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EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION - DIRECTORATE
GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
- EUROPEAID

MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME
REGIONAL CENTRAL ASIA 2014-2020

1. The overall lines of the EU response:

1.1. The Strategic objectives for the EU's relationship with the region

The Central Asia regional multiannual indicative programme 2014-2020 (MIP) covers the five countries of Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The EU Council adopted an EU-Central Asia Strategy in June 2007 to enhance its partnership with the five countries and has since established a comprehensive political framework for strengthening links with the region. In the priority areas for cooperation agreed between the EU and the Central Asian partners a common agenda has been developed for modernisation and reform, building on regional policy dialogues and expert working groups. When re-confirming its political commitment to the EU Central Asia Strategy in June 2012, the Council outlined future orientations and identified key actions for common endeavours in priority areas. The regional cooperation framework plays a central role for approximation and cooperation processes also within the wider region including the possible participation of Central Asian partners in ENP East regional or South-Asia cooperation programmes, where appropriate and expedient.

The region is, despite overall positive economic growth rates, characterised by unequal development and significant diversity in terms of political, economic and social systems. Poverty reduction, as well as a sustainable and inclusive growth, remain considerable challenges. The region is environmentally at risk and vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change which exacerbates regional tensions over the management of shared resources – notably energy and water - and desertification. All countries are under growing pressure as a result of aging infrastructure from the Soviet era, unable to cope with demographic growth and the needs of a surging young population seeking education and income generating activities.

In line with the Agenda for Change and the Development Cooperation Instrument, EU regional programmes aim at supporting a broad-based process of dialogue and collaboration between CA countries, promoting an environment conducive to a non-confrontational approach within the region, notably in areas sensitive for overall political and social stability. Due to the large number of stakeholders and the wide geographical coverage, efficient coordination mechanisms are indispensable to ensure successful implementation of regional programmes, ownership by the countries and an adequate level of involvement of the various actors. The use of tailor-made programmes in support of policy reforms and institutional development, with targeted technical assistance for capacity building at national level, should be further enhanced.

Based on this background, the following focal sectors have been identified:

- Regional Sustainable Development
- Regional Security for Development

Two additional instruments will supplement the two focal sectors; the blending mechanism operating through the Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA) and the Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility.

Support to higher Education through the new programme ERASMUS + will also be financed from regional funds but managed separately not via this RIP.

1.2. Choice of sectors – complementarity with other EU programmes and with other financial institutions

A long term perspective and cooperation continuity are critical factors for a successful institution building approach in CA countries. The aim is to promote policy and institutional reforms, including through sharing of the EU experience and transfer of best practices. To this effect, regional co-operation should enhance the direct involvement, when relevant and when EU expertise is recognised, of EU Member States and /or EU specialised Agencies.

Complementarity has been carefully analysed to assess which actions should be financed by geographical DCI funds.

Other EU external instruments will complement EU support to the region, when appropriate. Within the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the thematic programmes “Global public goods and challenges”, “Civil Society and Local Authorities”, " European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights" (EIDHR) and the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) are particularly important. The Partnership Instrument (PI) will be of interest to Kazakhstan. Certain measures, particularly in the area of conflict prevention and crisis management, may also be supported under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), which aims at responding to situations of crisis or political instability, and can include preventive long-term actions to global and trans-regional threats. In the region, IcSP actions are planned to address the possible threats of Afghanistan spill-over, increased flows of migration from Afghanistan, as well as the root causes of radicalisation of youth and terrorism. Specific discussions are taking place on these issues in the framework of the EU – CA High Level Security Dialogue, initiated in 2013.

The European Commission's Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) works to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of local communities and institutions by supporting strategies and projects to improve preparedness, mitigation and response capacities to be able to better cope with recurrent natural disasters in the region, which can be achieved more effectively also through greater regional cooperation.

Regional cooperation in Central Asia should consider the possibility to collaborate with the EU's neighbourhood countries. Associating Central Asia with Eastern Partners can be useful for the advancement of CA policies and to facilitate the development of common policy approaches and joint activities. In case there is an overall inter-regional policy framework, CA countries will benefit from tailor-made co-operation programmes with specific action plans for each CA Country.

