during the process.</p>
<p>Preventative, detective and corrective controls and audit</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>Payments of BS tranches follow an analysis and a formal request from partner countries accompanied by supporting documents. The request is scrutinised by the Commission services, which verify that the conditions (general and specific) for disbursement are met. While the main tasks of analysis and implementation are devolved to delegations, all disbursements are referred to headquarters for approval. At the same time, the revised Financial Circuits issued in early 2009 give a more prominent role to Delegations' Financial Verification responsibilities in the context of BS disbursements:</p> <p>General conditions. These conditions apply to the disbursement of <i>all</i> tranches and usually relate to the eligibility criteria for receiving BS (see above). Specific conditions. These apply to the disbursement of <i>individual</i> tranches (fixed or variable) and relate to performance criteria and indicators (where possible 'result /outcome oriented') established in each of the areas of focus of the budget support programme.</p> <p>Monitoring during implementation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PFM assessments during implementation (ongoing / ex-post); quality of PFM. Use of PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) guidelines and Annual Report on PFM from the Delegations; • Annual review of the policy which is supported through BS (in coordination with partner country and other donors) • Macroeconomic assessment (in coordination with the IMF and other donors) • Checking of performance indicators; • Risk monitoring framework (as part of the process of monitoring the Delegation should report if any major problems arise, or are likely to arise, that could impede the smooth implementation of the BS programme); • Controls on the flow of foreign exchange (FOREX) and conversion into local currency following transfer of funds to the National Treasury.

Feedback which enables control activities to be optimised

<p>Verification that processes are working as designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Six monthly operational reporting (External Assistance Management Reports).</i> • <i>Annual internal control (compliance/effectiveness) and risk self-assessments.</i> • <i>Ex post transactional controls.</i> • <i>Regular' verification' of Delegations by missions from HQ.</i>
<p>Monitoring of performance of independent bodies, 3rd party auditors, externally contracted auditors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monitoring by Commission staff via annual overviews and/or review, bilateral contacts, joint missions/meetings.</i> • <i>Obligatory regular financial and narrative reports.</i> • <i>Evaluations by contractors or Commission staff.</i> • <i>ECA Annual and special reports and Discharge resolutions.</i> • <i>IAC/IAS (internal) audits.</i>
<p>High level management reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monthly scoreboard covering the expense cycle (Budget implementation, Commitments, Contracts, Payments, Audit, Recovery orders).</i> • <i>Six monthly reporting by the authorising officers by sub-delegation to the Director General/ Geographical Directors in the framework of the ABM cycle.</i> • <i>Six monthly report of the Internal Control Coordinator.</i>

ICT No 2 - GRANTS

Management Modes: Centralised Direct (CD) and Decentralised (De) Contract type: Grants (Gr)

Grants are direct financial contributions from the EU budget or from the European Development Fund (EDF) awarded as donations to third parties that are engaged in external aid activities to co-finance projects or activities that relate to the EU's external aid programs. Grants are based on the reimbursement of the eligible costs, i.e. costs effectively incurred by the beneficiaries that are deemed necessary for carrying out the activities in question. The results of the action remain the property of the beneficiaries.

Key Figures

Value of Grant contracts in 2011:

- Total: € 1419 million
- EDF: € 475 M
- Budget: € 944 M

No of Grant contracts in 2011:

- Total: 1695
- EDF: 282
- Budget: 1413

Grant contract breakdown 2011

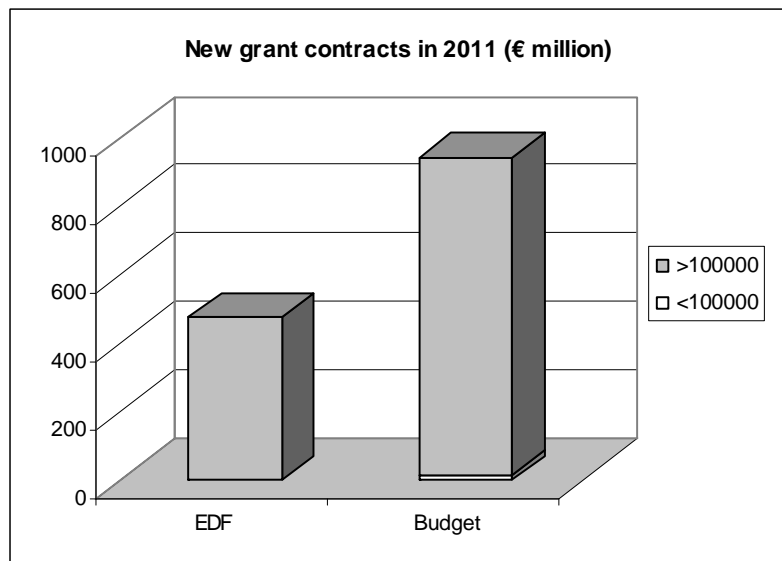
Number and value of Grant contracts ≥ €100 000 in 2011:

- Total: 1427 (€ 1402 M)
- EDF: 253 (€ 474 M)
- Budget: 1174 (€ 928 M)

Indicative average value:

- Across total: € 0.8 M
 - Across EDF: € 1.7 M
 - Across Budget: € 0.7 M
- (Commission's co-financing).

Funding basis: Actual eligible costs



Management and control systems: stages and main actors through project life cycle.

The objectives of these controls are to ensure good quality of selected projects, good performance and sound financial management.

Selection process including preventive measures

Programming, identification and formulation

Grants are subject to an Annual Work Programme, to be published on the EuropeAid website as soon as adopted. That annual work programme shall be implemented through the publication of calls for proposals. Candidates are expected to present proposals for actions that correspond to stated objectives and fulfils the required conditions set in each call. All applications are examined and assessed on the basis of eligibility and evaluation (award) criteria that have clearly been announced in the calls for proposals. This includes an assessment, by an Evaluation Committee, of the technical and financial capacity of the candidate.

The Contracting Authority contacts all candidates to inform them of a final decision concerning their proposals and establishes and sign contracts with successful candidates, accompanied, if required, by safeguarding measures (the provision of a bank guarantee) to secure pre-financing. A standard grant contract model is used for all EU-financed grant contracts for external actions.

	<p>In partially decentralised management, ex-ante control is executed by the European Commission.</p>
<p>Detective and corrective measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>The standard grant contract recognises the beneficiary's independence of action and lays down management rules accordingly. In particular, it allows the recipient to adapt or modify the action without the prior consent of the Contracting Authority provided that the modifications do not change the main purpose of the action and do not result in a change of more than a fixed percentage (%), which is laid down in the general conditions, to any budget heading.</p> <p>The first pre-financing payment, which covers either 80% of the amount of the contract or 80% of the EU's part of the first annual budget, is paid after both parties have signed the contract.</p> <p>Subsequently, for multi-annual actions, an interim report (technical and financial) and payment request must be sent once a year or may be sent earlier when 70% of the previous payment (and 100% of earlier ones) has been used up. A new payment of pre-financing is made on that basis. Where the consumption of the previous pre-financing is less than 70%, the amount of the new pre-financing payment shall be reduced by the unused amounts of the previous pre-financing payment. The balance is paid on approval of the final report.</p> <p>The beneficiary must not send documents in support of its request to the Contracting Authority but must keep them in case of inspection or audit for a period of seven years after payment of the balance and up to the date of the prescription of any dispute in regard to the law which governed the contract.</p> <p>When required by the grant contract, payment requests are accompanied by an expenditure verification report of an independent external auditor. EuropeAid has developed standard Terms of Reference including a reporting model for expenditure verifications which are included in the standard grant contracts. They reinforce the verification of compliance with the contract terms including those relating to procurement by the beneficiary.</p> <p>Expenditure verifications are compulsory for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any request for payment of the balance in the case of grants of more than € 100 000 - Any request for pre-financing payments per financial year in case of grants of € 750000 or more. <p>Additional audits based on a risk analysis are also carried out. Monitoring is ensured all along the implementation through reports, the Contracting Authority's visits on the spot and/or a Results Oriented Monitoring system providing on-site assessments by external experts to ongoing project/programmes.</p> <p>Final payment and programme closure</p> <p>Balance is paid on approval of the final report and other relevant supporting documentation. If it appears that actual eligible costs are lower than anticipated or declared, the grant is reduced proportionately.</p>

Feedback which enables control activities to be optimised

Verification that processes are working as designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Six monthly operational reporting (External Assistance Management Reports).</i> • <i>Annual internal control (compliance/effectiveness) and risk self-assessments.</i> • <i>Results of expenditure verifications by external auditors</i> • <i>Results of audits contracted by the Commission based on a risk assessment</i> • <i>Annual systemic findings from audit framework contractors.</i> • <i>Ex post transactional controls.</i> • <i>Regular' verification' of Delegations by missions from HQ.</i>
Monitoring of performance of independent bodies, 3 rd party auditors, externally contracted auditors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monitoring by Commission staff via annual overviews and/or review, bilateral contacts, joint missions/meetings.</i> • <i>Results Oriented Monitoring system (annual project snapshots by external contractors) where Commission staff may participate.</i> • <i>Obligatory regular financial and narrative reports.</i> • <i>Project level or strategic evaluations by contractors or Commission staff.</i> • <i>ECA Annual and special reports and Discharge resolutions.</i> • <i>IAC/IAS (internal) audits.</i> • <i>Quality review of audit and expenditure verifications by EuropeAid staff</i>
High level management reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monthly scoreboard covering the expense cycle (Budget implementation, Commitments, Contracts, Payments, Audit, Recovery orders).</i> • <i>Six monthly reporting by the authorising officers by sub-delegation to the Director General/ Geographical Directors in the framework of the ABM cycle.</i> • <i>Six monthly report of the Internal Control Coordinator.</i>

ICT No 3 - PROCUREMENT

Management Modes: Centralised Direct (CD) and Decentralised (De) Contract Type: Procurement -works, supplies and services (Pr)

There are three main types of contracts for the General Budget and the EDF:

Service : 1) Fee based contracts = a contract under which the services are provided on the basis of fixed fee rates for each day worked by experts ;

2) Global price contract = a contract under which the services are performed for an all-inclusive fixed price.

Supplies: Supply contracts cover the purchase, leasing, rental or hire purchase, with or without option to buy, of products. A contract for the supply of products and, incidentally, for setting and installation shall be considered a supply contract.

Works: Works contracts cover the execution, the design and execution or the realisation of a work corresponding to the requirements specified by the Contracting Authority. A 'work' is the outcome of a body of building or civil engineering works that is sufficient of itself to fulfil an economic or technical function.

Key Figures

Value of Pr contracts in 2011

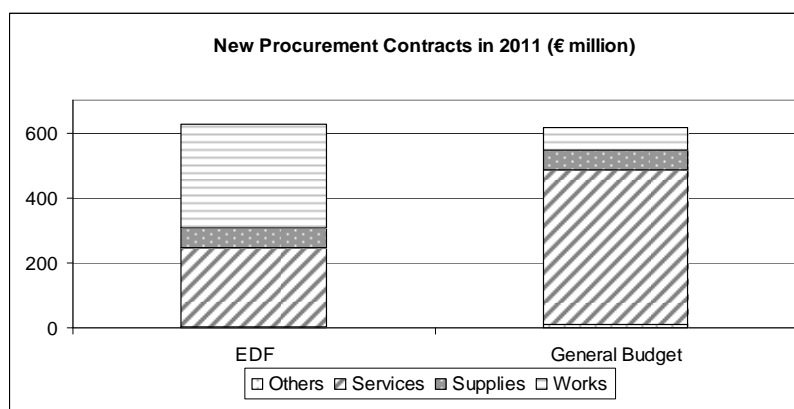
- Total: € 1243 million
- EDF: € 628 M
- Budget: € 616M

Number of Pr contracts in 2011

- Total: 3125
- EDF: 1445
- Budget: 1680

Pr Contract breakdown 2011

- Works contracts: € 384 M
- Supplies contracts: € 125 M
- Services contracts: € 721M
- Other contracts: € 13 M



Funding basis: Actual eligible costs

Elements of the internal control systems and actors

Contracts are concluded directly by the European Commission (direct centralised management) or by the beneficiary country applying EC rules (partial decentralised management). The Contracting Authority draws up shortlists (restricted procedures) and is responsible for issuing invitations to tender, receiving tenders, chairing tender Evaluation Committees, deciding on the results of tender procedures and signing the contracts. In partial decentralised management ex-ante control is executed by the European Commission.

Selection process, including preventive measures

Programming, identification and formulation

Projects under the external aid programmes of the EC with beneficiary third countries are identified, formulated and financed in order to achieve the (development) objectives set in the Country and Regional programming documents.

