

ANNEX 1a: Statement of the Resources Head of Unit
(DG DEV has no Resources Director)

I hereby certify that the information provided in the annexes 2 to 5 of the present AAR is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and exhaustive.

Brussels, 29 March 2011

(signed)

*Chantal GRAYKOWSKI-
MASSANGIOLI*

ANNEX 1b: Statement of the Internal Control Coordinator

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 Commission ¹¹, I have reported my advice and recommendations to the Director-General on the overall state of internal control in DG Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

I hereby certify that the information provided in Parts 2 and 3 of the present AAR are to the best of my knowledge, accurate and exhaustive.

Brussels, 29 March 2011

(signed)

Klaas-Jan EHBETS

¹¹ SEC(2003)59 of 21.01.2003.

ANNEX 2: Human and Financial resources by ABB activity

Code ABB Activity	ABB Activity	Human Resources by ABB activity		
		Establishment Plan posts	External Personnel (incl. 14 cost-free END)	Total
21	Development and relations with African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States			
21.01	Administrative expenditure	46	4	50
21.02	Food security	4	5	9
21.03	Non-State actors in development	4	0	4
21.04	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy	15	6	21
21.05	Human and social development	13	6	19
21.06	Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States	136	21	157
21.07	Development cooperation actions and ad hoc programmes	16	3	19
21.08	Policy strategy and coordination for Development and relations with ACP States policy area	55	6	61
	Total	289	51	340

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL ENVELOPE

BUDGET LINES CONCERNED: 21 01 02 11 00 01 to 21 01 02 11 00 06
(based on information received from BUDG services following the 2012 Budget circular)

BUDGET LINE	BUDGET LINE DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATIONS 2010 (C1)			APPROPRIATIONS carried over (C8)		
		AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS 2010	COMMITMENTS 2010	PAYMENTS 2010	AMOUNTS OF APPRIOPRIATION CARRIED OVER FROM 2009	PAYMENTS 2010	% IMPLEMENTATION ON APPRIOPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER FROM 2008
21.010211.00		2.759.236,00			638.486,05		
21.010211.00.01.10	Mision expenses		2.134.097,82	1.649.933,31	496.227,01	344.723,39	69%
21.010211.00.01.30	Representation expenses		117.372,68	14.858,57	2.440,36	2.440,36	100%
21.010211.00.02.20	Meeting costs		55.020,00	43.586,86	3.952,79	3.952,79	100%
21.010211.00.02.40	Conference costs		251.018,50	170.213,46	24.678,01	24.678,01	100%
21.010211.00.03	Meetings of committees						
21.010211.00.04	Studies and consultations		30.000,00	22.310,78	51.862,46	51.862,46	100%
21.010211.00.05	Development of management and information systems						
21.010211.00.06	Further training and management training		171.727,00	112.218,07	59.325,00	59.168,41	100%
	Total	2.759.236,00	2.759.236,00	2.013.121,05	638.485,63	486.825,42	76%

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

AAR 2010 v2

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG DEV - Financial Year 2010

Table 1 : Commitments

Table 2 : Payments

Table 3 : Commitments to be settled

Table 4 : Balance Sheet

Table 5 : Economic Outturn Account

Table 6 : Average Payment Time Limits

Table 7 : Income

Table 8 : Recovery of undue Payments

Table 9 : Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders

Table 10 : Waivers of Recovery Orders

Table 11 : Negotiated Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)

Table 12 : Summary of Contracts (excluding Building Contracts)

Table 13 : Building Contracts

Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2010 (in Mio €)				
Chapter		Commitment appropriations authorised *	Commitments made	%
		1	2	3=2/1
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	2,98	2,94	98,64 %
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad hoc programmes	2,80	2,60	92,88 %
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	9,80	9,62	98,19 %
Total Title 21		15,58	15,16	97,32 %
Total DG DEV		15,58	15,16	97,32 %

* 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).

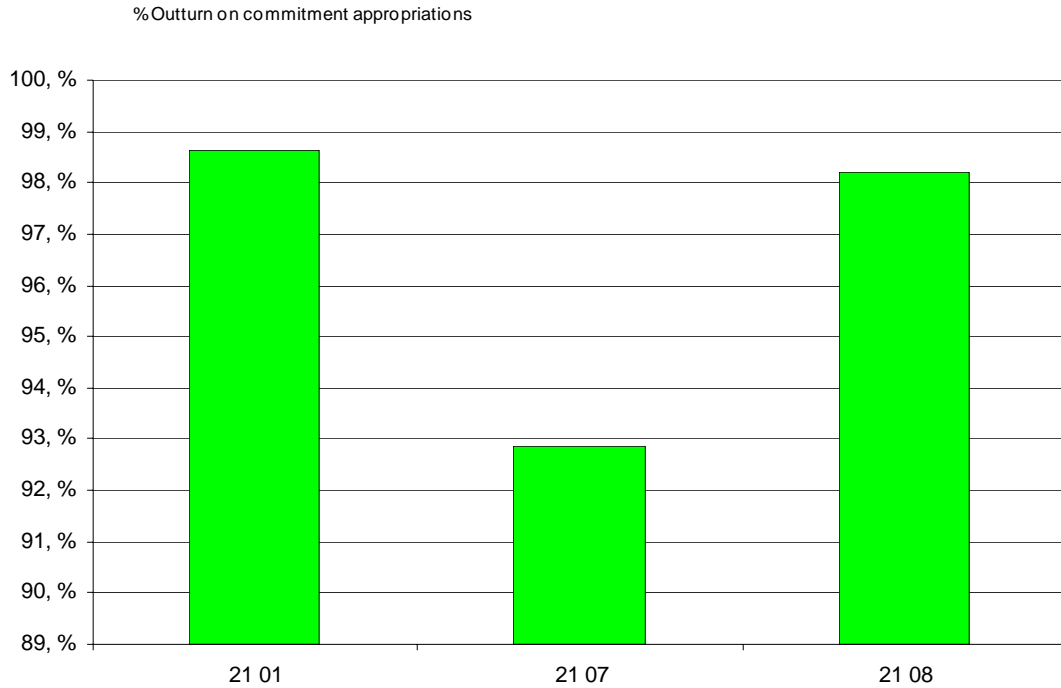


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2010 (in Mio €)

Chapter		Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
		1	2	3=2/1
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	3,75	2,62	69,85 %
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad hoc programmes	3,25	2,60	80,02 %
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for `Development and relations with ACP States¿ policy area	10,00	6,94	69,43 %
Total Title 21		17,00	12,16	71,55 %
Total DG DEV		17,00	12,16	71,55 %

* 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).

% Outturn on payment appropriations

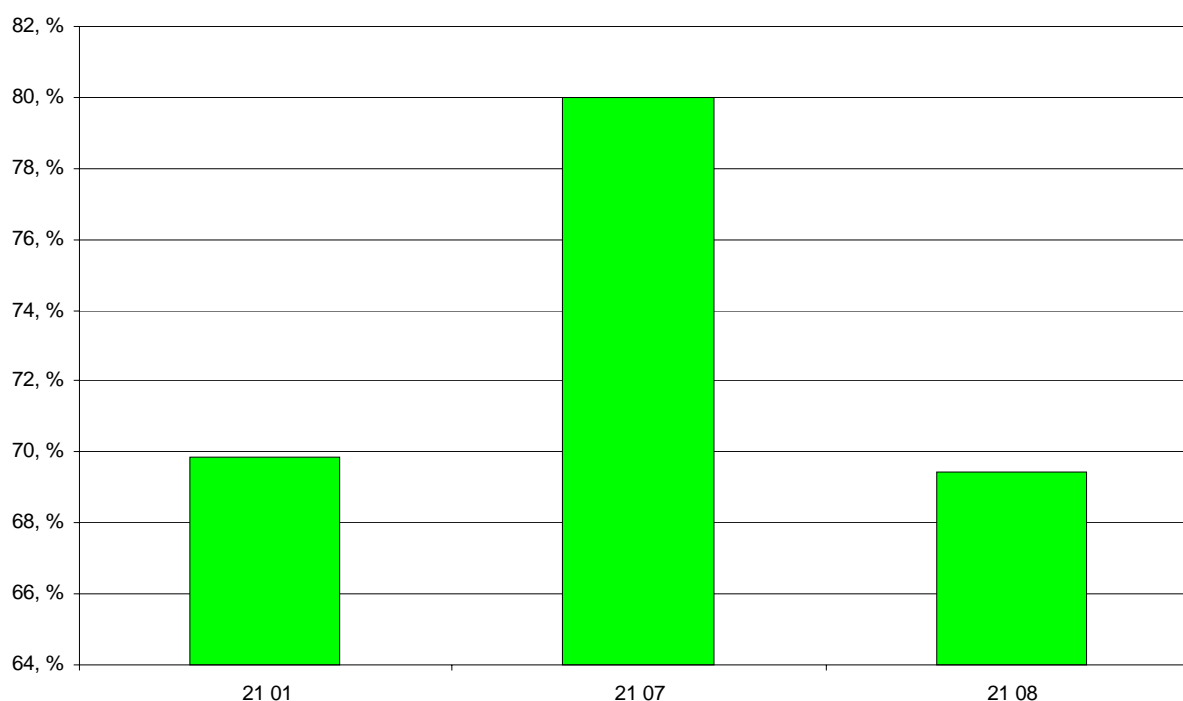


TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2010 (in Mio €)