Similarly, regional links between Central Asia and its South Asian neighbours should also be examined and joint actions designed where appropriate, notably in the framework of the Heart of Asia. As an example, the component on disaster management is co-led by Kazakhstan within the Heart of Asia process.

- **Sustainable regional development: Energy, Environment/Water and Socio-Economic development**

The rational use of natural resources is a key factor for socio-economic development and political stability of the region. Addressing the needs of a rapidly growing young population including the provision of jobs and better education and research opportunities is also key. The main target areas under this focal sector can be outlined as follows: energy, water/

environment and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) development/connectivity network for R&D.

This sector also includes the resources for the blending mechanism. Key investments are essential to implement reform strategies in line with the EU-CA policy framework. Combining loans from European Financial Institutions and EU grants will be an important tool to address the investment needs in energy efficiency, environment, water, climate change mitigation and SME development.

It is proposed to focus future cooperation on the following areas:

On Energy.

- (i) Contribute to sustainable energy sector development, energy efficiency and the development of renewable energies,
- (ii) Enhance energy security by fostering sector governance, modernisation of infrastructures, by enhancing diversification of supply and/or export markets and by facilitating energy transit;
- (iii) Support Central Asian energy market links on the basis of the EU/international experience and best practices.

On Environment/Water.

- (i) Strengthen environmental governance and support the development of legislation following EU/international standards, promoting policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and pollution reduction and incorporating natural disaster risk reduction where/when relevant.
- (ii) Ensure an integrated water policy and water resources management at basin level at national and trans-boundary scale, establishing proper institutional and operational reforms for rational use of water resources.

On Socio-Economic development,

- (i) Support for a market regulatory and enabling business framework following EU/international practices for the development of sustainable private sector notably SMEs
- (ii) Improve access to credit for SMEs,
- (iii) Support and further develop a dedicated regional high capacity, high quality connectivity network for education and research purposes.

- **Regional Security for Development - Integrated Border Management, Fight against Drugs and Crime. Regional Security – Rule of Law**

As stated in the EU Strategy for Central Asia, the Central Asian states should further engage - notably through the EU-CA Rule of Law Initiative - in enhancing the rule of law and developing a stable and democratic legal framework, in accordance with European/international standards and practices. Regional dialogue and actions should help improve the capacity of Central Asian countries and contribute to the reform of their legal and judiciary systems.

The EU/CA Strategy aims to strengthen cross-border cooperation through integrated border management, facilitate cross border trade and secure the mobility of people and intensify the fight against drug trafficking. All these are key factors for the socio-economic development

and stability of the region. The EU Action Plan on Drugs will be the key policy reference document on drugs related issues. It is proposed to focus future cooperation on the following areas:

- (i) Support to development of the legal framework: Constitutional Law and/or the Administrative Law and/or Criminal Law;
- (ii) Support to the Reform of the Judicial System, Judicial Capacity and accountability and the fight against corruption;
- (iii) Contribution to the reduction in the demand for drugs;
- (iv) Support to more efficient border management and law enforcement cooperation conducive to trade and enhanced mobility of people , tackling trafficking in human beings and the fight against drugs traffic and establishing an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system (e.g. on drug supply and demand reduction or cross border crime).

Two additional instruments will supplement the two focal sectors; the blending mechanism operating through the Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA) and the Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility.

Support to higher Education through the new programme ERASMUS + will also be financed from regional funds but managed separately not via this RIP.

The blending mechanism

In Central Asia, we want to use a replicable model approach, with small-medium scale investment on key infrastructures, notably in rural areas. Blending may usefully contribute, for instance within the rural development sector, to poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of rural population providing sustainable energy, drinking water, sanitation and irrigation systems as well as supporting the SMEs development and new income generating activities.