The decision-making process involves identification of a project or programme, checks on the technical, economic and financial viability of the proposed project, drafting and approval of a financing proposal and a financing decision by the European Commission, in that order.

Financing

When the decision is taken, the funds are definitively reserved for the project or programme and a financing agreement is drafted for each project/programme and signed by the Beneficiary State concerned and the European Commission. The financing agreement binds the Beneficiary State to execute the project and the European Commission to fund it up to the ceiling foreseen.

	<p>Invitations to tender, award and signing of contracts</p> <p>Contracts with third parties for the implementation of the project are awarded and managed by the Contracting Authority in accordance with the procedures laid down in the financing agreement.</p> <p>Standard tender procedures are used according to predefined ceilings per type of contract. The selection of the contractor is made taking into account of pre-defined eligibility, capability (selection) and award criteria by an evaluation/selection committee.</p> <p>Different guarantees may be required, each of which has a different purpose. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a tender guarantee, for supply or works contracts • a pre-financing (advance) guarantee, • a performance guarantee, for supply or works contracts, • a retention guarantee, for works contracts.
<p>Detective and corrective measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p> <p>A work plan is drawn-up which constitute the basis for implementation and payments from the Commission. Disbursement of pre-financing is subject to contractual conditions (if advance exceeds EUR 150.000, the Contractor must provide a financial guarantee for the full amount of the pre-financing payment) and the release of intermediary and final payments are subject to verification/validation of expenditure.</p> <p>Service contracts: All invoices must be accompanied by an interim or final report. All invoices for a fee-based contract must also be accompanied by an up-to-date financial report. Before payments are made for a fee-based contract, an external auditor who is a member of an internationally-recognised supervisory body for statutory auditing, notified by the Consultant must examine and verify the invoices and the financial reports sent by the Consultant to the Commission.</p> <p>Supply contracts: The supplies shall not be accepted until the prescribed verifications and tests have been carried out. The supplies shall be taken over by the Contracting Authority when they have been delivered in accordance with the contract, have satisfactorily passed the required tests, or have been commissioned, and a certificate of acceptance has been issued or is deemed to have been issued by the project manager, i.e. the legal or natural person responsible for monitoring the execution.</p> <p>Works contracts: The works shall not be accepted until the prescribed verifications and tests have been carried out. The works shall be taken over by the Commission when they have satisfactorily passed the tests on completion and a certificate of acceptance has been issued or is deemed to have been issued by the Supervisor i.e. the legal or natural person responsible for monitoring the execution of the contract on behalf of the Contracting Authority.</p> <p>Closure</p> <p>The project/programme can be closed when all contracts implementing the financing agreement have been completed and :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit of the project as per Financing Agreement has been carried out - For each contract: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgement of completion of the works, supplies, services or actions (certification by the project manager (supplies); supervisor (works); expenditure verification (fee-based services contracts) have been received. - All payments have been made. - All amounts receivable been recovered or offset. - The execution period for the financing agreement has been completed. or - The financing agreement has been cancelled.

Feedback which enables control activities to be optimised

Verification that processes are working as designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Six monthly operational reporting (External Assistance Management Reports).</i> • <i>Annual internal control (compliance/effectiveness) and risk self-assessments.</i> • <i>Results of expenditure verifications by external auditors</i> • <i>Results of audits contracted by the Commission based on a risk assessment</i> • <i>Annual systemic findings from audit framework contractors.</i> • <i>Ex post transactional controls.</i> • <i>Regular' verification' of Delegations by missions from HQ.</i>
Monitoring of performance of independent bodies, 3 rd party auditors, externally contracted auditors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monitoring by Commission staff via annual overviews and/or review, bilateral contacts, joint missions/meetings.</i> • <i>Results Oriented Monitoring system (annual project snapshots by external contractors) where Commission staff may participate.</i> • <i>Obligatory regular financial and narrative reports.</i> • <i>Project level or strategic evaluations by contractors or Commission staff.</i> • <i>ECA Annual and special reports and Discharge resolutions.</i> • <i>IAC/IAS (internal) audits.</i> • <i>Quality review of verification mission reports by EuropeAid staff</i>
High level management reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monthly scoreboard covering the expense cycle (Budget implementation, Commitments, Contracts, Payments, Audit, Recovery orders).</i> • <i>Six monthly reporting by the authorising officers by sub-delegation to the Director General/ Geographical Directors in the framework of the ABM cycle.</i> • <i>Six monthly report of the Internal Control Coordinator.</i>

ICT No 4 – CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS

Management Mode: Joint management

External aid projects in third countries implemented with/through international organisations via a 'Contribution Agreement' where the action to be financed may:

- involve the pooling of resources of a number of donors and it is not reasonably possible or appropriate to assign the share contributed by each donor to each type of expenditure ('multi-donor actions' or 'joint co-financing'); and/or
- be implemented with an organisation with which the European Commission has concluded a long-term framework agreement; and/or
- be jointly developed between the European Commission and the international organisation.

International organisation means an international public-sector organisation set up by intergovernmental agreement, and specialised agencies set up by such organisations e.g. the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); the International Federation of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Many of the organisations representing regional (multicountry) integration interests which benefit directly from regional programming for external aid also fall within this category, notably in the ACP region.

Key figures

Volume of CA contracts in 2011

Total: € 1608 M

- EDF: € 673 M
- Budget: € 935 M

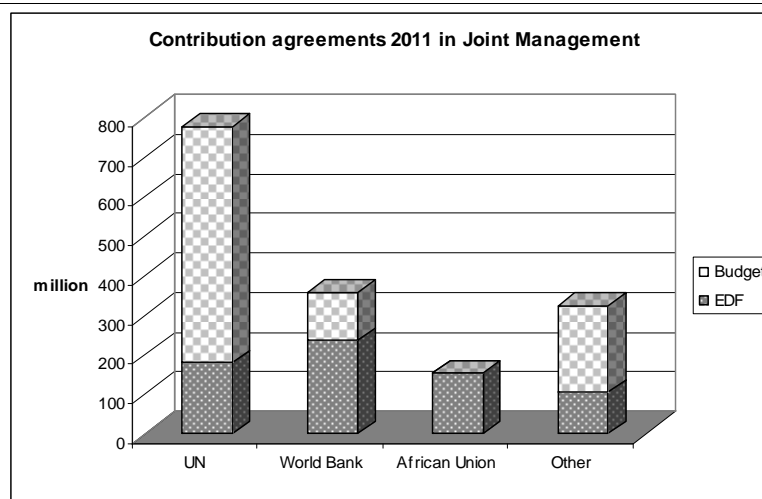
Number of CA contracts in 2011

Total: 199

- EDF: 79
- Budget: 120

Average contract value: € 7.8 M

Funding basis: Actual eligible costs (direct + indirect \leq 7% of direct costs).



Management and control systems: stages and main actors

The legislators have sought to give a differentiated treatment to contributions to international organisations with reliable systems of control, audit, accounting and procurement (article 53d FR and art 29 of 10th EDF FR)). Pursuant to this principle, the international organisation is responsible for implementing an action financed by the Commission, controlling its expenditure and, ultimately, for auditing it. Hence the Commission may rely on the audit arrangements of selected international organisations. However, it reserves the right to arrange its own controls, including on the spot, of actions implemented by joint management at various stages of implementation, through so called 'verification missions' that assess the financial management system in place and during which a limited number of transactions are selected for checking. The Commission has signed framework agreements on financial and contractual procedures with, inter alia, a number of UN agencies (Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement) and the World Bank (Trust Fund and Co-Financing Framework Agreement).

Selection process, including preventive measures	<p>The European Commission must ensure that suitable arrangements exist for the control and audit of the action in its entirety when certain implementation tasks are entrusted to an international organisation. The Commission therefore makes prior (compliance) assessments of the accounting, audit, control and procurement procedures of the organisation. The aim is to assess whether the Organisation's procedures are suitable and offer sufficient guarantees with regards to the management of EC funds. Where this is the case the organisation can use its own procedures. If not or in specific cases, the Commission and the organisation agree to apply other rules e.g. Commission procedures, which provide such guarantees. These are specified in the standard contribution agreement signed with the organisation. This check can be realised ex ante or ex post (signature of the agreement based on a "presumption of conformity") based on EuropeAid's long-standing cooperation with the international organisations and the consequent assessment of a low level of risk.</p>
Communication and information measures to improve the quality of financial management	<p>The organisation draws up progress reports and a final report, consisting of a narrative part and a financial part. If the implementation period < 12 months or contribution < € 100,000 a progress report is required annually, otherwise it accompanies every further pre-financing request. The final report is due within 6 months of the end of the implementation period. In addition, the organisation communicates to the Commission situation reports, publications, press releases and updates. The Commission, in the light of the information contained in the reports, may decide to ask for additional information and/or check the information by itself by requesting supporting documents or by launching verification missions. Such controls can be performed up to 5 years after the 'end date' of the action. The final amount of funds used by the organisation is determined with the Commission's approval of the final report.</p>
Preventative, detective and corrective controls and audit	<p>The Contracting Authority is the Commission. The maximum amount of pre-financing is 95% of the forecast budget. During the implementation phase, the international organisation has to check the eligibility of costs incurred according to its own rules and procedures. Financial checks are carried out on interim / final payment requests (compliance with financing agreement, receipt of reports from the organisation or, if applicable, of audited financial statements). Final payments are approved upon acceptance of the executive and financial reporting by the Commission's services. Representatives of the Commission are invited to join any donor committee which may be set up in connection with Multi-Donor Actions and to participate in the main monitoring and evaluation missions relating to the performance of the action (or the results of such missions are reported). There is also the possibility of evaluation missions by the representatives of the Commission. Verification missions are also made by external auditors of approximately 50 Contribution Agreements a year based on a risk assessment by the Commission.</p>

Feedback which enables control activities to be optimised

Verification that processes are working as designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Six monthly operational reporting (External Assistance Management Reports).</i> • <i>Annual internal control (compliance/effectiveness) and risk self-assessments.</i> • <i>Results of verification missions by external auditors</i> • <i>Annual systemic findings from verification mission framework contractors.</i> • <i>Ex post transactional controls.</i> • <i>Regular' verification' of Delegations by missions from HQ.</i>
Monitoring of performance of independent bodies, 3rd party auditors, externally contracted auditors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monitoring by Commission staff via annual overviews and/or review, bilateral contacts, joint missions/meetings.</i> • <i>Results Oriented Monitoring system (annual project snapshots by external contractors) where Commission staff may participate.</i> • <i>Obligatory regular financial and narrative reports.</i> • <i>Project level or strategic evaluations by contractors or Commission staff.</i> • <i>ECA Annual and special reports and Discharge resolutions.</i> • <i>IAC/IAS (internal) audits.</i> • <i>Quality review of verification mission reports by EuropeAid staff</i>
High level management reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monthly scoreboard covering the expense cycle (Budget implementation, Commitments, Contracts, Payments, Audit, Recovery orders).</i> • <i>Six monthly reporting by the authorising officers by sub-delegation to the Director General/ Geographical Directors in the framework of the ABM cycle.</i> • <i>Six monthly report of the Internal Control Coordinator.</i>

ANNEX 6: IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC-SECTOR BODIES AND BODIES GOVERNED BY PRIVATE LAW WITH A PUBLIC SECTOR MISSION

Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management: Delegated cooperation is a practical arrangement where one donor acts with authority on behalf of one or more other donors, with the purpose of creating synergies and added-value in his area of expertise. All the contracts listed below have been concluded in accordance with the high level of expertise of each of the delegates and in due compliance with the principles expressed by the European Commission in the EU Code of Conduct on Division of labour in Development Policy (COM(2007)072).