Chapter	2010 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2010	Total of Commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2010 (incl.corrections)	Total of Commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2009 (incl.corrections)	
	Commitments 2010	Payments 2010	RAL 2010	% to be settled				
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2//1				
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	2,94	2,06	0,88	29,98 %	0,00	0,88	0,77
21 07	Development cooperation actions and ad hoc programmes	2,60	2,60	0,00	0,00 %	0,00	0,00	0,00
21 08	Policy strategy and coordination for Development and relations with ACP States; policy area	9,62	3,93	5,69	59,17 %	3,60	9,29	7,02
Total Title 21		15,16	8,59	6,57	43,36 %	3,60	10,17	7,79
Total DG DEV		15,16	8,59	6,57	43,36 %	3,60	10,17	7,79

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

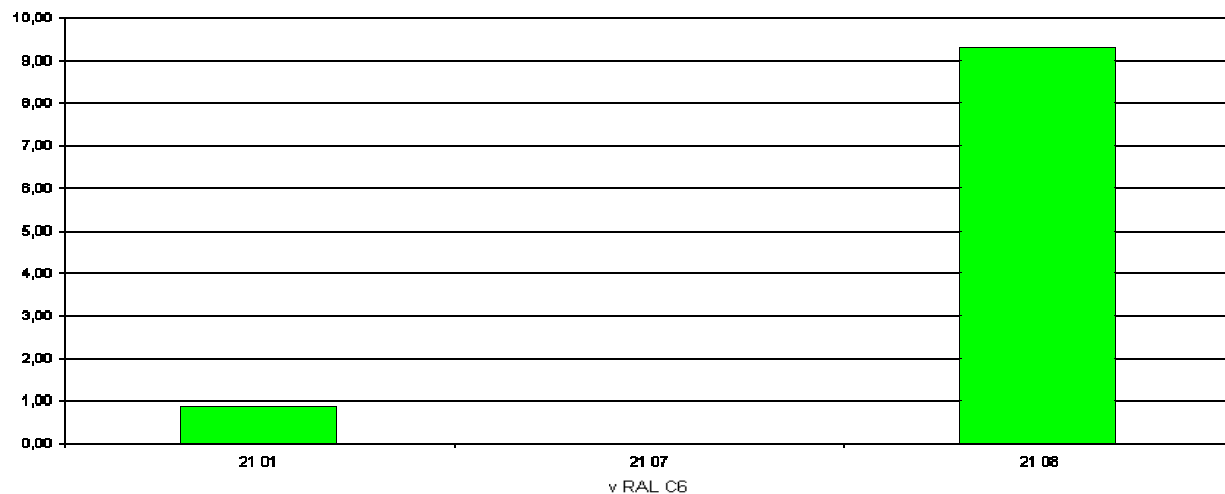


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET DEV

BALANCE SHEET	2010	2009
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	2.496.007,36	2.668.808,96
A.II.2. Short-term Pre-Financing	450.050,24	921.417,99
A.II.3. Short-term Receivables	2.045.957,12	1.747.390,97
ASSETS	2.496.007,36	2.668.808,96
P.III. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-2.262.856,92	-2.249.919,93
P.III.4. Accounts Payable	-2.262.856,92	-2.249.919,93
LIABILITIES	-2.262.856,92	-2.249.919,93
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	233.150,44	418.889,03
P.I.2. Accumulated Surplus / Deficit	0,00	0,00
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-233.150,44	-418.889,03
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 DEV

ECONOMIC OUTTURN ACCOUNT	2010	2009
II.1 SURPLUS/ DEF. FROM OPERATING ACTIVT	10.243.345,36	10.331.338,52
II.1.1. OPERATING REVENUES	17.163,28	113.655,63
II.1.1.11. Other operating revenues	17.163,28	115.940,69
II.1.1.9. Recovery of Expenses		-2.285,06
II.1.2. OPERATING EXPENSES	10.226.182,08	10.217.682,89
II.1.2.1. Administrative Expenses	185.823,98	238.529,18
II.1.2.2. Operating Expenses	10.040.358,10	9.979.153,71
II.2. SURPLUS/DEF. NON OPERATING ACTIVIT		-11.640,12
II.2.1. Financial Operations Revenues		-12.574,05
II.2.1.2. Interest Revenues		-12.574,05
II.2.2. Financial Operations Expenses		933,93
II.2.2.1. Interest Expense		933,93

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 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIME LIMITS FOR 2009 - DG DEV

Legal Times							
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
30	167	139	83,23 %	18,03	28	16,77 %	51,68
45	39	31	79,49 %	18,35	8	20,51 %	136,38
60	76	74	97,37 %	24,91	2	2,63 %	82,00

Total Number of Payments	282	244	86,52 %		38	13,48 %	
Average Payment Time	27,02			20,16			71,11

Target Times							
Target Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Target Time	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
20	25	19	76,00 %	14,47	6	24,00 %	25,83
30	257	199	77,43 %	18,54	58	22,57 %	60,34

Total Number of Payments	282	218	77,30 %		64	22,70 %	
Average Payment Time	27,02			18,19			57,11

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension Days	Average Payment Suspension Days	Number of Suspended Payments	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended Payments	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
0	50	7	2,48 %	282	170.468,25	1,71 %	9.962.026,27

Late Interest paid in 2009			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME IN 2010

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 INSTITUTION								
57	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTION	-219,00	8.397,08	8.178,08	-219,00	8.397,08	8.178,08	0,00
	Total Title 5	-219,00	8.397,08	8.178,08	-219,00	8.397,08	8.178,08	0,00
Title 6: CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITY/EU AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMMES								
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	22.880,03	24.493,39	47.373,42	22.880,03	1.662,59	24.542,62	22.830,80
	Total Title 6	22.880,03	24.493,39	47.373,42	22.880,03	1.662,59	24.542,62	22.830,80
Total DG DEV		22.661,03	32.890,47	55.551,50	22.661,03	10.059,67	32.720,70	22.830,80

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

RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2010	No error / irregularity		TOTALS	
	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount
2009	2	22.880,03	2	22.880,03
	2	22.880,03	2	22.880,03

EXPENSES		
	Nbr	Amount
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES	0	

	Nbr	Non-Eligible Amount
NON ELIGIBLE AMOUNT IN COST CLAIMS	0	

	No error / irregularity	
	Nbr	Credit Note Amount
CREDIT NOTES	8	-185.676,68

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2010 FOR DEV

Year of Origin	Number at 01/01/2010	Number at 31/12/2010	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 01/01/2010	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2010	Evolution
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 %
2003	1	1	0,00 %	9.673,39	8.010,80	-17,19 %
2009	2		-100,00 %	8.397,08		-100,00 %
Totals	5	3	-40,00 %	32.890,47	22.830,80	-30,59 %

TABLE 10 : RECOVERY ORDER WAIVERS IN 2010 >= EUR 100.000

	Waiver Central Key	Linked RO Central Key	RO Accepted Amount (Eur)	LE Official Name	Commission Decision	Comments
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Total DG DEV	
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Number of RO waivers	0
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Justifications:

No data to be reported

TABLE 11 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG DEV - YEAR 2010

External Action Contracts > 10.000		
Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 242 1b	1,	50.000,00
Total	1,	50.000,00

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

Internal procedures > €60,000		2009		2010	
Contract Class	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)	
Service	8,	21.215.856,72	1,	955.214,00	
TOTAL	8,	21.215.856,72	1,	955.214,00	

Procedure Type	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)
Negotiated Procedure with at least one candidate (Art 129.3 IR)	2,	198.018,72		
Open Procedure (Art. 122.2 IR)	6,	21.017.838,00	1,	955.214,00
TOTAL	8	21.215.856,72	1	955.214,00

External procedures > €10,000		2009		2010	
Contract Class	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)	
Service	1	1.200.000,00	1	50.000,00	
TOTAL	1,	1.200.000,00	1,	50.000,00	

Procedure Type	Count	Amount (€)	Count	Amount (€)
Open Procedure (Art. 122.2 IR)	1	1.200.000,00		
Service - Negotiated Procedure with a single offer (Art. 242 IR)			1	50.000,00
TOTAL	1,	1.200.000,00	1,	50.000,00

ANNEX 4: Materiality criteria

DG DEV is basically a policy and programming DG with few budget lines to run and with a limited amount of financial transactions.

In such environment, the services rely mainly on ex-ante controls, the work of the internal audit capability and the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system by the Internal control coordinator. Therefore, mainly qualitative criteria were taken into account for assessing the materiality of weaknesses detected. However, in line with Commission guidelines, quantitative criteria were also considered.