Renewable energies (hydroelectric, solar or wind power generation) are an important area of interest for all CA countries. The EU fully supports the development of small-medium scale alternative energy source generation and rural electrification but DCI will not fund large-scale infrastructure projects which would not be environmentally, socially and/or politically sustainable in the Central Asian regional context.

Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility (MC- TAF) - institutional, administrative, legal and economic reforms, trade

This multi-country facility will provide targeted policy advice, in complementarity with the two focal sectors and in line with National Policies and Reforms. It should be a flexible instrument to provide expertise in different fields, through focused interventions. The facility will work on the basis of a Work Programme for each country. The MC-TAF will promote the transfer of European know-how, expertise and best practices, notably through the participation of relevant EU Member States/European Agencies/Civil Society Organizations. It is proposed to focus cooperation on the following areas of intervention:

- Economic and trade reforms, including WTO related issues;
- Governance and Rule of Law, institutional and legal reforms, administrative law, public administration reform;
- Green economy, environmental and climate change policies.

Higher Education – Erasmus+

Higher education remains a strategic sector for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Central Asia and is an area where EU support is highly sought after by Central Asian partner countries. EU support will continue under an extended programme (ERASMUS+). The DCI will provide the necessary funding, but programming will be done under a separate ERASMUS+ MIP.

2. Financial overview – indicative Budget

Indicative allocations for the Central Asia Regional indicative Programme 2014-2020:

Sector	Amount in million EUR	% (indicative)
Sustainable Regional Development	170	69.4
Regional Security for Development	37.5	15.3
Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility	35	14.3
Support measures	2.5	1
Total Regional CA RIP	245	100
p.m. ERASMUS +	115	

3. EU support per sector

3.1. Programmes to support Sustainable regional development: Energy, Environment/Water and Socio-Economic development (indicative amount: EUR 170 million)

Poverty reduction and sustainable and inclusive growth remain considerable challenges in Central Asia. In addition, the region is environmentally at risk and vulnerable to the impact of climate change exacerbated by regular exposure to natural disasters and to the effects of environmental degradation. The programmes under this focal sector - Sustainable regional development - will include EU targeted technical cooperation and use of blending mechanisms through the Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA). Key investments are essential to implement reform strategies in line with EU-CA policy framework. In this context, IFCA has demonstrated that blending of grants and loans is a flexible and useful tool for achieving strategic objectives in the region and delivering on key policy initiatives. Since 2010, a significant part of EU support on energy efficiency, water/environment and support to SMEs has been implemented via the blending mechanism.

Needs for improving Energy, Environment and Water related sectors are vast. The aging infrastructure from the Soviet era - notably utilities and networks - is unable to cope with the needs of a growing population and for the improvement of living standards, in particular in

rural areas. Income generating activities require specific actions fostering the development of the private sector.

The EU will continue to support the cooperation between EU and CA universities in the R&D sector, facilitating the networking and connectivity with EU and Asian R&D centres/institutions.

Dedicated Platforms will support the implementation of the EU-CA dialogue on Environment/Water and Education.

3.1.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is to contribute to sustainable regional development and economic growth in the areas of Energy, Environment/Water and socio economic development. Baselines will be provided in the Action documents at the latest.

On Energy there are **three specific objectives**:

1. Contribute to sustainable energy sector development, energy efficiency and the development of renewable energies;
2. Enhance energy security by fostering sector governance, modernisation of infrastructures, by enhancing diversification of supply and/or export markets and by facilitating energy transit;
3. Support Central Asian energy market links on the basis of the EU/international experience and best practices.

On Environment/Water, there are **two specific objectives**:

1. Strengthen environmental governance and support the development of legislation following EU/international standards, promoting policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and pollution reduction;
2. Ensure an integrated water policy and water resources management at basin level at national and trans-boundary scale, establishing proper institutional and operational reforms the rational use of water resources.

On Socio-Economic development, there are **three specific objectives**:

1. Support for a market regulatory and enabling business framework following EU/international practices for the development of a sustainable private sector notably SMEs;
2. Improve access to credit for SMEs;
3. Support and further develop a dedicated regional high capacity, high quality connectivity network for education and research purposes.