Entity	Nat.	Domain	Country / region	Amount (€)	Duration (months)	CRIS contract #	Title of programme and summary description of the implementing tasks
DEPARTMENT for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DfID)	UK	FED	Uganda	3.000.000,00	40	253347	Support to the strengthening of Ugandan National Roads Construction Industry, with the goal of improving the quality of the road network and the effectiveness of GoU expenditure on roads.
KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU (KfW)	DE	DCI-ALA	Latin American Countries members of CAF and included in DCI-ALA region	3.000.000,00	40	257756	Climate Change Programme for Latin American Region, providing technical assistance to executing agency and co-financer Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	FR	FED	Mali	5.000.000,00	43	259333	PASP-Support to the private sector, with the objective of improving the competitiveness of Malian enterprises and the quality of their products.
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	FR	FED	Dominican Republic	49.862,00	6	259719	Technical Assistance for the support to trans-border trade development in the northern region of the island of Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic).
KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU (KfW)	DE	ENPI	Egypt	200.000,00	79	261012	Lead IFI remuneration for project "200 MW Wind Farm in gulf of El Zayt"
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	FED	Mali	6.000.000,00	36	262517	Institutional support to regional economic development of Regional Assemblies of Ségou and Mopti
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	FED	ACPTPS - Intra ACP Allocations	5.000.000,00	48	263429	Contribution to the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS):Capacity Development Initiative GIS managed trust fund to enhance capacity of African states (expanding to Caribbean and Pacific) to implement the Access and Benefit Sharing protocol
DEPARTMENT for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DfID)	UK	FED	Ghana	4.500.000,00	57	264651	Contribution to the civil society pool fund for the implementation of the "Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness (STAR-Ghana) programme
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)	DK	DCI-ENV	Mozambique	9.950.000,00	46	264785	Environment Sector Programme Support II 2011-2015 (ESPS II).This programme aims to increase the capacity of the Government of Mozambique to adequately mainstream climate change and climate-proofing initiatives into the Government poverty alleviation and development strategies.
COOPERATION TECHNIQUE BELGE CTB SA	BE	FED	Mali	6.000.000,00	48	265131	Institutional support to regional economic development of Regional Assemblies of Tombouctou, Gao and Gidal
KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU (KfW)	DE	ENPI	Georgia	4.200.000,00	60	265562	NIF-funded components of the project of Rehabilitation of Municipal Infrastructure Facilities in Batumi, Phase III (Water supply and sewerage of Batumi and surrounding villages) with the purpose of rehabilitating municipal infrastructure facilities in Batumi and surrounding villages for improving the water supply, sewerage and wastewater disposal situation.
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	FR	DCI-ALA	Latin American Countries members of CAF and included in DCI-ALA region	3.000.000,00	30	265629	Sustainable transport networks in Latin America ensuring Technical Assistance and studies focused in urban transport in CAF member countries, with a primary focus in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)	DK	FED	Ghana	3.000.000,00	48	265633	The purpose of this Delegation agreement is to grant a contribution for the implementation of the "Business Sector Advocacy Challenge Fund" (BUSAC) in the framework of the Support to the Private Sector Development – PHASE II
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	DCI-ASIE	Pakistan	25.400.000,00	60	265674	Delegation Agreement to implement Supporting Technical and Vocational Education and Training Reform in Pakistan Programme, with the overall objective of poverty reduction through increased and improved access to employable skills. The specific objective is to increase the access, equity, relevance and quality of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training sector.
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	FED	Ethiopia	10.476.190,00	24	266069	Private Sector Development and Trade -Engineering Capacity Building Programme (ECBP)
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)	DK	FED	Uganda	2.000.000,00	48	266299	Trade related SPS & quality management system support programme: contribution to the Danida-led agribusiness initiative
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	DCI-ASIE	Cambodia	1.500.000,00	12	266351	EU Programme for Strengthening Performance, Accountability and Civic Engagement (SPACE) of Democratic Councils in Cambodia. This programme is designed to address challenges in the local government reform which weaken citizen voice and accountability i.e. donor fragmentation, gaps in the National Program for SNDD and strengthening deliberative space and citizen voice.
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	DCI-ASIE	Pakistan	1.600.000,00	18	267075	Delegation Agreement to implement Basic Education Development Programme. The overall objective of the programme is that children and youth, especially girls, receive improved services of a life-skills oriented basic education system. This contract covers Governance, Capacity Development and Quality components.
DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA)	DK	FED	Benin	9.700.000,00	36	268768	Rural roads - opening up of one third of the communes of Benin by the improvement (and maintenance for an initial period) of rural roads or the facilitation of other transport means such as river transport

Entity	Nat.	Domain	Country / region	Amount (€)	Duration (months)	CRIS contract #	Title of programme and summary description of the implementing tasks
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	ENPI	West Bank and Gaza Strip	4.000.000,00	45	270253	EU Support to TVET Development in the occupied Palestinian territory. The programme, embedded in national TVET strategy, aims at supporting TVET institutions to deliver more market oriented training that equips Palestinians with the qualifications required by the labour market in three pilot governorates.
KREDITANSTALT FÜR WIEDERAUFBAU (KfW)	DE	ENPI	Mediterranean Region	10.240.000,00		271262	Participation in the MENA Fund for Micro-, Small and Medium Enterprises (SANAD) as well as a contribution to the ancillary TA Facility. SANAD, funded by public and commercial investors, aims to offer market based financial instruments such as guarantees, loans, subordinated debt and equity to local Partner Institutions ("PI") in the MENA region in order to finance MSME.
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	FR	DCI-ASIE	Laos	3.800.000,00	45	272233	Northern Uplands Development Programme (NUDP). The purpose of the intervention is to reduce poverty, improve food security and enhance environmental and cultural sustainability through support to sustainable development in the uplands and dialogue on reform of current policy and its implementation.
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)	EU	ENPI	Mediterranean Region	32.000.000,00	180	275009	Support to FEMIP, with the purpose of financing risk-capital operations as well as technical assistance activities
INSTITUTO PORTUGUES DE APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO (IPAD)	PT	FED	Timor Leste	4.500.000,00	38	275758	Support to Democratic Governance in Timor-Leste. Justice Programme: Strengthen the control framework and transparency through institutional development and capacities of Parliament and the justice system and improve social communication through a specific approach of using skilled human resources (absence of which represents one of the causes of fragility of the country) and through better communication of legal information and better information about the activities of the justice system and security sector.
INSTITUTO PORTUGUES DE APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO (IPAD)	PT	FED	Timor Leste	1.000.000,00	24	276596	Support to Democratic Governance in Timor Leste: The support component to Social Communication section of the project: this supports the implementation of the National Policy for Social Communication, approved by the Government of Timor Leste.
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	FED	Timor Leste	4.797.150,00	48	278069	Fourth Rural Development Project - Project Purpose I: Strengthening Agricultural Extension. This project contributes towards sustainable increases in nutrition and food security for farm households and rural communities.
INSTITUTO PORTUGUES DE APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO (IPAD)	PT	FED	Timor Leste	3.202.850,00	48	278104	Fourth Rural Development Project - Project Purpose I: Strengthening Agricultural Extension. This project contributes towards sustainable increases in nutrition and food security for farm households and rural communities.
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	ENPI	Tunisia	2.000.000,00	36	280471	Activity B.9.1 of PASRI: Technological audit. The purpose of this project is to establish a technical audit methodology accompanied by the establishment of a sample of 200 enterprises.
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	DE	DCI-ENV	Ethiopia	8.500.000,00	36	281266	GCCA Ethiopia: Pilot Testing Climate Change Activities within the SLM Programme
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	FR	DCI-ENV	Ethiopia	4.000.000,00	36	281325	Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): the purpose of this project is to build the national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient adaptation actions.
DEPARTMENT for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DfID)	UK	DCI-AFS	South Africa	5.000.000,00	36	281511	Delegation Agreement for the implementation of the component of Technical Assistance under the Primary Health Care Sector Policy Support Programme (PrimCare SPSP)
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND (EIF)	EU	DCI-ENV	TPS - All Countries	1.100.000,00	131	282314	GEEREF - Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund - AAP 2010
DEPARTMENT for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DfID)	UK	DCI-ENV	Nepal	7.600.000,00	36*	283221	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal. The project is funded under Global Climate Change Alliance to enable the Government of Nepal to implement climate change policy, strategies and urgent adaptation actions that increase benefits and sustainability of public and public private development efforts, as well as build capacity of GoN to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy).
KREDITANSTALT FÜR WIEDERAUFBAU (KfW)	DE	DCI-ALA	Latin America Countries	6.700.000,00	84	283235	Loan guarantee and technical assistance components of the Latin American Carbon Finance Facility (LACFF); LACFF is an initiative which seeks to mitigate climate change, enhance the ability of Latin American investors to invest in clean energy and other climate related investments (energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste management and transport) by removing existing investment barriers and hence improving the overall quality of life of people in Latin American countries

ANNEX 8: GENERAL OBJECTIVES BY POLICY AREA

The General Objectives shown below are the objectives of the DG as formulated for the 2012 Management Plan. The DG for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid was formed by merger in January 2011 and took over the General Objectives of the former DGs Development and EuropeAid Cooperation Office for the year 2011, during which the new DG was reorganised. The new General Objectives build substantially on the previous ones but have been updated and better reflect the Agenda for Change: for these reasons they are shown here.

General objective 1: Support the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty			
Impact indicators, for example...¹	Latest known result	Milestones, if any	Target
1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 1	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.	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.	Achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and thereafter continue to support the global effort until poverty is eliminated completely. MDG 1 targets
2. EU levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) Source: EC (COM(2011) 218 final) Enhancing EU Accountability on Financing for Development towards the EU Official Development Assistance Peer Review	Collectively the EU has missed the 2010 intermediary ODA target of 0.56 % of GNI.	The EU-15 to reach at least 0.51 % of ODA/GNI as soon as possible and 0.7 % of GNI by 2015, while those already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts; The EU-12 to strive towards ODA levels of at least 0.17 % of GNI as soon as possible and 0.33 % of GNI by 2015	The EU's collective commitment is to increasing ODA to 0.7 % of combined GNI by 2015

¹ All MDG data taken from World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2011

General objective 2: Promote human rights, democracy and other elements of good governance

Impact and result indicators, for example...	Latest known result	Milestones, if any	Target
<p>1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 3</p>	<p>70 % of developing countries (89 countries) are on target, with a further 20 % (25 countries) close to being on target and 10% (13 countries) remaining far behind the target.</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>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>2. Respect of the essential elements regarding human rights, democratic 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>a) Regular and structured political dialogue taking place with ACP countries; taking place under some kind of format, including on an informal basis and on limited issues; linked to art. 96 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 2008. Governance is a key indicator in the ongoing Mid-Term Review.</p>	<p>a) Regular political dialogue (laid down in Cotonou Art 8) having governance and human rights issues systematically on the agenda with one third of ACP countries by 2010. b) Democratic governance is a key performance indicator in 2010 mid-term review, with impact on resource allocations c) programming process and guidance compliant with the principles for fragile states and INCAF (International Network on Conflict and Fragility) guidance on supporting state-building in fragile states d) EDF 10 End Term Reviews integrate an assessment of the progress on implementation of Governance action plans and Incentive Tranche</p>	<p>a) Maintenance or improvement of the essential and fundamental elements in 75 ACP countries, and reestablishment of these in 3 countries b) Mainstreaming of democratic governance issues in programming documents c) programming documents in x2 [fragile and crisis] countries mainstream interventions conducive to peace and security</p>

2 X = figure / name of countries still to be agreed.

3. Increased compliance with Human Rights and Democratic Standards in the Neighbourhood region	Measured using data and statistics provided by NGOs, UN and regional bodies on: freedom of association, expression and assembly, free press and media; adequately monitored democratic and credible elections; level of corruption; more independent and efficient judiciary; better democratic oversight on security sector. ³		Human rights and fundamental freedoms respected, sustainable democracy established, good governance established and civil society thriving in the Neighbourhood region.
4. Level of cooperation and coordination on Budget support to Fragile States	Common Approach Paper on budget support to fragile states with the World Bank, the IMF and the African Development Bank and involving EU Member States finalised in 2010. Pacific Unstructured cooperation in place for Timor Leste East Africa/Horn Local coordination mechanisms with MS reinforced on budget support to fragile states (e.g. Kenya) South Sudan: Practical coordination mechanisms with World Bank	Agreed coordinated policies put into place in pilot countries Decision on possible reintroduction of budget support to enhance policy dialogue with Ethiopia	Enhanced cooperation and coordination: agreed concept paper with WB, BAD, IMF and Member States as appropriate. Benchmarks for moving to budget support in view of improving aid effectiveness
5. Volume and share of EU aid to the countries most in need and where the EU can have a real impact, including fragile states	This is a new initiative in line with the Agenda for Change and with the outcomes of the Busan High Level Forum. The prerequisites for making the indicators operational are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of focus countries • Proposal for a set of indicators and the streamlining of those indicators in routine data collection / monitoring systems and processes , in line with the OECD/INCAF guidelines 	Focus countries and key indicators defined	Volume of aid delivered to fragile states / those most in need. % of aid delivered to fragile / most in need states vs total EU development assistance 4

3 No single indicator does justice to Human Rights issues. However, “rankings” produced by various organisations, contribute to provide a useful assessment of the situation, with higher rankings (year on year) usually associated to progress in a specific field;

4 As this is a new indicator, the quantitative target cannot be defined at this stage.

<p>6. Number of countries that have ratified four or more of the seven UN human rights treaties</p> <p>Defined by: OHCHR</p>	<p>All UN Member States have ratified at least one of the seven core human rights treaties and 82% have ratified four or more.</p>		<p>By 2015 there will be an increase of the number of UN Member States having ratified four or more of the seven core human rights treaties.</p>
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General objective 3: Foster inclusive and sustainable growth for human development