A - Qualitative assessment

For assessing the significance of the detected weaknesses in qualitative terms, the following factors have been taken into account:

- 1) The nature and scope of the weakness;
- 2) The duration of the weakness;
- 3) Mitigating controls which reduce the impact of the weakness;
- 4) The existence of corrective actions;

B - Quantitative assessment

A 2% level of errors is taken as the threshold for determining materiality by value, despite of the modest amount of the transactions managed by DG DEV. Moreover, a number of factors mitigate the risks of reaching that threshold such as:

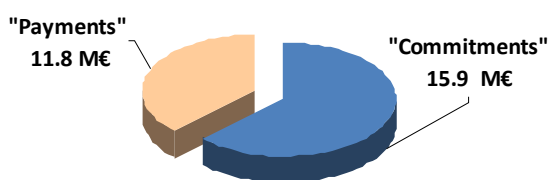
- 1) Ex-ante controls: 100% ex-ante verification system, with full segregation of functions, which makes the risk of material errors not detected very low;
- 2) Ex-post controls: Due to the low risk environment and low value contracts, ex-post controls are not systematically organised. Audits are organised when the risk is assessed as higher.
- 3) Accounting controls: Regular controls are operated regarding the accounting quality. Very few errors where detected;

On the basis of the checks performed no significant errors were detected affecting the DG accounts and the underlying transactions.

Conclusion :

The identified weaknesses were thoroughly assessed on the basis of the criteria mentioned above and it was concluded that none was of such a degree of materiality that it would require a reservation to be made in this report.

ANNEX 5: Internal Control Template(s) for budget implementation (ICT)

<p>Management mode: The centralised management mode is applied to all programmes.</p> <p>Key figures: In 2010, DG DEV was in charge of a commitment budget of around 16.3M€ Of this amount, around 2.8M€are administrative budget lines (global envelope), and the balance operational budget lines :</p> <p>A. <u>Administrative budget appropriation authorised:</u></p> <p>21 0102 11– Other management expenditure (C1) MEUR 2.8</p> <p>21.010404- Coordination and raising awareness – Administrative expenditure MEUR 0.20</p> <p>B. <u>Operational budget appropriations authorised:</u></p> <p>210704 – Commodity agreements MEUR 2.8</p> <p>210802 - Coordination and Raising Awareness: MEUR 9.80</p> <p>140304 – Sub-delegation from TAXUD MEUR 0.78</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Transactions 2010 = 27.7 M€</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Value (M€)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Payments</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commitments</td> <td>15.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>27.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Value (M€)	Payments	11.8	Commitments	15.9	Total	27.7
Category	Value (M€)								
Payments	11.8								
Commitments	15.9								
Total	27.7								
<p>Management and control systems : stages and main actors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial circuit 2 is adopted in DG DEV. Financial initiation and verification is operated in unit DGA01. This choice of circuit was based on considerations including the low risk environment and the need to concentrate human resources related to financial management. • Transactions are technically initiated by the responsible agents in the operational units and verified by the Head of Unit. • The subdelegated authorising officers are the respective Heads of Unit, or their deputies of delegates. For transactions above 0.5M€on the line 21.0802, the subdelegated authorising officer is the Director. 									

<p>Selection process (of beneficiaries, intermediaries, agencies, contractors etc), including preventive measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection process respects the rules and regulations as defined in the Financial Regulation, the Implementation Modalities and associated documents. • Given the repetitive nature of small scale interventions carried out by DG DEV, the majority of procedures uses framework contracts. <p>In order to enhance competition, DG DEV organised an international tender to have its own FWC with internal competition, the three selected companies being put in competition for each assignment.</p>
<p>Communication and information measures to improve the quality of financial management and provision of supporting data by beneficiaries, contractors and intermediaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency measures: when justified by the procurement procedure, calls for tender are published in the Official Journal and the EUROPA website. • Adequate communication to unsuccessful tenderers is organised according to the rules and recommendations available in the Financial regulation and its Implementing Rules, as well as in the Procurement "Vade Mecum". • Computerised accounting system is used to record the contracts and the transactions related to the contracts in ABAC and CRIS. • In 2010, in-house training was organised for the staff involved in financial matters, and completed using the central training provided via DG BUDG. • All staff involved in financial management have the responsibility to alert their Director-General, the Secretary-General or OLAF if they suspect any irregular, illegal or criminal activity • In 2010, the access rights of all staff in ABAC and CRIS were fully revised and updated.
<p>Detective and corrective controls: Checks and monitoring during the initial phases of the programme/contract Checks and monitoring during the final/closure phases of the programme/contract</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial circuits: Every financial transaction requires at least two people to be involved (the "four eyes" principle). One person must initiate the transaction and a second person must verify it. Each person involved in the transaction has been nominated by the Authorising Officer to carry out the task and their names are recorded in the computerised financial system. • Deliverables received are checked by the operational services in order to verify compliance with the contractual obligations. The Head of Unit acts as operational verifying agent, approves the deliverables and is responsible for the follow-up and supervision of the programmes and projects entrusted to his/her Unit. • The operational services provide the 'certified correct' declaration. • Besides the 'certified correct' provided by the operational services on the technical deliverable, the financial deliverable is analysed in depth by the financial cell in the Resource Unit. • The budgetary and financial reporting provides regular financial information to management. The budgetary and financial implementation is regularly followed up in the Management meetings.

<p>Preventive and corrective controls and audit: Desk reviews, on-the-spot audits carried out either <i>ex-ante</i> or <i>ex-post</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is worth mentioning that, because of the low risk environment and low value of contracts, ex-post controls are not systematically organised. An "Advisory activity review" of DG DEV activities for actions to support development spending took place at the end of 2010, covering two years activities (2009/2010). No significant financial problems have been identified in the reviewed areas. • DG DEV uses exclusively procurement procedures, with a relatively large proportion of travel and catering services, and production of publication material. This environment is considered as low risk. This is even more the case for the membership fees to international organisations which represent 20% of the operational budget executed in 2010.
<p>Feedback which enables control activities to be optimised</p>	
<p>Verification that processes are working as designed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment process serves to highlight key issues to ensure that mitigating action is taken. • Assessment of the compliance with internal control standards is performed on an annual basis. • Regular controls are operated regarding the accounting quality, therefore providing feedback on the quality of the management of financial transactions. Very few errors are detected.
<p>Monitoring of performance of independent bodies, 3rd party auditors, externally contracted auditors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As mentioned above, external audits are organised when necessary. An "Advisory activity review" of DG DEV activities for actions to support development spending took place at the end of 2010, covering two years activities (2009/2010).
<p>High level management reporting (e.g. to the Director General and its role in monitoring problem issues)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorising officer by subdelegation prepare regular reporting for the Management (monthly or bi-monthly). • The financial cell prepared regular financial and budgetary reports for the Management and the authorising officers by subdelegation. • Management meets weekly to discuss matters of importance for the DG, including when required financial issues.

ANNEX 6a: to Part 1 of AAR 2010 - General Objectives by policy area

1) In line with the European Consensus on Development, contribute to poverty reduction in the context of sustainable development

Impact achieved			
Indicator	Target baseline year 1990 target year 2015	Milestones	Situation end 2010
<p>Millennium Development Goals MDG 1 progress indicators:</p> <p>a) Income per capita (calculated at Purchasing Power Parity exchange) in poor countries. Defined by: World Bank</p> <p>b) Proportion of population suffering from hunger (below minimum level of dietary energy consumption) Defined by: UN</p>	<p>International target is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people :</p> <p>a) Who are living on less than \$1 a day</p> <p>b) Who suffer from hunger</p>	<p>Second UN review of progress towards MDGs</p>	<p>a) Overall downward trend in poverty (people living below \$1.25/day: from 1.8 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2005). The goal of cutting by half the proportion of people in the developing world living in extreme poverty by 2015 is still within reach, despite significant setbacks due to the 2008-2009 economic downturn, and food and energy crises. Updated international estimates suggest that the crisis will leave some 64 million additional people in poverty by the end of 2010 relative to a no-crisis scenario, principally in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia.</p> <p>b) FAO and WFP estimates put the number of undernourished people worldwide at over 925 million in 2010, compared to 1.023 billion in 2009. The 2010 figure demonstrates recent gains that reflect improved access to food through renewed economic growth combined with food prices that remain below the peaks of 2008. Despite this decline, the number of undernourished remains extremely high and, as a result, MDG 1 is likely to be missed by a sizeable margin, particularly in many Sub-Saharan African countries. 195 million children are stunted (chronic malnutrition: low height for age) and 129 million are underweight.</p>
<p>MDG 2 and 3 progress indicators, such as:</p> <p>MDG 2) Net enrolment in primary education, gender disaggregated Defined by: UNESCO</p> <p>MDG 3) Proportion of seats held by</p>	<p>MDG 2 aims at achieving universal primary education, ensuring that all boys and girls complete primary school.</p> <p>MDG 3 focuses on promoting</p>	<p>Second UN review of progress towards MDGs</p>	<p>Steady progress towards Universal Primary Education over past 8 years (net enrolment in primary education (NER) in developing countries has risen from 80 % to 87 %). Progress not uniform across the regions and some 72 million children of primary school age worldwide are currently out of school, 54 % of them girls. Among off-track regions, Sub-Saharan Africa (with a NER of 73 %) and Caribbean (with a NER of 72 %).</p> <p>Some progress in gender equality, but women still lack equal</p>