3.1.2. For each specific objective the main expected results are:

On Energy:

1. Enhanced capacity building, transfer of know-how concerning energy efficiency (EE)/energy saving practices and measures; increased use of renewable energy sources;
2. Improved energy performance and governance by economic sectors; improved energy security in the region;
3. Improved legislative/technical framework following EU/international standards and best practices, enhanced connection between CA energy markets and improved energy sector governance.

On Environment/Water:

1. Increased administrative capacity and enforcement of environmental legislation; developed policies and action plans on Climate Change, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Introduction of modern water resources management methods and a suitable framework for rational use of water resources, e.g. water quality and water saving technologies including at transboundary level.

On Socio-Economic development:

1. Improved market regulation, including legislation following EU/international standards and best practices, support to SMEs through the development of an enabling business environment (e.g. through support to Business Intermediary Organisations (BIOs);
2. Increased access to credit for SMEs;
3. Further developed a dedicated regional high capacity and quality connectivity network for use primarily by the universities and higher education institutions who are members of national research and education networks (NRENs) in Central Asia, connecting them globally.

3.1.3. For each result the main indicators are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in Attachment 3.

3.1.4. Donor Co-ordination and Policy Dialogue

Donor coordination on regional cooperation in Central Asia is mainly ensured through the Water and Environment Platform and the regular exchange of information with relevant institutions at bilateral level. At multi-lateral level, as there is no regional counterpart as an interlocutor, our coordination is carried out with International Organisations such as OECD, UNDP, UNEP and UNECE as far as Environment/Water and SMEs matters are concerned.

3.1.5. Risk assessment

Regional cooperation is a complex undertaking in CA which requires carefully adapted implementation modalities to achieve an appropriate balance between the regional policy dimension and single country specific needs and agenda in each policy area. Appropriate institutional *demarche* in each participating country is a key requirement for gaining the consensus of CA partners.

Moreover, in CA, in the absence of a regional counterpart organisation, regional programmes are highly dependent on the degree of commitment and interest of individual member countries, which varies considerably from one programme to another. This must be reflected in a flexible, variable geometry approach to participation in the regional actions, i.e. with 2, 3, 4 or 5 participants, depending on the area or event organised. The EU-driven dialogue at political level supports directly the efforts made through development cooperation and contributes therefore to reduce the overall risk.

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Insufficient ownership	Closer links with the policy dialogue agendas and closer involvement of CA partners in the programme design
Inappropriate implementation modalities	Close monitoring of implementation,

	detection of critical factors requiring common or, alternatively, country-specific/local approaches
Underperformance and results lower than planned	Monitoring and evaluation system in place; definition of realistic results.
Lack of reforms on water and energy conducive to conflicts	Comprehensive monitoring of reform progress and pre-emptive actions should reduce potential for conflicts
Unilateral decisions with a regional impact may lead to tensions and instability in CA	High level political meetings led by the EUSR and the three regional platforms have proved a good mean for defusing tensions

3.2. Programmes to support Regional Security for Development - Integrated Border Management, Fight against Drugs and Crime. Regional Security – Rule of Law platform (indicative amount: EUR 37.5 million)

Central Asian countries face a number of internal and external threats to security and stability which are often inter-related. A number of factors in the region feed these threats, including continued high levels of corruption and poverty as well as social and economic pressures and political systems that are still evolving. The improvement of cross border cooperation is an important element to address the security risks resulting from complex inter-state relations, disputes over water that carry conflict potential, organised crime, drug and human trafficking and nuclear legacies from the Soviet era.

The EU Central Asia High Level Security Dialogue is an illustration of the increased focus on internal and external threats and challenges to security and stability.

The EU-CA Strategy also aims to strengthen cross-border co-operation through integrated border management, secure mobility flows of people and licit flows of goods, and to fight illegal trade. All these are key factors for the socio-economic development and stability of the region.