Impact and result indicators, for example...	Latest known result	Milestones, if any	Targets
<p>1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDGs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7</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>	<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>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. MDG 6 aims to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria. 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>2. Number of reforms implemented, delivered under the Action Plans for the Neighbourhood area</p>	<p>Uneven commitment to reform among Neighbourhood countries, but encouraging trends, and progress in those areas where specific programmes are in place.</p> <p>Additional momentum in the East through the Eastern Partnership Programme, while in the South EU support following the Arab Spring revolutions will be vital to adapt legislation, strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance in countries now embarking on</p>	<p>Periodic assessment through reports of approximation of framework in the Neighbourhood region. Reform measures are tracked in relation to programme-specific disbursement decisions for the various sector programmes.</p>	<p>Approximation of legislative and regulatory framework with European and international standards.</p>

	democratic transition.		
3. Number of country programmes which mainstream environmental expertise and green economy awareness	In developing countries, more than 1.4 billion people currently lack access to electricity and 2.7 billion people rely on traditional use of biomass for cooking. 1.2 billion have no access to clean water and 2.5 billion do not benefit from sanitation services	Rio + 20 Earth Summit to be held in June 2012 and specialized meetings Development and implementation of key programmes in energy/water	Improved access to energy services, especially renewable and more efficient sources of energy

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

Impact and result indicators, for example...	Latest result known	Milestones, if any	Target
1. Millennium Development Goals progress indicators, especially those used to track MDG 8	The participants, including the European Union, at the 2010 UN Summit on the MDGs reaffirmed their commitments to work together to achieve the MDGs. Aid in 2010 rose in real terms over 2009, despite the economic crisis, and new donors are entering the scene	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.	Some of the MDG 8 targets: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
2. EU coordinated approach	This is a new initiative implementing the Communication on Budget Support (COM 2011/ 638). Possible milestones include : <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. 		New EU budget support contracts are concluded in coherence with principles of COM 638.

Specific Objectives for operational activities

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

In the few cases where indicators were not provided in the provisional Management Plan, these indicators have been supplied from the 2012 Management Plan.

Specific Objective 1		
Poverty alleviation and sustainable development including management of environment and natural resources in ACP countries		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target 2015 (result)
EDF COUNTRIES Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targeted by country strategy papers	<p>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 shocks represent major difficulties for developing countries' poverty reduction efforts and inclusive growth.</p> <p>OFF TRACK: 13 countries</p> <p>STARTING TO SHOW PROGRESS: 2 countries</p> <p>IMPROVING: 10 Pacific; 6 Caribbean; 23 Sub-Saharan Africa countries</p> <p>ON TRACK: 2 Pacific; 8 Caribbean; 2 Sub-Saharan Africa countries</p>	<p>a) 13 countries should start to show progress on relevant MDGs</p> <p>b) 23 Sub-Saharan countries should continue to show progress on relevant MDGs;</p> <p>c) 9 countries on track</p>
SOUTH AFRICA Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	<p>Overall South Africa has advanced in meeting the MDGs, especially in relation to poverty reduction (MDG 1) (although on domestic measurements around half the population is classified as poor) and education (MDG 2). Progress on health/HIV (MDG 4,5,6) is still very much lagging behind, mainly due to the HIV-AIDS pandemic (with an estimated 0.7% of the world's population). Progress on gender equality has been satisfactory (MDG 3). The continued modest growth rates and the rise in unemployment without remedial action can be expected to have a negative impact on the MDGs in the future.</p>	<p>Achieve MDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8</p> <p>Achieve 70% of targets for MDGs 4 & 5.</p> <p>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%).</p>

Specific Objective 2		
Integration of ACP countries into the world economy through economic development, trade, and regional integration		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Percentage of intra-regional ACP trade against total ACP trade flows (exports)	<p>African Countries' exports to all ACP (79 countries) in 2010: 11,8% of total African ACP exports (11,8% also for imports and total trade).</p> <p>Intra-Caribbean ACP trade is 97.8% of Caribbean exports to all ACPs in 2010. Caribbean countries' exports to all ACP in 2010: 18.2% of total exports⁵</p>	Achieve at least 10% of intra-regional exports in respect of total ACP export flows by 2020
Percentage of manufactured goods and trade services in total export earnings	<p>Decrease of EU imports in manufactures from African countries in absolute values.</p> <p>2010: 12.646 millions EUR (21,3% of total – figure for 2008: 26%) (source DG TRADE)</p>	Improve situation of Africa in comparison with other developing regions by 2013
Full and comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements signed	<p>Africa In the first semester of 2011, negotiations towards regional EPAs continued with most African regions, in some cases, picking up after a prolonged period of silence (ESA, Central Africa). However, no comprehensive EPA could be signed.</p> <p>Caribbean The Caribbean EPA was signed on 15/10/2008. Support for the implementation of the EPA is provided under the 10th EDF.</p> <p>Pacific EPA: negotiations ongoing. Pacific Island Countries have reconfirmed their wish to conclude a full EPA with the EU, last technical working group took place in November 2011 to prepare for formal re-launch of negotiations around Q2 2012. For the time being only PNG has a Free Trade agreement with the EU.</p>	78 countries signatories of comprehensive regional EPAs

⁵ Source: DG Trade Statistics, Chief Economist Unit. These statistics do not include Antigua and Barbuda and Cuba.

<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>(i) Reference: Real sugar production costs, US\$/Ton, 2005/2006 and 2008/2009⁶ e.g. Malawi: 220.5 - 204; Tanzania: 331.8 - 528; Zambia: 253.0 - 272⁷; Swaziland 236.7 - 275⁸. Belize 295, Guyana 310 and Jamaica 510</p> <p>(ii) Reference: GDP share of sugar sector in 2006 Reference: GDP/capita in 2006 St Kitts and Nevis : 12,690 US\$ Trinidad and Tobago: 16,260 US\$ (source: WB, WDR 2008)</p> <p>Overall budget: €1,244M (EU Budget); Legal Basis: DCI (2007-13); Beneficiary countries: 18; Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIP): 2011-13 (€574M). MIPs for 2011-2013 are approved, Annual Action Programmes (AAPs) for 2011 well advanced (€198M for 8 countries).</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. By 2013, GDP per capita stable or improving, despite the diversification away from the sugar sector. Countries assisted in restructuring the sugar industry (Barbados) and diversifying their production (Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago)</p> <p>(iii) By the end of 2012, all MIPs approved and programmes being implemented. (Except for Fiji (AAPs 2012 and 2013 foreseen) and where actions will not be implemented through Government (Art 96).</p>
<p>Banana Accompanying Measures</p> <p>(i) Status of multiannual programming</p> <p>(ii) Competitiveness: EU imports from</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); Timeline: adoption MSS before end April 2012,</p>	<p>i) By the end of 2012, 9 MIPs approved</p> <p>(ii) By 2013 programmes being implemented. in the 10 countries.</p> <p>(iii) By 2013, the volume of banana exports from ACP countries investing in boosting competitiveness of the banana sector remains stable or</p>

⁶ It is worth noting that in the period 2005/06-2008/09, sugar production costs have increased worldwide due to higher input costs (i.e. fuel) and rising fertilizers costs, which have gone up by 100 % on average since 2007/08. This applies also for the world's leading producer and exporter of sugar, Brazil, which has the status of a "price setter" on the world market. With both raw and refined world sugar prices closely correlated with Brazilian production costs, this also explains the sugar prices increase in 2009. A key factor affecting Brazilian production costs is the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Brazilian currency, the real, because sugar is traded in U.S. dollars in international markets. After a 50-70% depreciation of its value against major currencies during 1997-2003 (which coincided with a decline in global sugar prices), the real began rebounding in 2003 and steadily strengthened through 2009, with a close correlation between the appreciating real and the increase in sugar prices after 2003 leading up to the 2009 price spike. Sources: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2010-2019, USDA/Economic Research Service, 2010.

⁷ It should be noted that Zambia experienced a sharp depreciation of the kwacha in late 2008-early 2009. According to the IMF, the nominal exchange rate depreciated by 42% between end-June 2008 and end-March 2009. This implied an increase on input – and consequently production – costs.

⁸ In the case of Swaziland, it should be noted that the South African Rand experienced a strong depreciation, estimated at 30% between January 2009 and June 2010. This contributed to input costs' inflation, with fertilizers prices paid by smallholder outgrowers increased by 250% from 2005. This circumstance partly explains the increase of production costs.

<p>countries investing in boosting competitiveness (to be identified) in tons</p>	<p>adoption action fiches in November 2012. Commission Decision on country allocations: CIS launched in January.</p> <p>ii) Guidelines for programming sent in January 2012: Multiannual Support Strategies (MSS) will need to be prepared and adapted to take into consideration EP requests</p>	<p>increases.</p> <p>iv) By 2013, GDP per capita stable or improving, despite the diversification away from production of bananas for the export market.</p> <p>v) 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>vi) By 2013, the ten countries have adopted specific measures in terms of environmental sustainability.</p>
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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)
<p><u>Peace and security</u> Number of successful African Peace Facility (APF) supported interventions</p>	<p>Providing financial support to African-led Peace Operations and strengthening African capacities in Peace and Security remain priorities for the African Peace Facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o An amount of € 147.4 million was contracted under the 10th EDF in 2011 for the APF. The APF was replenished with € 300 million from the reserve of the intra ACP envelope o APF continues to support African-led peace operations in Somalia (AMISOM) and Central African Republic (MICOPAX) o The APF Early Response Mechanism has been successfully used by the AUC for a number of mediation activities. o Capacity Building in Peace and Security remains a key priority for the APF. Programmes worth € 35 million ended in late April 2011 and a new programme (African Peace and Security Architecture - APSA Support Programme) of € 40 million has been developed to ensure continued support until end 2014 to the AU and the RECs/RMs. <p>Two new programmes were identified in 2011 one in support of the AU Liaison Offices in post-conflict countries for €3.6 million and one in support of African Training Centres in Peace and Security for € 11.4 million.</p>	<p>Conflicts alleviated by APF supported interventions</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 countries registering:</p> <p>Significant progress in most relevant areas: 13 Partial progress: 33 No progress: 26 Deterioration: 5</p> <p>The Director General declared 20 ACP countries to be in crisis in June 2011 for the purposes of using flexible procedures. 2 additional countries (Kenya and Ethiopia) will be added to the list soon to help with the response to the Horn of</p>	<p>All ACP countries showing improvement by 2020.</p>

	<p>Africa crisis.</p> <p>New budget support programmes for fragile situations are being considered in two ACP countries under current guidance.</p>	
<p><u>Human Rights and Democracy</u></p> <p>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 five ACP countries: Zimbabwe, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry) and Madagascar. In Niger regular cooperation restarted on 20/06/20011. The cooperation is not completely restarted with Guinea Conakry, but the preparation of the CSP/NIP was authorised in July 2011. The EU took the decision (July 2011) to close the Art. 96 Consultations with Guinea Bissau and set out a roadmap to gradually resume development cooperation with the country.</p>	<p>Maintenance or improvement of the essential and fundamental elements in 75 ACP countries, and reestablishment of those in current Art. 96 countries</p>
<p><u>Budget support 1)</u></p> <p>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: 44.8% budget support programmed to-date.</p> <p>- MDG contracts signed with 8 countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and (most recently) Tanzania, with commitments amounting to €1,8bn (50% of all EDF10 GB</p>	<p>OVERARCHING TARGET Stabilised macro-economic framework and improved Public Financial Management</p> <p>1) 50% budget support for 10th EDF A envelope allocations, increasing the use of country systems and ownership by partner countries. - Continued focus on MDG contracts for more predictable aid.</p>
<p><u>Budget support 2)</u></p> <p>Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments carried out</p>	<p>2) During the reference period (January 2011/September 2011), 6 national PEFA assessments were finalised in the region.</p>	<p>2) Strengthened dialogue between development partners and governments; tools to monitor progress in Public Finance Management in place.</p>
<p><u>Budget support 3)</u></p> <p>Support to fragile countries through Budget support</p>	<p>3) 17 ACP countries identified for Declaration of crisis, under which EDF and Budget Support can be implemented under flexible procedures</p> <p>No VFLEX decision was taken in 2011. The VFLEX mechanism set up for duration of 2 years (2009-2010) was one of the EU responses to the global crisis of 2008 as part of the international effort targeting the most vulnerable countries</p>	<p>3) Quick and flexible response tailored to the needs of countries in fragile situation</p> <p>- At least 75% of Vulnerability FLEX funds channelled through budget support to allow quicker, more flexible and country-tailored reactions to the financial and food crisis.</p>

ACTIVITY 19.08: EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY AND RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

[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)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of comprehensive agreements and individual ENP Action Plans in place with interested neighbouring countries	13 Agreements in force (8 Association Agreements (AA) - and 5 Partnership Cooperation Agreements -PCA); East: AA negotiations with Republic of Moldova were launched in January 2010 and with Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia in July 2010. Negotiations with Ukraine have been finalised, but the Agreement has not been initialled. South: Framework Agreement with Libya in negotiation. 12 Action Plans (or equivalent documents) adopted. <u>Comment:</u> Negotiations with Libya suspended since the beginning of the conflict in February 2011	16 Association or similarly comprehensive Agreements in force and 16 Action Plans or similar documents adopted by 2013.
Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for multi-country co-operation activities (regional and interregional).	As of 31/12/2011: 2.90 (East) and 2.78 (South).	Bringing scores for regional programmes closer to ENP average, and average up to 2.9 for the entire neighbourhood.
Results of implementation of the Cross Border Cooperation (CBC) programmes.	The 13 operational CBC programmes, including 5 with Russia are in an intensive implementation phase. First call for proposals finalized for all programmes (except one). Some programmes have already launched the 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th calls. 392 projects were selected within the framework of the ENPI CBC programmes through 25 closed calls and 140 contracts have been concluded.	All CBC programmes adopted and fully implemented by 2015.