women in national parliaments	gender equality and empowering women , eliminating gender disparities in education at all levels and increasing level of political participation of women		representation at highest levels of government. Globally, women held 19.1% of seats in single/lower chambers of parliament in May 2010, compared to 11.3 percent in 1995. In early 2010, only 15 Heads of State or Government were women (compared to 9 in 2008).
MDG 4, 5 and 6 progress indicators, such as:		Second UN review of progress towards MDGs	a + b) In support of accelerated progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 renewed commitments were made, including the G8 Muskoka Initiative and the EU MDG Initiative, and the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health was launched at the MDG summit.
a) Under five mortality rate (WHO)	a) MDG 4 aims at reducing child mortality, by decreasing the mortality rate among children under five by two thirds.		a) According to the latest estimates child mortality rate dropped by a third since 1990. The total number of under-five deaths declined from an estimated 12.4 million in 1990 to 8.1 million in 2009. However, the rate of decline remains insufficient to reach MDG 4 in 2015, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern Asia and Oceania. In Southern Africa under-five mortality rate has even increased since 1990.
b) Maternal mortality rate.	b) MDG5 aims at reducing maternal mortality around and during delivery		b) Very little progress in the developing world as a whole: 480 maternal deaths per 100,000 births in 1990 compared to 450 deaths in 2005. Maternal mortality has barely changed in 15 years in Sub-Saharan Africa. Every year, 536,000 women and girls die as a result of complications during pregnancy, childbirth or within six weeks following delivery. Half of all maternal deaths (265,000) occur in sub-Saharan Africa.
c) HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	c) MDG 6 aims to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases.		c) Global decline in the number of new HIV infections from 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.6 million in 2009, but still high in sub-Saharan Africa and increasing in Eastern Europe and South Asia. Global decline in estimated number of AIDS deaths from 2.2 million in 2005 to 1.8 million in 2009.
Prevalence and deaths rates associated with malaria			90% of deaths due to malaria are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Global burden of malaria remains very high but is in slight decrease (225 million cases in 2009 compared to 247 million in 2006).
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis			The prevalence (9.4 million cases in 2009 compared to 13.9 million in 2006) and mortality due to tuberculosis is declining – 30 % decline from 1990, to 1.9 million in 2009, but mortality remains at a high level in Africa, further aggravated by dual HIV/TB infections and the emergence of multi-and extensively drug resistant strains.

<p>MDG 7: progress indicators</p> <p>Forests Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>Water and sanitation Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source and sanitation, urban and rural</p>	<p>Ensuring environmental sustainability</p> <p>Reduce deforestation by at least 50% by 2020 and halt global forest loss by 2030</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>	<p>Second UN review of progress towards MDGs</p>	<p>Forest area as a proportion of total land area declined between 1990 and 2005 from 29.2% to 26.5% in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 50.3% to 46.8% in Latin America and from 56.3% to 46.8% in South Eastern Asia. According to FAO (Forest Resources Assessment 2010), rate of deforestation shows signs of decreasing, but is still alarmingly high. Around 13 million hectares of forests were converted to other uses or lost through natural causes in the period 2000-2010, compared to 16 million hectares in the period 1990-2000.</p> <p>In 2008, 87 % of the world's population used drinking water from safer, improved sources, as compared to 77% in 1990. At current trends the world as a whole will meet or even exceed the water MDG target (UN data published 2010, based on 2008 figures). However, 884 million people do still not use safe, improved sources of drinking water and there is a risk to miss MDG country targets in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Oceania.</p> <p>Although 1.3.billion people gained access to improved sanitation between 1990 and 2008, 39 % of the world's population still lived without access to improved sanitation, the vast majority in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (UN data published 2010, based on 2008 figures). At current rates of progress the world will miss the MDG sanitation target by almost 1 billion people.</p>
<p>MDG 8: Progress indicators</p> <p>Use of budget support & other financing instruments based on the use of country systems</p>	<p>Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>Improve aid effectiveness (in line with the Accra Agenda for Action) which includes a commitment to increase partner countries' ownership through the increased use of country systems</p>	<p>Second UN review of progress towards MDGs</p> <p>50% budget support for 10th EDF</p> <p>- Continued focus on MDG contracts</p> <p>- At least 75% of Vulnerability</p>	<p>9th EDF: 22.9 % budget support. Up to 47.9% budget support already programmed under 10th EDF; under review as part of MTR</p> <p>- MDG contracts signed with 8 countries during 2009: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and (most recently) Tanzania. These commitments amount to €1.8bn (50% of all 10th EDF General Budget Support). All disbursements anticipated in 2009 have been completed, totalling €281M (plus Tanzania still to come). The same amount of €281M was disbursed in 2010.</p> <p>- In 2009 100% of country financing decisions under the</p>

		FLEX support through budget support	Vulnerability FLEX through budget support. All 13 countries approved for Vulnerability FLEX in 2009 (€215M) have received funding through budget support. In 2010 the Commission allocated an additional amount of €264M under Vulnerability FLEX 2010. Individual financial decisions through budget support for 17 countries for a total amount of €239,5M have been approved following the EDF Committee.
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2) Promote democracy and human rights outside the EU

Impact achieved			
Indicator	Target	Milestones	Situation end 2010
Number of countries which have ratified four or more of the nine UN human rights treaties Defined by: OHCHR	By 2015, 5% increase in the number of UN Member States having ratified four or more of the nine core human rights treaties		All UN Member States have ratified at least one of the nine core human rights treaties and 83.6% have ratified five or more (Source OHCHR, situation 25/01/2011)

3) Contribute to peace and security outside the EU

Impact achieved			
Indicator	Target	Milestones	Situation end 2010
Number of (state-based and non-state) armed conflicts outside the EU Data from UCDP, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, University of Uppsala	Reduction and prevention of (state-based and non-state) armed conflicts.	The EU effectively involved in the resolution of all conflicts through political dialogue, mediation, support to operations (military, police, civilian) or to Capacity Building of national, regional and continental Peace and Security structures.	In 2009 a total of 36 armed conflicts were reported: 29 were intrastate and 7 were internationalised. (UCDP, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, University of Uppsala)
Number of refugees, asylum-seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Defined by: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	Long-term target is to reduce the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons		In 2009 there were 27.1 million IDP because of conflict or violence.

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

Impact achieved			
Indicator	Target	Milestones	Situation end 2010
<p>European position in international organisations (IOs)</p> <p>Knowledge of EU policies within IOs.</p>	<p>Strong European position and good knowledge of EU policies in IOs.</p>	<p>Coordinated EU positions at major UN events and events of IFIs (World Bank/IMF/...)</p> <p>Knowledge of EU Policies fostered within IOs</p>	<p>Coordination between EU Member States plus some other States on the European Continent (EU+) at <u>WB</u> lead to adoption of European joint positions on most key issues dealt with by WB Board.</p> <p>Incipient EU+ coordination at <u>AfDB</u>.</p> <p>Annual visits of the EU Directors at the WB, organised by DG DEV to promote single EU voice within WB and foster knowledge of EU policies. Evidence of demand from MS and COM for Brussels-based co-ordination on WB issues. Improved EU+ coordination at <u>AfDB</u>. Tripartite partnership between COM-WB-AfDB reviewed.</p> <p>EU coordination in UN bodies well established in most cases e.g. in UNGA and development conferences. Coordination now mostly led by the EU delegation in New York. Progress in Lisbon Treaty implementation less advanced in other UN capitals. Room for improvement remains, including the lack of EU coordination in the Boards of the UN agencies, funds and programmes.</p> <p>Regular coordination within the OECD DAC to exchange views and information, but limited scope for common EU positions within the DAC.</p>
<p>Use of the G8/G20 platforms to promote EU/Commission views on development issues</p>	<p>Improved synergies between EU/Commission strategies/policies and G8/G20 work in the field of development</p>	<p>1) Provide proactive Commission input to G8/G20 processes</p> <p>2) Establish and maintain informal contacts with EU G8 Members</p> <p>3) Active participation in G8 and G20 experts groups in the field of development</p>	<p>Active and effective Commission participation contributed through pro-active cooperation with Canadian G8 Presidency and other G8 Members, to development outcomes of G8 Muskoka Summit in June 2010, notably Accountability Report and G8 Muskoka Initiative on Maternal and Child Health, as well as to development outcome at Seoul G20 summit such as Multi Year Action Plan on Development.</p> <p>Follow-up meeting of L'Aquila Summit have been organised by DG DEV to follow-up on the implementation of the G8 commitments in Food security.</p>
<p>Level of cooperation with third countries in view of poverty reduction and achieving MDGs</p>	<p>Bi- and trilateral dialogue cooperation established with third countries, such as China, Brazil, Japan, USA, Australia and New Zealand in view of poverty reduction and achieving MDGs</p>	<p>- China/Africa/EU: dialogue initiated, identified joint projects and implementation started.</p> <p>- EU-Brazil Joint Action Plan; identification of joint activities/projects; in 2009 agreement on key principles and modalities; target PALOP & East Timor expressed interest in principle; in 2010 to hold trilateral expert meeting</p> <p>- EU-US: first ministerial meeting under re-launched EU-US development dialogue to be held during first half of 2010. Ministers to agree on expected results</p>	<p>- China/Africa/EU: in September 2010 EU co-funded China-DAC Study Group activity on infrastructure held in Beijing.</p> <p>- EU/US: Joint roadmaps for dialogue and cooperation on the MDGs, Food Security and Climate Change agreed at EU-US Development Ministerial in April 2010. Pilot countries for enhanced cooperation on food security and climate change selected in July 2010. Leaders decided at EU-US Summit in November 2010 to also improve in-country cooperation on aid effectiveness with a focus on division of labour, transparency and accountability.</p>