A key policy document in this focal area is the EU-CA Action Plan on Drugs 2014-2020 (endorsed in November 2013). Major challenges addressed include effective demand reduction policies and supply reduction and the fight against illegal trafficking from Afghanistan.

The main areas under this focal sector can be outlined as follows: rule of law/judiciary, actions on drugs, integrated border management and migration. A dedicated Platform will support the EU-CA policy dialogue on Rule of Law, with technical assistance and policy advice at regional and national level. Regional dialogue and actions will be supported to improve the capacity of Central Asian countries and to contribute to the reform of their legal and judiciary systems, in accordance with European and international standards and practices.

3.2.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is to contribute towards the creation of security conditions conducive to democratisation and the rule of law, the promotion of trade and the circulation of people. Baselines will be provided in the Action documents at the latest.

There are four **specific objectives**:

1. Support to development of the legal framework: Constitutional Law and/or Administrative Law and/or Criminal Law;
2. Support to the Reform of the Judicial System, Judicial Capacity and accountability including the fight against corruption;
3. Contribution to the reduction in the demand for drugs;
4. Support to more efficient border and migration management and law enforcement cooperation conducive to trade and enhanced mobility of people, tackling trafficking in human beings and the fight against drugs and establishing an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system.

3.2.2. For each specific objective the main expected results are:

For specific objective 1:

1. Norms, principles and international agreements, notably of the Council of Europe, drafted/transposed in legal acts; technical knowledge and expertise on Rule of Law principles and on European/international practices and experiences enhanced.

For specific objective 2:

1. Drafted legislation reforming the judicial system; improved accountability and independence of the judiciary;
2. Improved professional education of judiciary personnel in the area of decision drafting, execution of court decisions and sentences.

For specific objective 3:

1. Developed awareness raising actions on drug use and trafficking.

For specific objective 4:

1. IBM adapted system in the national border structures; modernised Customs, strengthened migration and asylum procedures, facilitated mobility of people, reinforced collaboration among law enforcement agencies and judiciary.

3.2.3. For each result the main indicators are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in Attachment 3.

3.2.4. Donor Co-ordination and Policy Dialogue

Donor co-ordination on regional cooperation in CA is mainly ensured through the co-operation programmes, the EU-CA Platforms, co-ordination fora (e.g. the Central Asia Border Security Initiative (CABSI)) and the regular exchange at bilateral and multi-lateral level with relevant international organizations. In particular, co-ordination with EU Member States is an integral part of the Platforms' remit on the three key EU-CA policy initiatives, (Rule of Law, Water/Environment, Education) and the EU CA Action Plan on drugs.

3.2.5. Risk assessment

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Declining security situation or local tensions exacerbated in the region	Dialogue driven approach; regular evaluation of possible impacts on programmes (e.g. BOMCA, CADAP)
Insufficient ownership	Closer links with the policy dialogue agendas and closer involvement of CA partners in the programme design
Inappropriate implementation modalities	Close monitoring of implementation, detection of critical factors requiring common or, alternatively, country-specific/local approaches
Underperformance and results lower than planned	Monitoring and evaluation system in place; definition of realistic results.

4. Programmes to be financed under the Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility (institutional, administrative, legal, economic reforms, trade)

This multi-country facility will complement the actions under the two focal sectors. It will provide capacity building to national administrations of partner countries as well as to non-State actors whenever relevant, and assist with the implementation of joint objectives (notably PCA commitments), in line with national policies and reforms. The MC-TAF will cover short-term policy advice as well as more comprehensive technical assistance in a given area. It will be available to all five countries, while keeping the flexibility required to adjust to different country needs and absorption capacities. Appropriate measures will be put in place by each EU Delegation in order to draft a Work Programme that identifies requests for EU policy advice, to be financed by MC-TAF. In parallel, flexibility should be ensured in order to respond to unforeseen events; specific requests will be examined on a case by case basis. The programme will focus on promoting the transfer of European know-how, expertise and best practices, notably through the participation of relevant EU Member States Institutions/European Agencies and/or Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Areas of major interest for Central Asia partners include:

- Governance and Rule of Law, institutional and legal reforms, Administrative Law, public administration reform;
- Green economy, environmental and climate change policies;
- Economic and trade reforms, including WTO related issues.