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)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of implementation of the ENP economic reform agenda and of the sectoral priorities of the	2011 ENP progress reports show improvement with regard to socio-economic reform and governance in neighbouring countries <u>Comment:</u> Morocco: Signature and implementation of the €	Satisfactory implementation of the main economic reform and of the sectoral priorities of the Action Plans

Action Plans (source ENP progress report).	91 million programme 'Réussir le statut avancé': (adopted in August 2011)	before their completion date.
Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for bilateral co-operation including Twinning.	As of 31/12/2011: 2.88 (East) and 2.90 (South).	Level 2.9 for the entire neighbourhood by 2013.

Specific Objective 3: Promoting democracy, human rights and rule of law and contribute to conflict resolution in the EU's neighbourhood		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of implementation of the Political Priorities of the Action Plans (source: most recent progress reports).	Indications from 2012 ENP progress reports are that a general trend is emerging that points towards more democracy, better governance and increased respect for human rights.	Satisfactory implementation of most relevant of the Political priorities of the Action Plan (or equivalent documents) Priorities before their completion date.
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.	As of 31/12/2011: 3.01 (East) and 2.88 (South).	Level 2.9 for the entire neighbourhood by 2013.

Specific Objective 4: Strengthening the "Strategic partnership" between Russia and the EU		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Progress in negotiations of a new EU Russia Agreement.	The priorities of the Partnership for Modernisation joint statement were reconfirmed at the latest summit in December 2011. Negotiations for the new Agreement proceeded in the December 2011 Summit in Moscow. No date for the finalisation of the new Agreement is known yet.	New agreement concluded and ratified.
Implementation of EU-Russia Common spaces Road Maps as well as progress in implementation of the Partnership for Modernisation..	Regarding the Common Spaces, progress was made in the June and December 2011 Summits e.g. on Russia's WTO accession (expected in 2012), visa facilitation, overflights and energy issues. The priorities and renewed rolling work plan of the Partnership for Modernisation were reconfirmed in the December 2011 Summit. 23 Member States were co-funding the Partnership as of end-2011. The EU-Russia Civil Society Forum was also considered as an important element of the cooperation.	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.
Level of Result Oriented Monitoring for Co-operation with Russia.	31/12/2011: 3.09	Maintain the high level as projects phase out gradually.

ACTIVITY 19 09: RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

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: 10.9% 2005: 8.2 % (World Bank, 2011)	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.

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 Intraregional imports as a percentage of total imports</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td>19.0</td> <td>19.1</td> <td>17.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>29.9</td> <td>31.3</td> <td>30.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1.2 Intraregional exports as a percentage of total exports</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td>18.5</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>18.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA</td> <td>38.5</td> <td>41.8</td> <td>39.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ECLAC Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2010</p> <p>1.3: Percentage of Intra Latin America flow versus total trade flow (imports): 20,0% (2006); 20.2% (2007); 20,0% (2008) Source: IMF, DoTS</p>	Region	2007	2008	2009	SA	19.0	19.1	17.4	CA	29.9	31.3	30.1	Region	2007	2008	2009	SA	18.5	19.7	18.3	CA	38.5	41.8	39.0	Increased trade integration within the region
Region	2007	2008	2009																							
SA	19.0	19.1	17.4																							
CA	29.9	31.3	30.1																							
Region	2007	2008	2009																							
SA	18.5	19.7	18.3																							
CA	38.5	41.8	39.0																							

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	No platforms launched	Launch of 2 platforms: EU-LAC Foundation and EU-LA Knowledge and Innovation Centre
Percentage of population	Trials phase	At least 50% of the

covered by digital TV in Colombia and Panama		population in the capital cities of the two countries
Number of new consortia of universities implementing Erasmus Mundus Action 2	10	Target achieved with selection completed in 2011

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

Specific Objective 1										
Promote sustainable development in Asia⁹, eradicate poverty and facilitate the integration into the world economy										
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)								
1. Environmental sustainability										
Area of primary forest (1 000 ha)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">1990</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2000</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2005</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">103,420¹⁰</td> <td style="text-align: center;">102,320</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100,233</td> <td style="text-align: center;">99,476</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: FAO http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/</p>	1990	2000	2005	2010	103,420 ¹⁰	102,320	100,233	99,476	Contribute to maintain or increase land area covered by forest
1990	2000	2005	2010							
103,420 ¹⁰	102,320	100,233	99,476							
Partner countries adopt and implement policies addressing key challenges in area of sustainable development: - FLEGT agreements - Climate change policies - Energy policy shift to renewable and improved energy efficiency	<p>b) FLEGT¹¹ In place: Indonesia Under preparation: Malaysia (2007); Vietnam (2010) Planned with SEA countries</p> <p>c) Policy for climate change adaptation In place: Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Maldives Under preparation: Vietnam Not under preparation Afghanistan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka,</p> <p>d) Policy for renewable and efficient energy In place: China, Nepal Under preparation: Bangladesh, Vietnam Not under preparation: Afghanistan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Maldives</p>	Contribute to more sustainable consumption and production								
2. Growth and Human development: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Achieve universal primary education; Reduce child mortality										
Inequality of wealth distribution: Inequality measures (GINI index)	Six of the 17 countries for which the latest data are available suffer from very unequal wealth distribution (i.e. their GINI coefficient is above 40). These are: Cambodia, China, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. No data available for DPRK and Myanmar. <i>Source: WDI 2010. Table 2.9, pp. 94-96.</i>	Contribute to ensure a more equal distribution of income by 2015. Improve number of countries under 40 points in the index.								
Population living below \$1.25 a day PPP (%)	<u>11 Asian nations on track:</u> Malaysia has entirely eradicated this category.	Contribute to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose								

⁹ Data refer to all 27 Asian countries covered by EuropeAid.

¹⁰ The time series is complete for all 27 Asian countries, except Indonesia 1990 where year 2000 data have been used for 1990. Afghanistan is not included in the statistics potentially due to absence of forests.

¹¹ (Forest Law enforcement Governance and trade):

	<p>China, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Maldives, Pakistan, Tadjhikistan, Turkmenistan and Vietnam have reached their target</p> <p><u>13 Asian nations off track¹²</u> 40% or more of the population still live below the UN poverty line in Nepal, Bangladesh and India. The available data indicate that the rate of extremely poor people has increased in Mongolia, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Yemen No data available for Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myanmar.</p> <p><i>Source: UN stats</i></p>	income is less than \$1.25 a day.
MDG 2: Net primary enrolment ratio (% of relevant age group)	<p>15 Asian countries reached above 90% , with many reaching close to 100%; 9 countries below 90 %. 3 countries between 66% and 73% (Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen) Overall the trend is increasing but for Indonesia, Mongolia and Philippines a variance of 1.44% over the period 1991-2009 is visible</p> <p><i>Source: UN stats, 2009 data</i></p>	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)	<p>Between 1990 and 2011, all Asian countries significantly reduced infant mortality. In view of the MDG the situation is as follows:</p> <p><u>14 Asian countries are on track</u> 2/3- 4 countries 1/2-2/3 10 countries</p> <p><u>13 Asian countries are off-track</u> 1/3-1/2 8 countries 1/6-1/3 5 countries</p> <p>Afghanistan stands out as by far the worst case in Asia with a child mortality rate at 149/1000. Yet it has reduced this from a level of 209/1000 in 1990.</p> <p><i>Source: UN stats, 2009 data.</i></p>	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
3. Integration into the world economy		
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, % of GDP	<p><u>2009, FDI higher than 4 %:</u> 7 countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan);</p> <p><u>2009 FDI less than 1%:</u> 7 countries (DPRK, Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tajikistan and Iran). China and India, registered respectively 2.3% and 2.8% of net inflows – a decrease compared to 2008. No data is available for Myanmar.</p> <p><i>Source: Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011, Table 4.7, p. 220. Human Development Report 2011, Table 10, pp. 162-165.</i></p>	Upward trend of FDI inflows continues. They should reach 4% of GDP by 2015.

¹² The time series are largely incomplete for this MDG

Specific Objective 2: Support to Afghan National Development Strategy, the Kabul process and Implementation of the EU Plan for strengthened EU action in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Afghanistan Mortality rate, under-fives (per 1,000)	1990: 209 2006: 151 2010: 149 <i>Source: World Bank Development Indicators 2011</i>	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the mortality rate of children under five
Ratio of domestic revenues (tax and non tax revenues, excluding grants) to GDP	2011: 11% in 2011. 2009/2010: 7,3-8,1 % 2008/2009: 6.9% Current revenue levels cover only about two-thirds of central government operating expenditures. <i>Source: IMF Press Release No. 11/412, November 15, 2011,</i>	Ratio to reach is 8,6% in 2010/2011 Thus, the objective has been reached
Number of poppy free provinces and number of hectares under poppy cultivation in Afghanistan	1) <u>"Poppy-free" provinces (less than 100ha of opium cultivation). Total 34 provinces:</u> 2011: 17 2010: 20 2) <u>Potential Production of Opium: +61% in 2011</u> 2011: 5.800 mt 2010: 3.600 mt 3) <u>Weighted average opium yielded: +52% in 2011</u> 2011: 44,5 kg/ha 2010: 29,2kg/ha. 4) <u>Net opium cultivation area (after eradication): +7%</u> 2010: 123.000 ha 2011: 131.000 ha <i>Source: Afghan Opium Survey 2011</i> http://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-	By 2013 - Increased number of poppy free provinces -Reduced area of opium cultivated (not on target)
(i) Satisfactory National Priority Programme in justice adopted and implemented; (ii) 100% Afghan Government management of national police (iii) Afghan National civil Police trained and operational	(i) <u>National Priority Programme in justice:</u> <i>Under preparation</i> (ii) <u>GoA ownership and sustainability</u> 2010 : 35%of core LOTFA functions handed over to Ministry of Interior (iii) <u>Number of police on payroll (total staff 151.281):</u> 2011: 135.048 2009: 79.000 (iii.2) <u>Number of policewomen in the police force</u> 2011 1200 (9%) 2010: 1001 (+45%) 2009: 691 (iii.3) <u>Police training facilities</u> 2011: 3 constructed and equipped 1 under construction	Improved access to justice, including for the most vulnerable (women and children) (ii) Enhancement of GoA ownership progressive handover of C-core LOTFA functions to MoI (iii.1) 100% police staff of 157 000 (2013) and Central Prisons Department receive their