		<p>on: food security, climate change, MDGs. Ensure follow up at policy and field level.</p> <p>- Australia and New Zealand: several high level meetings took place. Senior Officials trilateral meetings on development and political/security issues in the Pacific postponed until March 2011</p>	<p>- Australia: Australian request to establish a development dialogue at senior officials level agreed in principle. Delegated cooperation within Partnership framework – institutional assessment by the EU completed. Australia’s assessment of the EU almost completed. Delegated cooperation should be possible early 2011, subject to agreement.</p> <p>- New Zealand: Joint declaration on relations and cooperation – specific chapter on Development (for discussion at Ministerial)</p> <p>G20 emerged as forum for discussion including almost all major emerging partners through establishment of its Development Working Group.</p>
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ANNEX 6b - to Part 1 of AAR 2010 - Main specific objectives for operational activities

Activity 21 02 - Food Security		
Result indicators		
Specific Objective 1 To improve food security in favour of the poorest and the most vulnerable and contribute to achieving the first MDG		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
1a) Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 1b) Proportion of undernourished population	1) Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people suffering from hunger (MDG1 related to hunger)	1a) Evolution from 1990 to 2007: For developing regions as a whole from 31% in 1990 to 26% in 2007. <i>Regions with worst prevalence:</i> ➤ Sub-Saharan Africa: from 31% to 28% ➤ Southern Asia from 54% to 48% ➤ South-East Asia from 37% to 25% (UN MDG Report 2010 ¹²) 1b) Evolution from 1990 to 2008: For developing regions as a whole from 20% to 17%. <i>Regions with highest proportions:</i> ➤ Sub-Saharan Africa from 32% to 29% ➤ Southern Asia from 24% to 21% ➤ South-East Asia from 24 to 15%. (UN MDG Report 2010, UN statistics ¹³)
2) Global Hunger Index (GHI)	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 2010	a) GHI 2010 'alarming' in 25 countries and 'extremely alarming' in 4 countries b) GHI 2010 average in Food Facility target countries ¹⁴ : 21.1

¹² United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Report 2010, New York.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf>

¹³ *Ibidem.*

¹⁴ Sao Tomé, Somalia, Afghanistan, Palestine, Cuba, Jamaica and Kyrgyz Republic excluded from calculations as data were not precise.

Main policy outputs:

- Thorough review of the Commission's policy with respect to **agriculture and food security** with, following an external consultation, the presentation of a **Communication to Council and Parliament** (COM(2010)127 and SEC(2010)379 adopted 31/03/2010)
- **Strategy and Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Food Security Thematic Programme** developed and adopted (Commission decision 21 December 2010) to frame the operations of the thematic programme for the period 2011-2013.
- **Interim report on the implementation of the Food facility** adopted in February 2010.

Activity 21 03 - Non-State Actors and local authorities in development

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1

An inclusive and empowered society in partner countries facilitating Non State Actors (NSAs) and Local Authorities (LAs) participation in sustainable development strategies

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
<p>Number of cases in which partner government(s) have actively engaged civil society organisations (CSOs) and local authorities (LAs) in the definition of poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies</p>	<p>For ACP, Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (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.</p>	<p>Based on the consultation of NSAs/LAs questionnaire attached to the MTR of 10th EDF, a total of 52 answers were received out of 79 ACP countries concerned, despite the fact that the Annex is part of the required reporting on consultation to be filled by all Delegations. Of the afore-mentioned 52 answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In less than 30% NSAs/LAs involvement shows signs of positive developments. In most cases, it is clearly shown that the Delegation is the catalyst for initiating consultation. ▪ In 39% of cases, the quality of input of NSAs/LAs into the MTR was good or very good, in 30% of cases, the quality of input was average. ▪ In 30% of cases, the involvement of these actors is limited because of factors dealing with governmental stances, lack of sufficient organisation, and HR-budgetary constraints within the organisation. ▪ A large proportion of answers show that implementation is still an area for greater involvement of NSAs and LAs rather than policy dialogue. ▪ There is no conclusive evidence for improvement or deterioration in government attitude compared to the situation in 2007 (the previous programming period)

Main policy outputs:

- **Structured Dialogue (SD)** - a process seeking to reach a common understanding on the main outstanding issues related to the strategic role of NSAs and LAs in the EU's development action and increasing the effectiveness of their involvement therein. The process was launched in March 2010 and will last until July 2011. It is based on working group sessions in Brussels, regional seminars in Asia, Latin America, Africa and ENPI countries. The Structured Dialogue will yield findings (at the end of first semester 2011), based on which venues will be explored for better involving CSOs/LAs in EC development policy and for adapting EC's implementation modalities aimed at CSOs/LAs
- Launch of the **Atlas** of Decentralised Cooperation (mapping LAs' activities in development cooperation – who does what where, with what funds)

Specific Objective 2		
Mobilised public support for action against poverty within the EU through development education initiatives		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Amount and quality of initiatives undertaken by Civil 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	Quality awareness raising/sensitisation activities recorded in a least 5 EU12 Member States and in 10 EU15 Member States	Development education (DE) - focussed NGOs are (within EU civil society) the driving force and main advocates for development education and awareness-raising, be it in the MS-15 or MS-12. Stimuli for the inclusion of DE in national curricula are recorded across the 27 MS, stemming from these organisations (though being mainly informal in nature). Much room for improvement remains in terms of collaboration among those involved in formulating and implementing national strategies at the European level.

Specific Objective 3		
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 EU / acceding countries LAs and NSAs and EU Institutions		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
1) Number of representative NSA&LA platforms strengthened in their development component	1) 8 NSA&LA platforms strengthened in their development component	1) A number of platforms (i.e. Trade Union Development Cooperation Network or TUDCN, European Network of Political Foundations or ENOP) have intensified the level of and representativeness within their participation in ongoing dialogue processes and consultations launched. There is increased interaction between members of the Spanish and Belgian NGO platforms, in the framework of the EU Presidency Project.
2) Degree to which needs of CSOs and LAs are reflected in external cooperation programmes and EU delivery mechanisms.	2) Consensus reached 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 adapted.	2)The Structured Dialogue on the involvement of CSOs and LAs in EC development cooperation was launched in March 2010 with the aim to increase the effectiveness of all stakeholders involved in EC development cooperation. Three regional seminars in Mali, Paraguay and India as well as three Brussels-based working sessions were successfully organised in 2010. A support initiative for local authorities was also launched and is ongoing.

Activity 21 04 - Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1

Promote global environmental sustainability (MDG 7) through implementation of EU initiatives and internationally agreed Commitments

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
<p>Climate Percentage of poor and most vulnerable developing countries (Least Developed Countries – LDCs & Small Islands Developing States - SIDS) which have mainstreamed climate change in their development strategies so as to increase their resilience.</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>Around 90% (45 out of 49) LDCs have prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Out of the total number of 49 LDCs, 11 countries are also SIDS. 10 out of the 11 SIDS belonging to the LDC group have finalised their NAPA.</p>
<p>Forests Number of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) to improve forest governance and tackle illegal logging concluded and ratified.</p>	<p>10 countries VPAs in preparation, negotiation or implementation by end 2011.</p>	<p>Implementation : 4 agreements (Ghana, ratified November 2009, Democratic Republic of Congo, signed may 2010, Cameroon, signed October 2010, Central African Republic, initialled December 2010) Negotiation : 5 agreements (Malaysia, Indonesia, Liberia, Gabon and Vietnam) Preparation: In-country consensus building for VPA preparation with 6 more countries (Guyana, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Ivory Coast and Honduras)</p>
<p>Water management Number of countries and river basins having integrated water management (IWRM) plans</p>	<p>Contribute to increasing - the number of developing countries having IWRM plans in place and under implementation. - support to trans-boundary basins</p>	<p>17 of the 77 developing countries analysed (22%) have national IWRM plans in place and partially implemented; a further 2 countries (3%) have these plans fully implemented (from report on IWRM for Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-16), 2008)</p>

Main policy outputs:

- The main elements of the foreseen Communication on Climate Change and Development to support the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord on Climate Change have been enshrined in the Green Paper "**EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development/Increasing the impact of EU development policy**" - COM(2010)629 of 10 November 2010.
- A Strategy and Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (2011-2013) for Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) was developed and adopted (Commission decision 22 December 2010) to frame the operations of the thematic programme for the period 2011-2013
- FLEGT: Voluntary Partnership Agreements :
Ratification: Congo, Cameroon
Initialising: Central African Republic
Ongoing negotiations: Liberia, Gabon, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia
Opening of negotiations:, Guyana, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Honduras
- EU position on water resources management in the Nile, adopted by COAFR of 6 October 2010.