4.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued

The **overall objective** would be to provide capacity building in national administrations in the domains mentioned above. Baselines will be provided in the Action documents at the latest.

There are three **specific objectives**:

1. Improve governance on selected public sectors and policies in line with each country's national priorities and following EU/international standards and best practices;
2. Support capacity building in order to implement sector policies;
3. Increase awareness of public and private stakeholders on the WTO requirements and trade mechanisms.

4.2. For each specific objective the main expected results are:

For specific objective 1:

1. Improved governance on selected public sectors and policies in line with each country's national priorities and following EU/international standards and best practices.

For specific objective 2:

1. Increased capacity to implement sector policies, including better law enforcement and assessment of results.

For specific objective 3:

1. Increased awareness of public and private stakeholders on WTO requirements and overall trade mechanisms.

4.3. For each result the main indicators are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework in Attachment 3.

5. Support measures

Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of Actions.

An allocation for support measures is foreseen, covering expenditure for the implementation of the sector interventions and the achievement of their objectives.

Support measures may cover:

1. studies, meetings, information, awareness-raising, training, preparation and exchange of lessons learnt and best practices, publication activities and any other administrative or technical assistance expenditure necessary for the management of actions;
2. research activities and studies on relevant issues and the dissemination thereof.

Attachment 1: Central Asia at a glance

Attachment 2: Donor matrix for Central Asia

Attachment 3: Sector intervention framework and performance indicators

Attachment 4: Indicative Timetable for commitments of funds

Attachment 1: Central Asia at a glance

Country	Population (1) in millions, 2012	GDP per capita (2) current USD, 2012	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) % of population (3)	Income distribution (4) Gini index	Level of social development (5) HDI ranking, 2012	Political performance indicators percentile rank, 2012 (6)					
						Accountability of voice	Political stability	Government effectiveness	Regulatory quality	Rule of Law	Control of corruption
Kazakhstan	17	12121	1,2 (7)	29	69	15,6	36	39,7	37,8	30,8	20,6
Kyrgyzstan	5,6	1155	21,6 (8)	33,4	125	28,4	19,4	29,2	40,2	12,3	12,9
Tajikistan	8	953	27,7 (7)	30,8	126	10	14,2	18,2	17,7	10,9	10,1
Turkmenistan	5,3	6798	49,7 (9)	40,8	102	0,5	59,7	8,1	1,4	5,2	3,4
Uzbekistan	29,7	1717	N/A	(10)	114	0,1	29,4	17,2	3,4	7,6	8,6

(1) Asia Development Bank 2013 <http://www.adb.org/publications/basic-statistics-2013>

(2) World Development Indicators 2012 <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

(3) World Development Indicators 2012 <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.ZDAY>

(4) World Development Indicators 2012 <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?page=1>

(5) Human Development Report 2013 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf

(6) Worldwide Governance Indicators <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

Sources dates

(7) 2009

(8) 2011

(9) 1998

(10) 2003

Attachment 2: Donor matrix for Central Asia

Target countries/region	Sector of intervention	Title of the project	Donor organization	Implementing organization	Budget	Duration
EDUCATION						
CA	Education	Central Asian Education Platform (CAEP)	EU	GOPA (Germany)	EUR 1 820 450	2012-2015
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ	Education	Documentation for quality assurance of a study programmed	EU	Università degli Studi di Genova		2011-2014
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ	Education	Modernization and Development of Curricula on Pedagogy and Educational Management in CA	EU	Compostela Group of Universities		2011-2014
CA	Education	Professional Education and Training in CA	BMZ	MoE and MoA in CA, GIZ	EUR 8 000 000	2013-2016
CA	Education	Reform of educational systems in CA	BMZ	MoE in CA, GIZ	EUR 4 900 000	2014-2016
CA and UZB	Education	Erasmus Mundus II	EU	EU	EUR 13 000 000	2013-2017
CA	Education	TEMPUS IV 2012 for Central Asia and Uzbekistan	EU	EU	EUR 16 611 200	2012-2016
CA	Education	CA Research and Education Network 2	EU	EU /DANTE	EUR 3 574 865	2013-2015