	<p>2010: 3 under construction</p> <p><i>Source: LOTFA report October 2011</i></p>	<p>salaries regularly (electronic payroll) (LOFTA V) (iii.2) Gender ratio improved (iii.3) civilian policing capacities improved</p>																					
<p>Sector programmes adopted, budgeted implemented.</p>	<p><u>Sector programmes in key sectors (Status of National Priority Programs – NPP - end of 2011):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health: "Health for All Afghans" (NPP5) under revision. - Justice: under preparation - Agriculture/rural development, 4 NPPs at formulation stage. 	<p>Public administration and governance improved at central and provincial level including PFM</p>																					
<p>Pakistan MDG 2 Net primary enrolment ratio (children aged 5-9)</p>	<p>2008 66,1% 2001: 57% 1990/91: 46%,</p> <p>The net enrolment ratio boys/girls have grown from 80 during 2001-2005 to 82 percent during 2005-2010 (World Bank, UNESCO Institute for Statistics). The EU funded sector policy support programmes running in some provinces provide capacity building and support to efficient school management which should eventually lead to improvement in the levels of access to school, including for girls.</p> <p><u>Adult literacy rate:</u> 2005-2008: 67% Men, 40% women 2000/2001: 50,5% 1990/1991: 36,3%</p> <p><i>Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (2010): http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=668 (last updated 08/2010); WDI 2010. Table 2.14, pp. 115-116.</i></p>	<p>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</p>																					
<p>Strengthen governance and rule of law: Governance indicators¹³ over the period 1996-2008 in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountability and voice 2. Political Stability and absence of violence 3. Government effectiveness 4. Regulatory quality 5. Rule of law 6. Control of corruption 	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1998</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. accountability and voice:</td> <td>-0.74</td> <td>-1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Political stability:</td> <td>-1.39</td> <td>-2.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. government effectiveness</td> <td>-0.65</td> <td>-0.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Regulatory quality:</td> <td>-0.47</td> <td>-0.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. rule of law:</td> <td>-0.72</td> <td>-0.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. control of corruption</td> <td>-0.91</td> <td>-1.10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This represents a general deterioration of the governance indicators considered.</p> <p><i>Source: World Governance Indicators 2010: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp</i></p>		1998	2009	1. accountability and voice:	-0.74	-1.00	2. Political stability:	-1.39	-2.76	3. government effectiveness	-0.65	-0.93	4. Regulatory quality:	-0.47	-0.50	5. rule of law:	-0.72	-0.93	6. control of corruption	-0.91	-1.10	<p>Strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law.</p> <p><i>Source: EU Action Plan in Afghanistan and Pakistan 14064/09</i></p>
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¹³ The Worldwide Governance Indicators measure 6 dimensions of governance in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

Specific Objective 3: Supporting political, economic and social transition in Central Asia and strengthening links with the EU, in particular for energy security		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
1. Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs): Number of PCAs ratified	Objective attained in 2010	New enhanced EU-Kazakhstan agreement to be negotiated
2. Democratisation/Rule of law Number of countries moving towards elections up to OSCE norms and CoE/Venice Commission standards	Structured EU human rights dialogues in place with all 5 countries. Venice Commission /CoE activities extended to the five CA countries	- Kyrgyzstan path to democracy restored; - Successful implementation Kazakhstan HR Action Plan -Progress on OSCE norms, notably elections
3. Education Initiative for Central Asia: Number of CA countries associated to the Bologna process	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.	4 CA countries to join the Bologna World Forum for policy dialogue with third countries by 2015
4. Environment / water / energy: CA countries adopting climate change national strategies and implementing EU Water Initiative EECCA principles (along EU Water Framework Directive) Trans Caspian oil/gas link established with EU	EU-CA Joint Platform on environment and water cooperation approved in November 2009; EUCA WG on climate change held ; National Water Policy Dialogue launched in Kyrgyzstan ; request to launch EUWI NPDs in other four countries Energy MoUs signed with Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan; Effective activation of the Investment Facility CA (IFCA) with sustainable sector policy reform objectives in environment, energy and water sectors	Adoption of national climate change programmes and EUWI national water policy dialogues established in five countries in 2011 Progress on implementation of energy MoUs; Regional energy policies converging with EU
5. Cooperation in Poverty reduction / Governance		
5.1 MDG 1: Percentage of Central Asia population under poverty level	3 out of 5 countries have a percentage of population living under the international poverty line. Most recent data are: 0,2 % Kazakhstan (2007) 1,9 % Kyrgyzstan (2007) 21,5 % Tajikistan (2004) 24,8 % Turkmenistan (1998) 46,3 % Uzbekistan (2003) <i>Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx.</i>	By 2013, reduction of the population under poverty level to 35/25% by 2015.
5.2 MDG 4 Infant mortality (under five per 1,000)	In the period 1990/2008, all the 5 countries under analysis reduced the infant mortality rate. However, only the Kyrgyz Republic	Decreasing the mortality rate among children under five by

	<p>records data below 20 per 1000 births. <i>Source: World Development Indicators 2010. Table 1.2, pp. 36-38.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1990</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kazakhstan</td> <td>57</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kyrgyzstan</td> <td>72</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tajikistan</td> <td>116</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turkmenistan</td> <td>98</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uzbekistan</td> <td>77</td> <td>52</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx</i></p>		1990	2010	Kazakhstan	57	33	Kyrgyzstan	72	38	Tajikistan	116	63	Turkmenistan	98	56	Uzbekistan	77	52	two thirds
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5.3 MDG 6 Combat against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<p>Endorsement of a new EU CA Action Plan on fighting drugs 2009-2013 (April 2009) HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are increasing. However, they are still relatively low, comprising between 0 and 0.3% of the population aged 15-49 <i>Source: World Development Indicators 2010. Table 2.21, pp.140-142.</i></p>	<p>Cooperation with ECMDDA ¹⁴engaged region by 2013; Adoption of comprehensive national plans against drugs by the 5 CA countries ; Halting the increase of HIV/AIDS</p>																		

Specific Objective 4: Fostering democracy, peace and security in Iraq

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Reduced number of cases of rights of the vulnerable being violated	The rights of Iraq's most vulnerable citizens, especially women, children and detainees, are often violated with impunity.	Improvement of the rule of law and human rights situation.
Support to national authorities dealing with the protection of human rights	<p>a) A credible national criminal justice/ legal system embodying international standards.</p> <p>b) Setting up the Human Rights Commission (IHRC) has been significantly delayed due to lack of political support. The EU support to IHRC (€ 7 million) will be maintained and underpinned by additional support to the Human Rights Committee in the Council of Representatives.</p>	Maintain political pressure for the creation of the IHRC.
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) integrated in the hosting communities	Few new refugees and IDPs in the last two years. Also few returns of refugees and IDPs to their places of origin	Improvement of living conditions of refugees and internally displaced persons

Specific Objective 5: Cooperation activities other than Official Development Assistance (Asia, Central Asia, Iraq, Iran and Yemen)

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
1. Accurate and positive image of the	<u>1. public diplomacy and outreach</u> Promotion of EU as a major player in	1. An understanding by decision makers and media of

¹⁴ European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/>

EU 2a) European business market shares in emerging economies 2b) Increased European business presence 3. Increased number of outward European academics and scientific researchers	the global, economy and geopolitics in Malaysia 2a) <i>Indicator to be completed</i> 2b) Setting up of 3 EU-funded European business support centres in China, India and Thailand. Deepening the understanding in doing business with China in European business intermediary organisations. Regulatory dialogue towards services sector external liberalisation in Malaysia. 3. 70 scholarships for European scientists to conduct research jointly with Chinese research organisations/universities	strategically important third countries of the EU agenda and positions in international issues 2.a) Deeper European economic penetration into Asian/CA emerging economies or strategic partners (e.g. in the energy field) 2b) More effective local voice for European business 3. Stronger people-to-people contacts through increased outward European academic and scientific mobility, especially with key actors on the international scene and emerging economies.
Number of EU scholarships for European academic and students under the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 programme in Asia, Central Asia, Iran, Iraq and Yemen	<u>EM 2008 Call:</u> 524 EU students ; 18 CA students 2009: 0 EU students 2008: 13 EU students 2007: 5 EU students	Ensure and increase the European participation on the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 programme.
Number of participants to the European Higher Education Fairs	<u>2010 Hong Kong:</u> 5,100 visitors 51 exhibitors from 13 different European countries.	2 European Education Fairs with participation at a level least equal to past.

ACTIVITY 21 02: FOOD SECURITY

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	Target (result)
1a) Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	1a) Evolution from 1990 to 2008: For developing regions as a whole from 31% in 1990 to 26% in 2008. Regions with worst prevalence: <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Saharan Africa: from 31% to 27% <input type="checkbox"/> Southern Asia from 51% to 46% <input type="checkbox"/> South-East Asia from 37% to 25% (UN MDG Report 2010)	1) Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people suffering from hunger (MDG1 related to hunger)
1b) Proportion of undernourished population	1b) Evolution from 1990-2 to 2005-7: For developing regions as a whole from 20% to 16%. Regions with highest proportions:	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Saharan Africa from 31% to 26% <input type="checkbox"/> Southern Asia from 21% to 21% <input type="checkbox"/> South-East Asia from 24 to 14%. (UN MDG Report 2010, UN Stats)	
2) Global Hunger Index (GHI)	a) GHI 2011 'alarming' in 22 countries and 'extremely alarming' in 4 countries b) GHI 2011 average in Food Facility target countries 12:19.4	a) Reduction of number of countries in categories 'alarming' and 'extremely alarming' to 15 and 4 respectively in 2015. b) GHI average in Food Facility target countries to be below 20 in 2011

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

<u>Specific Objective 1</u> An inclusive and empowered society in partner countries facilitating Non State Actor (NSA) and Local Authorities (LA) involvement in poverty eradication strategies		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of cases in which civil society organisations (CSOs) and local authorities (LAs) are actively engaged in the definition of poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies/programmes/projects.	<p>According to the most recent available EAMR, 739 formal consultations with CSOs took place during the reporting period at the programming stage. With regard to projects, 1,000 ongoing ones aim at including CSOs in policy making and 889 were found to promote the dialogue with CS. During the implementation phase of those projects, 4,724 informal meetings with CS actors took place and 477 information sessions with 428 dialogues on sectoral policies were conducted. This resulted in gathering 32,773 people dealing with CS issues.</p> <p>From the qualitative point of view, the cooperation with CS seems very strong. In some countries, the mobilisation of CS is very high, improving not only the quality of the related interventions, but also the legitimacy of cooperation. However, in many countries several restrictions (negative enabling environment) hamper CS to participate in policy making or any kind of dialogue.</p>	For ACP, DCI and ENPI countries, at least 33% of the overall number of targeted countries covered by the programme's Annual Action Programmes, to be achieved by 2013.

<u>Specific Objective 2</u> Public support mobilised for action against poverty within the EU through development education initiatives		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Amount and quality of initiatives undertaken by Civil	The Commission is strengthening its cooperation and exchange of information with Member States in the field of Development Education (DE). In	Quality awareness raising/sensitisation activities recorded

<p>Society Organisations (CSOs) and Local Actors (LAs) in the field of education (formal and vocational) to promote the inclusion of development issues in respective programmes</p>	<p>2011, the Commission has concluded 41 contracts totalling € 32 million. The last available Eurobarometer regarding attitudes towards development was published in 2010. It concluded that: 89% of Europeans attach a high value to development cooperation with 45% finding it very important and 44% fairly important. - the report mentions some countries, which have had a very huge positive development in their level of awareness of MDGs (Spain, Italy and Portugal) which are themselves very active in DE (e.g. Portugal, which has recently adopted a DE strategy) and/or where the EC are very active in DE. - 61% of Europeans think that Europe has a role to play in development, hence, there is a mandate for the EC to continue its development and Development Education Awareness Raising work.</p>	<p>in a least 5 EU12 Member States and in 10 EU15 Member States</p>
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<p><u>Specific Objective 3</u> Efficient cooperation, synergies and structured dialogue in the area of development: - between civil society and local authorities' networks and associations from the EU and acceding countries - between LAs and NSAs from EU / acceding countries and the EU Institutions</p>		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Number of representative NSA& LA platforms strengthened in their development component</p>	<p>Several key European platforms - the European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development (CONCORD), the European Platform of Local and Regional Authorities for Development (PLATFORMA), the Trade Union Development Network (TUDCN), the European Network of Political Foundations (ENOP) received support in the reporting period in order to intensify the level of and representativeness of their participation in ongoing dialogue processes and consultations. Many other CSO/LA networks in Europe active in the global public debate on development continued to receive support to improve their coordination and communication between and within these networks and with the EU institutions Finally, there has been increased interaction between members of the Hungarian and Polish NGO platforms, in the framework of the EU Presidency projects.</p>	<p>8 NSA&LA platforms strengthened in their development component</p>
<p>Degree to which needs of CSOs and LAs are reflected in external cooperation programmes and EU delivery mechanisms.</p>	<p>The Structured Dialogue on the involvement of CSOs and LAs in EC development cooperation, launched in March 2010 with the aim to increase the effectiveness of all stakeholders involved in EC development cooperation, was concluded in May 2011 with the endorsement of a Final Statement of the Structured Dialogue at a final conference in Budapest. The first follow-up seminar to the Structural Dialogue took place in November 2011.</p>	<p>Consensus on the role of CSOs and LAs in external cooperation. Improvements made to the effectiveness of CSOs & LAs involvement in EU cooperation. EU programmes and delivery mechanisms</p>