Specific Objective 2**Promoting sustainable energy access and global security of energy supply**

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Power generation capacity based on renewable sources (%)	Increase the contribution of renewable energy to the energy mix, in particular in Africa Baseline for Africa 18% (2004) (IEA reference scenario 2006)	Over 80% of Africa's electricity is produced from fossil fuels, in the north mainly gas and in the south, coal. Africa currently exploits around only 8% of its possible gross hydropower. (Source : Infrastructure Consortium for Africa)

Main policy outputs:

Under the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP):

- Endorsement of the AEEP Roadmap by the Partnership's High Level Meeting (Vienna, September 2010) ;
- Endorsement of the AEEP targets for 2020 on energy access, energy security and renewable energy and energy efficiency by the Partnership's High Level Meeting (Vienna, September 2010) ;
- Launching of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme and approval of its start-up phase (2011-2013)

Activity 21 05 - Human and Social Development

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1: Good health for all: strengthening health systems to provide services for those in need

Indicator	Target 2015 (result)	Latest known result
Number of people benefiting from access to prevention treatment and care in the area of HIV/AIDS and malaria.	Universal access to AIDS treatment (21.9 million); Universal coverage for Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLIN) (264 million distributed annually).	5.3 million on HIV/AIDS anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) in 2009 (over one additional million compared to 2008); 100 million LLIN distributed in 2009.
Percentage of births attended by skilled attendant	100%	66% in 2009 but 43% in low income countries (stagnant during 2000-2010).
Population / Health worker ratio	Minimum 2.5/1000 health workers in all countries	Less than 2.5/1000 health workers in 75 countries in 2009, lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa (1.5 and only 0.2 physicians).
Main policy outputs: Communication "the EU role in Global health" adopted by the Commission on 31/03/2010 and accompanying staff working documents (COM(2010)128 + SEC(2010)380 + SEC(2010)381 + SEC(2010)382).		

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

Indicator	Target 2015 (result)	Latest known result
Gender disaggregated net enrolment rates in primary education	100% net enrolment rate for both genders	1999: World 82% (85% for boys, 79% for girls) Sub-Saharan Africa 56% (60% for boys, 53% for girls) 2007: World 87% (88% for boys, 86% for girls) Sub-Saharan Africa 73% (76% for boys, 71% for girls) (Source: EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010)
Percentage of children to complete a full course of primary schooling	100%	88% in 2008 (Source: World Bank)
Main policy outputs: Staff Working Paper "More and better education in developing countries" finalised by the Commission on 4/02/2010 (SEC(2010)121)		

Specific Objective 3		
Gender equality: promoting women's rights and strengthening their economic and social empowerment		
Indicator	Target 2015 (result)	Latest known result
Level of political representation of women (proportion of seats held by women in parliaments and other government bodies)	Increase political representation of women	Weak level of representation, especially in Northern Africa and Western Asia, where percentage of women in Parliament does not exceed 10%. In early 2010, only 15 Heads of State or Government were women (compared to 9 in 2008) (source: UN WOMEN site)
Gender parity in primary and secondary education	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education in all countries	Primary education: gender parity in 60% countries Secondary education: gender parity in 30% countries (2007 figures)
Main policy outputs: Staff Working Document "EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010-2015" finalised by the Commission on 8/03/2010 (SEC(2010)265)		

Specific Objective 4		
Promoting decent work, children's rights and access to culture		
Indicator	Target 2015 (result)	Latest known result
Employment / population ratio	Full, productive and decent employment	North Africa and Middle East: 47.3% East Asia: 71.6% Latin America: 60.3% Sub-Saharan Africa: not available (2006)
Percentage of children engaged in child labour	Eliminate child labour	Asia: 20.4% Sub-Saharan Africa: 32.8% Latin America: 13.4% (2010)
Contribution of culture industry to economic output	At least double size of cultural economic activity in Africa and other developing countries	USD 480 billion generated by culture industries worldwide with 0.5% generated in Africa
Main policy outputs: Inclusion of the cultural dimension within the Human Development definition and UNDP Report		

Activity 21 06 - Geographical cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1

Stability and democracy through promoting peace, security, respect of human rights, rule of law and the principles of good governance

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
<p>1) Countries where progress is observed in terms of <u>governance</u></p>	<p>All 78 ACP countries showing improvement by 2020</p>	<p>According to the Mid-Term Review of 10th EDF Governance profiles, number of countries registering: Significant progress in most relevant areas: 13 Partial progress: 33 No progress: 26 Deterioration: 5 NB: for South Africa, governance not focal sector and not addressed under Mid Term Review of cooperation instrument</p>
<p>2) Countries where <u>conflict alleviation</u> is successful-</p>	<p>Crises/conflicts alleviated by regional / peer group interventions or mechanisms promoted by the EU in all countries affected</p>	<p>1) Pacific: Timor Leste crisis was alleviated through intervention by EU and other actors Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa / Indian Ocean: Comoros (elections Nov-Dec 2010), Somalia (support to civil society, support to Somaliland electoral commission) as well as Sudan (Comprehensive Peace Agreement Implementation through EU support to the AU/Mbeki Panel, EU support to the referendum process in Jan 2011), Eritrea-Djibouti border dispute (EU political support to Qatari mediation) Central Africa/Great Lakes: Burundi (BINUB-United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi), Central African Republic (MICOPAX -Central African Multinational Force), Chad (MINURCAT-United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad), Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC/MONUSCO-United Nations Mission DRC). West Africa: Guinea Conakry (EU/Commission participation in the International Contact Group has been key to create conditions towards a return to the rule of law including the key presidential elections democratically and peacefully conducted in November 2010); Guinea Bissau (EU/Commission involvement in particular to promote civilian rule over the military key for the prevention of violence and promotion of democratic rules); Niger (where EU/Commission involvement has been critical to secure a roadmap for transition towards democracy, process to be completed early in 2011). Southern Africa: Zimbabwe (engagement with South Africa and SADC in view of conflict resolution; high-level meeting Zimbabwe Reengagement Team and HR Ashton), Mozambique (dialogue with Government on results of Election Observation Missions and follow-up), Swaziland (has been on the agenda of EU-SADC political dialogue).</p>
<p>3) Proportion of <u>elections</u> (per</p>	<p>Transparent and democratic</p>	<p>In ACP zone, majority of election processes held in 2010 were judged acceptable</p>

<p>year) monitored which are carried out in conformity with international standards Defined by: EC</p>	<p>election processes organised by institutions enjoying public confidence</p> <p>Election process to be monitored in 2010 in Chad, Central African Republic, Burundi, Ethiopia, Sudan, Rwanda and Tanzania</p>	<p>according to international standards (Burundi, Rwanda, Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu - Sudan, Tanzania and Ethiopia fell short of some international standards -)</p> <p>Elections held but not monitored: Comoros, Somalia (Somaliland), Suriname and Haiti (no EOM but deployment of 7 electoral experts to assist the process) Elections in Chad and Central African Republic postponed to 2011.</p> <p>In 2010 Presidential elections were held, monitored and judged according to international standards in Guinea, Ivory Coast (where results were however unduly contested by the incumbent) and Togo; satisfactory electoral processes were also conducted in Niger and Burkina Faso.</p>
<p>4) Number of Article 96 cases (breach of essential elements: respect of human rights, democratic principles and rule of law, as laid down in Cotonou Agreement Article 9).</p>	<p>Maintenance or improvement of the essential and fundamental elements in 75 ACP countries, and reestablishment of these in current Art. 96 countries</p>	<p>- Art 96. procedures launched or ongoing with: Guinea Bissau - Art 96 procedures closed and countries under appropriate measures: Fiji, Zimbabwe, Niger, Madagascar, Cooperation resumed with Mauritania and Republic of Guinea</p>
<p>5) Migration: number of agreements on skills transfer and circular migration schemes</p>	<p>Brain gain in countries of origin through skills transfer and circular migration schemes</p>	<p>Mobility Partnerships are being implemented (Cape Verde) or negotiated</p>

Specific Objective 2		
Poverty alleviation and sustainable development including management of environment and natural resources		
Indicator	Target 2015 (result)	Latest known result
<p>1) EDF COUNTRIES Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targeted by country strategy papers</p>	<p>a) 16 countries starting to show progress on relevant MDGs 1 Pacific (PNG) 5 Eastern Africa / Horn of Africa / Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan) 1 Southern Africa (Zimbabwe) 7 West Africa (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria) 1 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Central African Republic) 1 Caribbean (Haiti)</p> <p>b) 37 countries continuing to show progress on relevant MDGs; 8 Pacific (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Isl., Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Isl., East Timor, Tonga) 5 Eastern Africa / Horn of Africa / Indian Ocean (Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda) 8 Southern Africa (Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia) 3 West Africa (Benin, Senegal, Togo) 7 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Gabon, Congo-Brazza, Sao Tome & Principe) 6 Caribbean (Bahamas, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname)</p> <p>c) 20 countries on track 6 Pacific (Cook Isl., Niue, Palau,</p>	<p>OFF TRACK: 19 countries 1 Pacific (Papua New Guinea - PNG) 5 Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan <u>situation deteriorated</u>) 1 Southern Africa (Zimbabwe) 9 West Africa (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger) 2 Central Africa (Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea) 1 Caribbean (Haiti)</p> <p>STARTING TO SHOW PROGRESS: 10 countries 2 Pacific (Micronesia, East Timor) 2 Southern Africa (Swaziland, Lesotho) 3 West Africa (Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Togo) 3 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo)</p> <p>SHOWING CONTINUOUS PROGRESS: 33 countries 9 Pacific (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) 7 Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia) 5 Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean (Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda) 6 Caribbean (Bahamas, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname) 2 West Africa (Benin, Senegal) 4 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Cameroon, Congo-Brazza, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe)</p> <p>ON TRACK: 16 countries 3 Pacific (Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue) 2 Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean (Mauritius, Seychelles) 2 West Africa (Cape Verde, Ghana) 8 Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, St Kitts & Nevis, Trinidad & Tobago) 1 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Rwanda)</p>