CA	Education	Central Asian Education Platform 2013	EU	EU	EUR 2 000 000	2013-2016
KYZ, TAJ	Education	Vocational training in the construction sector in CA	BMZ	MoE, GIZ	EUR 3 850 000	2010-2014
ENVIRONMENT/WATER						
CA	Environment	Programme for the sustainable use of natural resources in CA	BMZ	GIZ	EUR 15 000 000	2012-2016
CA	Environment	Economics of Climate Change in Central and West Asia	ADB	ADB	USD 3 250 000	2013-2015
KYZ, TAJ	Environment	Green Economy Partnership	Government of Finland	Geological Survey of Finland/Finnish Meteorological Institute/ Finnish Environment Institute	EUR 4 200 000	2014-2017
CA	Environment	Enabling Integrated Climate Risk Assessment for CCD planning in Central Asia	Climate Development and Knowledge Network	UNDP/CAMP Alatoo		
CA	Environment	Climate Risk Management in Central Asia		UNDP	USD 4 879 498	2010-2014
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ	Environment	Ecosystem-based adaptation in high mountainous regions of CA	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation,	GIZ	EUR 4 000 000	Scheduled: 2014-2018

			Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)			
TKM, UZB	Environment	Ecosystem-based land use and conservation of ecosystems at lower Amu Darya	BMUB	GIZ	EUR 2 000 000	Scheduled: 2014-2017
CA	Environment	Integrated approaches to the development of climate friendly economies in CA	Germany (BMUB)	DIW Econ, CAREC	EUR 2 875 000	2012-2015
CA	Environment/Water	Regional Environmental Programme for Central Asia (EURECA)	EU	GIZ	EUR 9 497 027	2009-2015
CA	Environment/Water	EU – CA Water and Environmental Platform (Phase 2)	EU	EU	EUR 2 000 000	2014-2016
CA	Water	Transboundary water management in CA (Phase 2)	German Federal Foreign Office	GIZ/UNECE	EUR 4 735 000	2012-2014
KAZ, KYZ	Water	Promotion of Interstate Water Management Cooperation on Transboundary Chui and Talas Rivers (Phase 2)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Interstate Commission on Transboundary Rivers Chui,Talas	CHF 950 000	2013-2016
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ, TKM	Water	Capacity building on river basin planning for water management organisations and joint	EU	GIZ	EUR 900 000	2011-2014

		river basin structures				
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ, TKM	Water	Supporting water management and strengthening transboundary river basin administrations in CA	EU	GIZ	EUR 1 599 596	2011-2014
CA	Water	Upscaling of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with the World Bank “Rural Enterprise Support Project” RESPII (Phase 2)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	World Bank Office in Uzbekistan	CHF 4 225 000	2012-2015
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ, TKM	Water	Regional coordination and support for the EU – CA enhanced regional cooperation on Environment and Water - WECOOP	EU	Landell Mills Ltd (UK)	EUR 1 496 320	2012-2014
KYZ, TAJ	Water	Water management programme	Government of Finland	Finnish Environment Institute SYKE/UNECE	EUR 8 000 000	2014-2017
CA	Water/Energy	Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program – Multi donor trust fund	World Bank/EU DFID/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	World Bank	EUR 23 000 000	2012-2015
ENERGY						
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ	Energy	Extractive industries for development	BMZ	GIZ, Federal Institute for geosciences and natural resources	EUR 6 000 000	2012-2015