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

Specific Objective 1		
Assist developing countries in preparing for climate-resilient low-emission development and contribute to more fruitful policy dialogue and negotiations; promote [increased] access to sustainable and affordable energy services.		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Climate 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.</p>	<p>46 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) have prepared similar adaptation programmes or strategies.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Forests Number of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) to improve forest governance and tackle illegal logging concluded and ratified.</p>	<p>6 agreements concluded (Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Ghana Indonesia, Liberia.) 4 ongoing negotiations (Malaysia, Vietnam, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo).</p>	<p>14 countries in VPA preparation, negotiation or implementation by end 2012. Flegt-licensed timber to enter Europe at latest by mid 2013</p>
<p>Water and sanitation Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source and sanitation, urban, and rural</p>	<p>Commitment of € 37 million for Water Facility EU Council Resolutions on a new Water Policy</p>	<p>Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water (from 77% drinking water coverage in 1990 to 88,5% in 2015)</p> <p>Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation (from 54% sanitation coverage in 1990 to 77% in 2015)</p>

ACTIVITY 21 05: HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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 in 2010. 230 million long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) distributed in 2011.	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	66 per cent in 2009	100 per cent in 2015
Population / Health worker ratio	57 countries have fewer than 2.5 health workers per 1000 population (2008).	At least 2.5 health workers per 1000 population in all countries by 2015

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: 89.7% in 2009 Girls: 88.8 % Boys: 90.6 %	100% by 2015
Percentage of children to complete a full course of primary schooling	Total: 88.5% in 2009 Girls: 87.3 % Boys: 89.5 %	100% in 2015

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 and other government bodies)	In Northern Africa, and Western Asia, the percentage of women in Parliament does not exceed 10%. In 2012, women account for 9 of the 150 elected heads of state and 10 of the 192 heads of governments of United Nations Member States. Overall, only 19.3 per cent of the world's ministerial positions are held by women	Further increase in political representation of women by 2015

Gender parity in primary and secondary education	Gender parity in primary education in 60 per cent of countries; gender parity in secondary education in 30 per cent of countries (2007)	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education in all countries by 2015
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Specific Objective 4		
Promoting decent work, children's rights and access to culture		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Employment / population ratio	North Africa and Middle East (i) 44.6/(ii) 4.9 Eastern Asia 70.2/9.1 Southern Asia 58.5/41.9 South-Eastern Asia 65.8/22.4 Latin America 60.7/6.9 Sub-Saharan Africa 64.4/59.1 (2010/2009)	Sound progress towards full, productive and decent employment by 2015
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Child labour accounts for 22% of the workforce in Asia, 32% in Africa, 17% in Latin America (2009)	Elimination of worst forms of child labour by 2016
Contribution of the cultural industry to economic growth and social development	USD 480 billion generated by cultural industries worldwide with 0.5 per cent generated in Africa (2008)	Increase the size of cultural economic activity in Africa and developing countries in other regions

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

Specific Objective 1		
Ensure that migration contributes positively to development in the countries of origin		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Cost of remittance transfers	<p>The costs of transfers are believed to have gone down over the last few years, but no precise data are available at this stage.</p> <p>Some EC co-funded interventions show significant results in this domain that can be scaled up and replicated in other regions. For example the Financing Facility for Remittances supported a project implemented by UPU and focused on the modernisation of 355 rural post offices in six West African countries. Thanks to this intervention the transfer time has been reduced from two weeks to two days and the transfer cost has been reduced by 50%.</p> <p>A study was launched in September 2011 with the overall objective of analysing the state of implementation of existing EU commitments with regard to remittances and of developing additional practical proposals.</p>	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.
Number of local entrepreneurs supported through funded projects under the Thematic Programme "Cooperation with Third Countries in the Areas of Migration and Asylum"	Around 100 enterprises started in Morocco and around 450 jobs created through the "Faciliter la Création d'entreprises au Maroc grâce à la mobilisation de la diaspora marocaine installée en Europe(FACE Maroc)" project. Support to entrepreneurship among Moldovan returnees and recipients of remittances; training on orientation on small business development; creation of Cape Verdean migrant entrepreneurs, award 3 "start-up funds" to Cape Verdean migrant entrepreneurs	By 2012, 225 entrepreneurs start up in Morocco, equivalent to €14,6M of investment and to 1350 new jobs.
Level of involvement of diaspora organisations	<p>27 diaspora organisations have been supported through the Joint Initiative on Migration and Development.</p> <p>Diaspora organisations have been also addressed by on going projects implemented in Morocco, Latin America, Armenia, West Africa.</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</p>	<p>-The role of at least 10 diaspora organisations has risen by 2010</p> <p>- At least 50 diaspora organisations are involved in the development of countries of origin</p>
Specific Objective 2		
Mainstream migration in EU's political dialogue with third countries / regions with a particular focus on the migration and development dimension		

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Results of ACP-EU political dialogue on migration	On 31 May 2011 the ACP-EU joint Council agreed that the ACP and the EU should pursue and deepen the dialogue on migration with a focus on three specific themes: visas, remittances and readmission.	Adoption of conclusions on migration and development at the 2011 Joint ACP-EU Council reflecting EU priorities
Number of countries with which a political dialogue on migration is carried out in accordance with Art 13 of Cotonou agreement	Migration mission to Cameroon took place in February 2011.	Dialogue to be launched (Art 13 missions) with Cameroon and another country to be determined with Presidency
Level of implementation of action plan of the Africa-EU partnership on migration, mobility and employment in coherence with the "Rabat process"	ACP observatory on migration is up and running - the Africa Remittances Institute project is ongoing. Activities carried out in 2011 concern the facilitation of the setting up of the Institute and capacity building. - A workshop on trafficking has been organised in Johannesburg in December 2011 with a specific focus on the prosecution pillar of the Human trafficking initiative - 3 policy meetings held in 2011 within the Rabat process on (i) vulnerable groups, (ii) social rights and portability, (iii) civil registry.	Migration initiatives of the action plan are being implemented: - ACP Observatory on migration - African outreach initiative - African remittances Institute - Human trafficking initiative - Constant dialogue between the EU and Africa on jointly identified themes (rights of migrants, trafficking in human beings...) If possible increased synergy with the "Rabat process"

Specific Objective 3

Promote well-managed legal labour migration, in particular by informing about legal migration and conditions of entry in and stay on the territory of the EU member states

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of Return Offices set up through EC funds	Return Offices: - a Call Centre was established in Moldova as an integrated part of the National Employment Agency (NEA) (600 incoming calls per month) to assist Moldovan returnees and inform potential migrants. - In 2011, projects targeting Moldova and Ukraine should contribute to the establishment of Information and Referral centres in Ukraine, adopting the "clearing house function" approach. The centres will provide information services available within a sector or region and from other countries.	-At least 1 centre for returnee migrants established in Moldova -3 return Offices (2 in Italy, 1 in France and 1 in Senegal) with the aim of promoting circular migration and the return of human resources to Senegal
Number of agreements on skills transfer and circular migration schemes	A Mobility Partnership with Armenia was signed in October 2011. Several projects signed and ongoing aimed at implementing circular migration schemes: two examples are: - strengthening Cape Verde's capacity	Brain gain in countries of origin through skills transfer and circular migration schemes -Conclusion of new Mobility Partnerships with third countries (possibly Armenia, Ghana and

	to manage labour and return migration within the framework of the mobility partnership with the EU; - a partnership for the management of the skilled migration between the EU, Benin, Cameroun, Mali and Senegal (help create mediation instruments to promote temporary and circular migration with a focus on qualified workers);	Ukraine) -At least 500 migrants benefitting from circular migration schemes
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Specific Objective 4

Curb irregular immigration and to 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	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of irregular immigrants identified and readmitted in third countries	Support to national authorities in border management in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Niger, Moldova. Actions to support the management of voluntary return, in Egypt, Libya, Soudan, Ethiopia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. Actions supporting readmission agreements between the EU and Georgia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. A study to create an interactive Map on migration focussing on North Africa and the Middle East to have more accurate data.	
Number of capacity building actions financed on border management	Border posts have been set up and/ or equipped and / or border personnel trained in Niger, Nigeria, Gambia, Moldova, Libya, Morocco, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia between 2009-2011	By the end of 2012, training sessions on border management and control to police officers and border guards in at least 10 countries (i.e. Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, etc) -Equipment on border control provided to border guards in at least 10 Third countries

Specific Objective 5

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)
Number of capacity building actions carried out under this objective	Capacity building actions for officials dealing with refugees conducted in Yemen, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Tanzania Local refugee organisations supported in Tajikistan, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Russia	-By 2010-2011 at least 100 capacity building training sessions for guards in refugees camps in Tanzania, and Eastern Europe will be conducted in the framework of the funded projects under this objective -By the end of 2011 at least 30 local partner organisations will be directly supported under this specific objective

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

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 (n-1)	Target (mid-term)
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: approx. 300 individual situations tackled	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: 91 countries	By 2013 at least 90 countries will have benefited from the country-based support schemes targeting countries where there is sufficient room for human rights and democracy advocacy. Over the 2011-2013 period, 101 countries will benefit from EIDHR funding through CBSS

Specific objective 2: Promote democracy and human rights through multilateralism and existing international frameworks		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result (n-1)	Target (mid-term)
Number of new ratifications of international and human rights instruments	2007: 63 2008: 100 2009: 87 2010: 74 2011: 92	By 2013, there will be a yearly increase in ratifications of international and human rights treaties
Number of interns and visiting professionals hosted by the ICC, being able to directly transfer experience gained to national judicial systems	2009: 150 2010: 150 2011: 175	By 2013, the EIDHR will have supported around 750 interns and visiting professionals hosted by the ICC

ACTIVITY 19.06: CRISIS RESPONSE AND GLOBAL THREATS TO SECURITY

Specific objective 1: Reduction of the risk of proliferation by counteracting the illicit spread of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) technologies, materials and agents		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Number of partner countries benefitting from the assistance of the EC acting in multilateral framework	Geographical coverage of the IfS CBRN programme extended beyond the Former Soviet Union (FSU). Work being implemented with countries of Mediterranean basin, Middle East, SE Asia. South Caucasus/Southern Europe/Ukraine, Central Asia. The total number of countries newly involved in addition to FSU is about 40. The implementation of the Centres of Excellence project is now in a consolidation phase, all regions having been contacted, The implementation of the Centres of Excellence Secretariats (South East Asia, Middle East, North Africa, Atlantic Façade and Caucasus/Balkans/Ukraine) has been achieved. Through the Centres of Excellence initiative, the number of countries involved in EU activities is around 40. 19 activities for €16.3 million have been contracted in Dec 2011 (8 regions and 15 countries covered). The EU is engaged in establishing centres in Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and GCC.	All countries representing potential risks of proliferation of CBRN technologies, materials and agents covered by the assistance from the EC acting in multilateral framework. Set up Centres of Excellence

Specific Objective 2: Counteract global and trans-regional threats		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Number of countries in Central and SouthWest Asia strengthened in their capacity to mitigate the threats related to the trafficking of heroin	Agreement signed and activities ongoing covering more than 40 countries	Improve country and regional capabilities to combat the illicit trafficking of heroin - 10 countries covered.
An increased number of countries and regional platforms in Africa strengthened in their capacity to mitigate the threats of terrorism	Agreement signed and activities ongoing covering more than 10 countries	Improve country and regional capabilities in counter terrorism - 12 countries covered
An increased number of countries in West Africa and the Caribbean strengthened in their capacity to mitigate the threats related to illegal drug trafficking	Agreement signed and activities ongoing covering 3 countries	Improve country and regional capabilities to mitigate drug trafficking - 23 countries covered
An increased number of regional organisations as well as national and local	Agreement signed and activities ongoing covering more than 40 countries	Improve country and regional capabilities to combat the illicit

governments strengthened in their capacity to respond to the SALW threats to human development		trafficking of SALW -12 countries covered in East Africa
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Specific Objective 3: Promote an effective nuclear safety culture in the context of EU external energy policy

Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Delivery of training to nuclear power plant operators	For the Maintenance and Training Management Centre in Ukraine the training strategy and training plan are finalised. Training of trainers will start. All training equipment projects are contracted. Ongoing cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency with preliminary feedback have been received and assessed; a new project is planned for P 2012.	Delivery of training to nuclear power plant operators. Increased capability and independence of the regulator measured by the methodology of the IAEA.
Internationally defined indicators related to the mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster	Construction of the New Safe Confinement at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is ongoing. Following an accurate definition of the costs a pledging conference of all donors took place in April 2011. The funds for Chernobyl have been increased by €750 million. The EU pledged an additional €122 million to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund and Nuclear Safety Account, in line with the historical burden sharing among G8 donors. A coordinated action on the Armenian nuclear power plant is foreseen under the G8. The work on the mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster is progressing since the additional pledge negotiation have been conducted. A monitoring team will be installed to follow progress.	Reaching the internationally defined targets for the Chernobyl site and among them the full start-up of the projects through the Commission support to international Funds (CSF and NSA). Main targets: 1. Completion of the Shelter Implementation Plan (including construction of the New Safe Confinement (NSC). 2. Start decommissioning of units 1-3 (including commissioning on necessary radewaste measurement facilities).
Radio-protection data in line with international standards for nuclear power plants workers and populations.	Major activities in Central Asia and Mongolia have been started for the remediation of uranium mining legacy. Strategies for the management of nuclear waste and spent fuel were initiated in Armenia and Mexico. Other countries are interested to cooperate in this area. The stress tests exercise initiated in the EU following the Fukushima Daichii accident are progressing well. They have been extended to some neighbourhood countries. The INSC will support the Ukrainian regulator to fulfil its duties It will also support the Armenian Operator and the Regulator to implement the stress test on the Medzamor nuclear power plant. The consequences of the Fukushima-Daichii accident have also been taken into account when preparing the multi-annual programme 2012-2013. Further actions in partner countries, in	Reduction of risks stemming from radioactive materials especially spent nuclear fuel. Follow up of the results of the stress tests implemented on NPPs in partner countries and link projects with the NPP operators based on their outcome.

	particular projects in support to nuclear power plant operators, may be implemented in the future following the results of their tests.	
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ACTIVITY 21 07: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIONS AND AD HOC PROGRAMMES

Specific Objective 1 **Enhance the social and economic development of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)**

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Given the state of play of the programming (territorial and regional multi-OCT programmes to be finalised), indicators for each of the different programmes still need to be defined.	The targets of the different territorial programmes will differ according to the specific sector of concentration.	The 10 th EDF programming exercise has not been concluded. The implementation of 9 th EDF programmes has been progressing and is even reaching the end in some Territories.