	<p>Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) 2 Eastern Africa / Horn of Africa / Indian Ocean (Mauritius, Seychelles) 1 Southern Africa (Botswana) 2 West Africa (Cape Verde, Ghana) 1 Central Africa/Great Lakes (Rwanda) 8 Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago)</p> <p>At this stage, no realistic hope for progress for 5 countries in West and Central Africa which will stay off track</p>	
<p>2) SOUTH AFRICA Progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</p>	<p>Achieve MDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 Achieve 70% of targets for MDGs 4 & 5. Halve ratio of population living below the poverty line (reach ratio of 5.7% of population living on less than 1 USD/day compared to 1990 baseline of 11%).</p>	<p>Up to 2008, South Africa was on track to achieve most of the MDGs (e.g. net primary school enrolment around 96%, access to safe drinking water for over 90% households). The number of South Africans living in poverty has declined between 1997 and 2007 although the rate of decline is considered too slow by the South African Government: Using the Rand 388/month poverty line (approx 2 USD/day), some 39% of the population was living below this line in 2008.</p>

Specific Objective 3		
Integration of ACP countries into the world economy through economic development, regional integration and trade		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
1) Percentage of intra-regional ACP trade against total ACP trade flows (exports)	Achieve at least 10% of intra-regional exports in respect of total ACP export flows by 2020	Evolution of intra-regional trade between 1995 and 2007: Central Africa: from 3 to 3.5% Caribbean: from 5.3 to 7% East African Community (EAC): from 9.5 to 7% Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA): from 3 to 2% Pacific: from 0.3 to 1% Southern African Development Community (SADC): from 7 to 12% West Africa: from 8 to 9%
2) Percentage of manufactured goods and trade services in total export earnings of ACP countries	Improve situation of Africa in comparison with other developing regions by 2013	East Asia: 92% South Asia: 56% Latin America: 54.5% Africa: 26% (Figures for 2008)
3) Full and comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements signed	78 countries signatory of comprehensive regional EPAs	<u>EPAs state of play</u> : new impetus to the process required. Signature of interim agreements - with SADC countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland) in June 2009 - with ESA countries (Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Madagascar) in August 2009 - with PNG in July 2009 for approval by European Parliament in December 2010) -with Fiji in December 2009 (for approval by European Parliament in December 2010) (Fiji has not yet notified.) - with Cameroon in January 2009 - with Ivory Coast in November 2008 (and approved by the European Parliament in March 2009). Signature of Caribbean EPA (15/10/2008 and approved by the European Parliament in March 2009). Haiti joined in December 2009. Progress is made on the institutional arrangements and the first EU-Cariforum EPA Joint Council meeting took place in 2010. SADC EPA In February 2010, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique and Swaziland stated they do not provisionally apply the Interim EPA

		<p>initialled in 2008. They proposed to focus on reaching a comprehensive agreement with the whole SADC Group (incl. Angola and South Africa) by the end of 2010. Despite the progress made there are several important issues still open and negotiations are expected to be concluded in the first half of 2011.</p> <p>West Africa EPA negotiations ongoing. The chapter of the text of the agreement relative to development cooperation has been closed in November 2009. There are still, however, important issues to solve, in particular market access, most favoured nation clause, regional levies, and rendez-vous clause. Progress has been made on the EU's response to the EPA Development Programme (PAPED) that would enable the region to draw full benefits from the agreement while cushioning its possible negative impacts. The perspectives for a successful conclusion in 2011 are reasonable provided there is enough political will on the West African side.</p> <p>Central Africa EPA The lack of regional political guidelines and the slow reorganisation of CEMAC stalled negotiations since February 2009. CEMAC seems again to be in a position to return to the negotiating table but progress in the first half of 2011 is uncertain, including because of the difficult situation on the development assistance chapter.</p> <p>EAC EPA A Ministerial meeting held in Dar Es Salaam on 9 June 2010 did not result in the signature of the FEPA (interim EPA) initialled in November 2007. Instead, it was agreed to conclude negotiations of the comprehensive EPA by the end of November 2010 prior to the African Union/EU Summit. However, the negotiations have not advanced further since June due to a lack of EAC feedback and the November target was missed.</p> <p>ESA EPA Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles and Zimbabwe signed the interim EPA in August 2009. The Seychelles ratified the agreement in May 2010. After the signature of the interim EPA, negotiations have progressed slowly and need to regain momentum in order to reach a more comprehensive and inclusive agreement. Both Parties have agreed to reconvene negotiations at technical level, including a meeting in Zimbabwe in mid-December. The engagement of the ESA countries in concrete areas (goods/services) yet needs to be clarified, possibly including variable geometry. No concrete timeframe for conclusion of negotiations has been set.</p> <p>Pacific EPA: negotiations ongoing. In October 2010, Pacific Island Countries have reconfirmed their wish to conclude a full EPA with the EU, a Joint Technical Working Group is foreseen for March 2011.</p>
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<p>4) Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol countries (AMSP) (i) Increased competitiveness: Reduction in sugar production costs</p> <p>(ii) Diversification: GDP share of sugar sector; GDP/capita in countries previously highly dependent on sugar (St Kitts & Nevis and Trinidad & Tobago)</p>	<p>(i) By 2013 sugar production costs in AMSP countries where competitiveness is a central objective of the national adaptation strategy: a) are reduced; b) show a fair performance vis-à-vis other countries, following the developments of the world sugar markets (i.e. global increase of sugar production costs).</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.</p>	<p>(i) Real total sugar production costs, raw value, bulk, ex-factory, per T, 2005/06 and 2008/09:</p> <p>a) Malawi US\$ 220,5 – US\$204; Jamaica EUR 510 – EUR 346 b) Mauritius EUR 360 – EUR 395; Zambia - 253,0 - 272¹⁵; Swaziland 236,7 - 275¹⁶.</p> <p>(ii) Reference: GDP share of sugar sector in 2006 Reference: GDP/capita in 2006 and in 2009 St Kitts & Nevis : 12,690 US \$ - 0 Trinidad & Tobago: 16,260 US\$ - 0 Countries assisted in restructuring the sugar industry (Barbados) and diversifying their production (St. Kitts & Nevis, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago)</p>
<p>5) Banana Accompanying Measures</p> <p>(i) Competitiveness</p> <p>(ii) Diversification</p>	<p>(i) By 2013 the volume of banana exports from ACP countries investing in boosting competitiveness of the banana sector remains stable or increases</p> <p>(ii)) By 2013, employment (in areas dependent upon banana exports to EU) is stable or improving, despite the diversification away from production of bananas for the export market</p>	<p>(i) EU imports from countries investing in competitiveness (to be identified) in Tons</p> <p>(ii) Employment / employment rate (to be confirmed)</p>

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

Main policy outputs:

- **Second revision of ACP-EU Partnership Agreement** in order to adapt it to today's challenges, such as climate change, food security, State fragility and aid effectiveness as well as focusing on the importance of regional integration for ACP countries' economic and sustainable growth (conclusion 19/03/2010, adoption 30/04/2010 under reference COM(2010)211, signature 22 June 2010 at Joint ACP-EU Council in Ouagadougou).
- Communication on **Banana Accompanying Measures** laying out a strategy to support **ACP banana exporters**, as well as Amendment to the DCI Regulation both adopted on 17/03/2010 (respectively COM(2010)101 and COM(2010)102) and aimed at helping ACP banana producing countries to adjust to the change in trade tariffs following the trade agreement reached in Geneva in December 2009.
- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament pursuant to Article 294(6) TFEU concerning the Council position on the adoption of a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (original Commission proposal '**BAM amendments**', COM(2010)102)
- Communication "**Consolidation of EU Africa relations - 1.5 billion people, 80 countries, two continents, one future**", prepared the third **EU-Africa Summit** which took place in Tripoli **29-30 November 2010**. The Communication outlines the Commission long-term vision for the two continents' cooperation until 2020. The aim is to propose suggestions on how both sides can jointly address the global challenges that will dominate the Summit agenda and prepare the ground for a more effective and mutually beneficial cooperation (adopted 10 November 2010)
- The **EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund** accelerates the delivery of regional infrastructure for interconnectivity, through blending of EDF grants with long-term finance of EIB and European financing institutions, thus facilitating trade, fostering economic development for the creation of growth and jobs. By the end of 2010, €210 million in grants from the European Commission and EU Member States have been blended with loans from EIB, bilateral European financing institutions and others, reaching a total financing of over €2 billion for 35 regional infrastructure projects in Sub Saharan Africa

Activity 21 07 - Development cooperation actions and ad hoc programmes

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1

Social and economic development of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Given the state of play of the programming (territorial and regional multi-OCT programmes to be finalised), specific 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 chosen.	The programming exercise has not been concluded
<p><i>Main policy outputs:</i></p> <p>Given the state of play of the programming (territorial and regional multi-OCT programmes to be finalised), commitment of 10th EDF territorial and regional envelopes allocated to the OCTs should start in 2011, with disbursements of first tranches to follow.</p>		

Specific Objective 2 Greenland: Widening access to and improving the quality of education		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
(1) Vocational education and high school attendance (VET)	(1) By 2013, 50% increase in number of students	(1) 6,7% of workforce in 2005, 8,5% in 2008, Results VET 2009: 2484 (-4.8% vs. target of 2612 for 2009)
(2) Educational attainment (graduates, formal education)	(2) By 2013, 40% increase in completion rate compared to 2005	(2) 581 in 2005, 716 in 2008 Results graduates 2009: 754 (+0.4% vs. target of 751 for 2009)
(3) Drop out rate (formal education)	(3) By 2013, decrease in dropout rates to 18-20%	(3) 23.4% in 2005, 21.5% in 2008. Results drop out rate 2009: 809 (+11.6% vs. target of 725 for 2009)

Specific Objective 3 An enhanced and strengthened EU role in a reformed, modern and effective FAO better able to tackle global food security and upcoming agriculture challenges		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Level of implementation of FAO reform	Implementation of main reforms as included in the 2009-2011 FAO strategic framework proceeds smoothly: 80% of Immediate Plan of Action implemented.	Good level of EU coordination during implementation of the reform. 56% of Immediate Plan of Action implemented so far.
<p>Main policy outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of the EU leadership and initiative role in the progress of the Reform process - Key role in enhancing and realizing cooperation between the three Rome-Based UN Agencies (in collaboration with ECHO, chef de file for WFP) - Continuous and strengthened coordination with MS and Council regarding the competences of the EU within FAO in the framework of the Lisbon Treaty implementation. - As contracting party of the International Treaty on Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), increase of EU impact on the Treaty's activities, including through a new (but modest) financial contribution. 		

Specific Objective 4		
Promote sustainable trade in selected Commodities		
Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Better balance between supply and demand of commodities	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 ¹⁷ and an appropriate promotion policy, addressing also producing countries.	<p>World production and imports in millions of <u>coffee bags</u> (60 kg):</p> <p>2005: 110,8;prod; 118,0 imp (107%) 2006: 126,6 prod; 97,3 imp (76%) 2007: 119,3 prod; 99,4 imp (83%) 2008: 128,8 prod; 101,2 imp (79%) 2009: 119,2 prod; 98,57 imp (82,7%)</p> <p><u>Cocoa</u> (thousand tonnes)</p> <p>2005: 3.786 prod; 3508 cons – 93% 2006: 3.434 prod; 3661 cons – 104% 2007: 3.731 prod; 3.755 cons – 101% 2008: 3.515 prod; 3.508 cons – 100% 2009: 3.613 prod; 3.659 cons – 101%</p> <p><i>For jute and tropical timber it is not possible to provide figures given the number of items and products</i></p>
<p>Main policy outputs:</p> <p>A great number of projects are financed annually and implemented by decision of the governing bodies of the organisations, with the EU intervening in the process. The decisions taken aim generally at avoiding price fluctuations without specific market intervention mechanisms, at monitoring supply and demand, at achieving better quality of production, better conditions for producing countries and regions and at ensuring a marketable product through information on different legislations in the EU. To date it is of particular interest that in many cases activities are also focused on climate change. Participation of the private sector, representing consumers and, to a lesser degree, producers, also ensures better coordination to remove possible obstacles to trade.</p>		

¹⁷ For Coffee, against a production in 2008 of about 129 mil bags the consumption reaches about 101 mil bags. If the quality policy would be rightly implemented, an additional volume of coffee below the agreed standards should be withdrawn from the market. This would help reaching equilibrium, contributing then to stability. For Cocoa, the Organisation agrees on a percentage ratio between production and consumption for the achievement of certain market stability. The current trend on prices reflects however some speculative operations, but in the recent years we note that a perfect equilibrium is present or even a deficit, compensated by stocks. Stocks represent, however, an additional factor outside control. The important volumes present in both consuming and producing countries sometimes not fully disclosed, hamper to draw a full picture of the situation.

Activity 21 08 - Policy strategy and Coordination for 'Development and ACP States' policy area

Result indicators

Specific Objective 1
Strengthening the EU's development cooperation towards the Millennium Development Goals

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known 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>(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>(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>Division of labour</p> <p>Percentage of joint country analytical work implemented with other donors</p>	66%	72%
<p>Financing for Development</p> <p>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) 0,70% by 2015 (Target 2010: 0,56%) 2) 0,33% by 2015 (Target 2010: 0,17%) 3) 0,7% by 2015 (target 2010: 0,56%)</p>	<p>1) 0,44% 2) 0,10% 3) 0,42% (in 2009)</p>
<p>Tax governance:</p> <p>Level of effectiveness of tax systems for pilot countries</p>	Increased tax revenues and better control of illicit financial flows for targeted pilot countries	No result to date since this is a 2010 initiative
<p>EU Aid for Trade (beyond ACP only)</p> <p>Increase volume of Aid for Trade:</p>	<p>Sustain high level AfT volume: - EU and Member States collectively to spend €2</p>	<u>Results from the 2010 AfT Monitoring exercise:</u>

<p>Level of EU and Member States Trade Related Assistance (TRA) and Wider Aid for Trade (incl. TRA). Enhance results and effectiveness of AfT</p>	<p>billion annually on TRA by 2010 (1 bn MS, 1 bn EU). - Sustain high level of EU Wider AfT and in particular give increased attention to LDCs AfT and participation in trade</p> <p>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>- Contribute to international monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade</p>	<p>TRA target reached: €2.15 billion in 2008 of which €1.007 billion originating from the EU. Wider AfT: Total EU and MS AfT reached all-time high of €10.4 billion in 2008 of which €3.2 billion from the EU.</p> <p>About 23% of total EU and MS AfT is committed to LDCs, with absolute levels in 2008 being only marginally above those of 2005. The proportion of LDC ODA allocated to AfT is smaller than in other country groups</p> <p>In 40 % of the countries for which responses were received, the EU and its MS appear to be providing AfT despite the lack of an up-to-date trade needs assessment</p> <p>In some countries there appears to be a strikingly large number of AfT related activities ongoing simultaneously. Field offices report that there is room for at least a doubling of the number of countries in which EU joint AfT activities take place.</p> <p>Of the 46 responses received from EU and MS donors in ACP countries, only 10 indicated that regional priorities for AfT were considerably reflected / addressed in the national development strategies.</p> <p>10 responded that national programmes were acting on regional priorities. 29 said that the priorities were somewhat reflected / addressed and 10 indicated that programmes were considerably addressing the issues.</p> <p>In 7 countries EU donors reported that regional issues were not at all reflected at national level. 16 responses, i.e. 35 %, indicated that no programmes acting on regional AfT priorities were funded and put into practice in the country in question.</p>
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Main policy outputs:

- Communication on "**A twelve-point EU action plan in support of the Millennium Development Goals**" established in preparation of the UN High Level Event in September 2010 which will assess achievement of MDGs and whether the EU has lived up to its commitments. The Communication has been adopted on 20 April 2010 as Strategic Initiative of the 2010 Commission Work Programme and was accompanied by five Staff Working Documents:
 - Progress made on the Millennium Development Goals and key challenges for the road ahead
 - Policy Coherence for Development Work Programme 2010-2013
 - EU Aid for Trade monitoring report 2010
 - Aid Effectiveness, Annual progress report 2010
 - Financing for Development - Annual progress report 2010 - Getting back on track to reach the EU 2015 target on ODA spending
- Communication on "**Tax and Development - Cooperating with Developing Countries on Promoting Good Governance in Tax Matters**" adopted on 20 April 2010
- Adoption of **Green Paper on the future of EU budget support to third countries**, launching an open debate in order to foster a strong European consensus around this instrument on 19 October 2010
- Adoption of the **Green Paper on "EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development – Increasing the impact of EU development policy"** on 10 November 2010
- Publication of the **European Report on Development (ERD) 2010**, which focuses on the issue of social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report has been successfully launched at the European Development Days in Brussels on 7 December 2010.

Specific Objective 2

Raise awareness on EU development policy in order to obtain support for all aspects concerning EU relations with developing countries

targeting intra-EU Institutional stakeholders: EP, Member States, other institutions, NGOs and Civil Society

Indicator	Target (result)	Latest known result
Degree of awareness of European citizens with respect to development policy (Euro-barometer opinion poll) Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness Nov-Dec 2011		According to poll carried out in 2010, development is an important issue for around 89% of Europeans and 76% of them think that there is added value in EU countries working together on helping developing countries Read about the Busan event: 30% (EU27)
Number of Website hits/month	Europa web: 200,000 h/m Commissioner web.: 225,000 h/m	Europa web: 150,000 h/m Commissioner web: 200,000 h/m

Number of participants in 'European Development Days' (EDD) event	Participants EDD 2010: around 6000	Participants EDD 2007 = 2900 Participants EDD 2008 = 4000 Participants EDD 2009 = 5200 Participants EDD 2010 = 6000
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