Specific Objective 2 **Greenland: Widen access to and improve the quality of education**

Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
(1) Vocational education (VET) and high school attendance	(1) Result 2010: 32% increase compared to 2005. Total of 2649 students in 2009.	(1) By 2013, 50% increase in number of students
(2) Educational attainment (graduates, formal education)	(2) Result 2010: 38% increase compared to 2005. Total of 799 graduates in 2010.	(2) By 2013, 40% increase in completion rate compared to 2005
(3) Drop out rate (formal education)	(3) 23.4 % in 2005, 23.8% in 2010	(3) By 2013, decrease in dropout rates to 18-20%

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	Good level of coordination between EU member states and EC during the	Implementation of main reforms as included in the

FAO reform	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	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) Better functioning of the Treaty Level of implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the 3 rd session of the Governing Body (2009-2010)	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/033se.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.

Specific Objective 4		
Promote sustainable trade in selected Commodities		
Indicator	Latest known result	Target (result)
Better balance between supply and demand of commodities	World production and imports in millions of coffee bags (60kgs): 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%) <u>Cocoa</u> (thousand tonnes) 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% For jute and tropical timber it is not possible to get figures due to the number of items and products	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 15 and an appropriate promotion policy, addressed also to producing countries in order to increasing domestic consumption.

¹⁵ 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.

Specific objectives for horizontal activities

ACTIVITIES 19 11 and 21 08: POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

Specific objective 1: Strengthen the EU's development cooperation to attain the Millennium Development Goals		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>(a) Percentage of aid provided as programme-based approaches (use of common arrangements)</p> <p>(b) Use of partner countries' systems as first option: - percentage of aid as budget support, including - percentage of aid through MDG contracts</p> <p>(c) Percentage of government-to-government assistance channelled through country systems including budget support</p>	<p>(a) 44%</p> <p>(b) budget support : up to 44.8% of programmed aid in the framework of 10th EDF - 8 MDG contracts signed in 2009 (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia totalling €1,8bn (50% of all GBS programmed in EDF 10). Disbursements on track.</p>	<p>(a) 66% of aid flows provided in the context of programme-based approaches (benchmark 2009-2010)</p> <p>(b) 50% of the aid takes the form of budget support in the framework of the 10th EDF - up to 50% budget support for the 8 countries with MDG contracts</p> <p>(c) 50%</p>
<p>Division of labour</p> <p>Number of countries where country programmable aid (CPA) is jointly programmed (EU + Member States)</p>	<p>1 (South Sudan)</p>	<p>At least 5 (2012)</p>
<p>Fragmentation/proliferation</p> <p>Concentration on a limited number of sectors in partner countries (as defined in the Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour)</p>	<p>For the European Commission: ~9 sectors</p>	<p>Reduce the number of sectors per partner country</p>
<p>Financing for Development Official Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of Gross National Income (GNI):</p> <p>1) for EU15 2) for EU12 3) for EU 27 collectively</p>	<p>1) 0,46% 2) 0,09% 3) 0,43% (in 2010)</p>	<p>1) 0,7% by 2015 2) 0,33% by 2015 3) 0,7% by 2015</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>As of end of 2011 latest statistics available were those referring to financial year 2009. Where combined (EU + MS) TRA reached € 2.9 billion, above the target set for 2010, and combined Aid for Trade amounted to € 10.5 billion. On the qualitative side, reports from EU delegation and Member States' embassies point to moderate improvement in the processes that underpin both the volume and effectiveness of Aid for Trade.</p>	<p>Sustain high level AFT volume: - EU and Member States collectively to spend €2 billion annually on TRA by 2010 (1 bn MS, 1 bn EU). - Sustain high level of EU-wide AFT and in particular give increased attention to LDCs AFT and participation in trade. Enhance results and effectiveness of AFT: - 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>
<p>Tax governance 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 compliant</p>	<p>- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementing countries meet in Paris (financing by the COM) for sharing lessons learnt and progress achieved in the implementation of revenue transparency in natural resources countries. - Four pilot countries (Ghana, Kenya, Vietnam and Honduras) received guidance as regards improving their policy on transfer pricing Various developing countries are receiving guidance through two IMF Trust Funds (in which the Commission is or is foreseen to be the major donor) which seek to strengthen governance in wealth from natural resources, and to improve tax policy and administration</p>	<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>

Specific Objective 2: Improve decision making and programming through an effective use of evaluations.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Actions taken at key levels (political, programming and operational) in response to evaluation</p>	<p>Evaluation programmes decided by Commissioners; Key evaluations discussed by management and responsibility for follow-up action decided; 'fiches contradictoires' (giving clear management</p>	<p>Evaluation results have positively influenced decision-making at political,</p>

conclusions and recommendations	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.
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Specific Objective 2: 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 2011, development is an important issue for around 87% of Europeans and 62% of them think that Europe should meet its ODA commitments.	Increased awareness amongst key multipliers about the achievements of EU development cooperation. The 2012 Eurobarometer will give additional information on the trends in public opinion.
Number of Website hits/month	EuropeAid web: around 200,000 individual visitors per month	Development of a new EuropeAid website which uses interactive functionalities
Number of participants in 'European Development Days' (EDD) event	Participants EDD 2011: 1300 participants, around 125 stakeholders represented.	With a reduced format, maintain the number of stakeholders and level of media engagement

Specific Objective 3: Manage the financing committees which approve strategic/programming documents and financing decisions on aid delivery/cooperation, and coordinate relations with the Council and the European Parliament to ensure impact on decision making and the legislative process.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Programming documents and financing decisions approved according to the service planning, written procedures launched when necessary.</p> <p>Feedback provided on institutional meetings relevant to development cooperation.</p> <p>Replies to EP, questions handled efficiently following the internal procedures of 21.09.2011.</p>	<p>Conformity with procedures achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal RoP DCI/ENPI/IFS/DHR, Greenland updated / pending approval by the committees. <p>Committees / Financial Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCI Geographic: 5 Committee meetings / total measures adopted by oral or written procedure: 37 - DCI Thematic: 5 meetings / 35 measures (including 26 on Sugar protocol) - EDF: 6 meetings / 119 measures - ENPI: 3 meetings / 45 measures - IPS: 2 meetings / 6 measures - DHR: 1 meeting / 2 measures - INS: 2 meetings / 2 measures - Greenland: 1 measure by written procedure <p>EP and Council :</p> <p>Relevant committees and working group meetings attended / info and briefings provided.</p> <p>An average of 200 EP questions handled as associated and 40 as leading service.</p> <p>EU-ACP: Agenda setting for meetings of EUACP joint institutions and representation of the Commission in those meetings.</p>	<p>All programming documents and proposed financing decisions approved according to planning and in conformity with the Financial Regulation and the internal rules of procedure.</p> <p>Feedback on institutional deliberations relevant to development cooperation provided timely and/or for follow up by the services concerned.</p> <p>All EP questions handled efficiently.</p> <p>Participation/feedback on EU-ACP planned meetings.</p>

Specific Objective 4: Improve the quality and effectiveness of EC external assistance by developing appropriate methodologies and practices throughout the project cycle.		
Result Indicator(s)	Latest known result	Target (result)
<p>Quality of delivery systems (programming, identification design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation of projects and programmes)</p> <p>Provide quality support to programming documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N° of programming documents assessed by the iQSG - Submission of draft EDF/DCI programming guidelines 2014-2020 	40	
<p><i>oQSG system functioning: ensuring continuity of oQSG peer review upon reorganisation of the DG:</i></p>		

- Nº of projects/programmes examined by the oQSG	630	
External Monitoring (ROM) and Project evaluation <i>ROM System functioning : ensuring continuity of ROM system with external contractors</i> - Nº of ROM reports in 2011 - Action Plan ROM/Project Evaluation (Reform ROM) approved	1725	
<i>Capacity Development (CD) / Monitoring of CD approach in projects and programmes:</i> Quality of CD at Action fiche: - Nº of projects reviewed by QSG for the quality of CD. - % of those projects positively assessed. Quality of CD at implementation: - Nº of projects reviewed by ROM for the quality of CD. - % of those projects positively assessed	270 62% 750 65%	
<i>Capacity Development (CD) / Knowledge sharing:</i> Capacity4Dev platform active and functioning: - Nº of new users of C4Dev platform in 2011 - Workshop with external stakeholders	1438 Workshop held (July 2011)	
<i>PPCM:</i> Project and programme cycle management guidance and training and facilitation of thematic guidance/training: - Nº of training courses developed/updated - Nº of training courses/seminars delivered - Nº of guidance documents published - Revision of project and programme management guidance	6 84 6 revision work continued	
<i>PCM Platform: Project cycle management information management system</i>	- Development and testing continued of PCM Platform modules for Pipeline, oQSG process, ROM and project evaluation.	
<i>Reporting on Results:</i>	- EU experts Group Results launched. First workshop held in November 2011	

Specific Objective 5: 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	No results known as this process will start early 2012.	Consensus among Institutions on Commission proposals on External actions
Time necessary to reach a consensus on the next Commission proposals for external actions	Around two years (end 2004 - end 2006). Adoption of Commission proposals on 7 December 2011	24 months.

post-2013		
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ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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 2013 budget preparation and 2012 ABM cycle	N/A – relates to the MP year 2012	All activities to be accomplished within the deadlines set

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	3,92%	Vacancy rate EuropeAid below average vacancy rate of the Commission
Consumption of credits for Contractual Agents	Not known at this stage for 2011	Level of annual payment credit around 95% of the total HQ available ceilings for 2012
Efficient management of the rotation exercise for staff in delegations	New indicator, as a new activity for EuropeAid: results to be established.	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 2011	Keep the satisfaction rate above 75% in 2012

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	57% (2010)	≥ 60%
No of outstanding Critical and Very Important IAC/IAS/ECA	7 = 18% of those 38 outstanding at year end (2010)	≤ 15% (of Critical and Very Important IAC/IAS/ECA recommendations ongoing at year

recommendations more than 6 months over original deadline at year end		end to be more than 6 months over original deadline)
% of total value of the financial follow-up on closed OLAF cases decided in 2012 - which are recovered (inc. offsetting).	56% (€ 5.7 M in 2010)	≥ 60%

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)	Latest known result	Target (result)
Maturity of IT governance	None	Number of problems related to IT Governance that are managed by the IT Steering Committee - None
Alignment with the initial objectives of <i>the Schéma directeur</i>	Around 60% of the initial objectives	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	On average 71 % of calls are resolved within one week	50% of the calls are closed within one week
Degree of satisfaction of users concerning Helpdesk (Support <i>bureautique</i>)	>80% of users evaluate good, very good or neutral	>80% of users evaluate good, very good or neutral
Degree of satisfaction of users concerning Information Systems Support	≥ 66% of users are satisfied with the service	≥ 66% of users are satisfied with the service
Updated process models for core processes	95% of EuropeAid local systems are supported by a business process model in ARIS (the 5% corresponds to the systems EAMR, Financial Forecast, and CRIS RO, 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