CA	Energy	CA Republics Energy Links Program	US State Department	USAID/Call for proposal	USD 20 000 000	2014-2019
CA	Energy	INOATE - Supporting Participation of Eastern European and Central Asian Cities in the "Covenant of Mayors"	EU		EUR 2 015 000	2011-2015
CA	Energy	INOATE - Technical Secretariat and integrated programme in support of the Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership energy objectives	EU		EUR 16 600 000	2012-2015
CA	Energy	INOATE - Sustainable Energy Programme for CA: Renewable Energy Sources - Energy Efficiency	EU	GIZ	EUR 6 000 000	2013-2016
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ, UZB	Socio-Economic development	Support of regional economic cooperation in CA	BMZ	MoE/GIZ	EUR 3 500 000	2012-2014
KYZ, TAJ, UZB	Socio-Economic development	Aid for Trade in Central Asia (Phase 3)	Government of Finland	UNDP	EUR 9 000 000	2014-2017

CA	Socio-Economic development	Central Asia Invest (Phase 3)	EU	OECD/British Expertise LBG/CEED Bulgaria	EUR 6 370 500	2013-2016
CA	Socio-Economic development	Aligning Customs Trade Facilitation Measures with Best Practices in CAREC	ADB	ADB	USD 1 250 000	2013-2016
CA	Socio-Economic development	CAREC - Working with the Private Sector in Trade Facilitation	ADB	ADB	USD 3 761 000	2009-2014
CA	Socio-Economic development	Enhancing Coordination of the CAREC Program	ADB	ADB	USD 5 500 000	2012-
CA	Socio-Economic development	Facilitation of Regional Transit Trade in CAREC	ADB	ADB	USD 1 500 000	2013-2016
KAZ, KYZ, TAJ, UZB	Socio-economic development	Support of the development of quality infrastructures in the countries of CA	BMZ	National Metrology Institute	EUR 800 000	2014-2016
CA	Sustainable development	Investment Facility for Central Asia 2013 (IFCA)	EU	EU	EUR 20 567 000	2013-2024
CA	Sustainable development	New silk road (Almati consensus)	US State Department	USAID		
RULE OF LAW						
CA	Rule of Law	Promotion of the Rule of Law in CA	BMZ	MoJ and Supreme Courts in CA, GIZ	EUR 8 000 000	2012-2014

CA	Rule of Law	EU-CA Rule of Law Platform (Phase 2)	EU	EU	EUR 2 000 000	2014-2016
CA	Rule of Law/Justice	Supporting Constitutional Justice, Access to Justice and Electoral Reform in the Countries of CA	EU	EU	EUR 525 000	2013-2015
CA	Rule of Law/Justice	Strengthening Criminal Justice capacities of CA countries to counter terrorism in compliance with principles of Rule of Law	UNODC	CA Law enforcement agencies	USD 1 500 000	2012-2014
KYZ, TAJ	Rule of Law/Justice	Rule of Law and Access to Justice	Government of Finland	UNDP	EUR 4 000 000	2014-2017
SECURITY						
CA	Security/Drug traffic	Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Afghan, CA and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel	UNODC	CA Ministries of Justice/Interior	USD 5 026 814	2006-2013
CA	Security	Precursors control in CA and Azerbaijan	UNODC	CA Ministries of Justice/Interior	USD 6 719 408	2000-2014
CA	Security/Drug traffic	Regional Programme in Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries	UNODC	Law enforcement agencies	USD 6 974 122	2011-2014

CA	Security/Border Management	Border Management in CA (BOMCA 8)	EU	UNDP	EUR 8 000 000	2011-2014
CA	Security/Drug traffic	CADAP Phase 6	EU	EU Member States	EUR 5 000 000	2014-2017
CA	Border Management	Coordinated Border Management for Results in Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	ADB	ADB	USD 1 250 000	2013-2016

Note: KAZ: Kazakhstan, KYZ: Kyrgyzstan, TAJ: Tajikistan, TKM: Turkmenistan, UZB: Uzbekistan, CA: Central Asia

Attachment 3: Sector intervention framework and performance indicators

Baselines will be provided in the Action documents at the latest.

Sector 1: Sustainable Regional Development – Energy		
Specific objective 1: Contribute to sustainable energy sector development, energy efficiency and the development of renewable energies		
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Enhanced capacity building, transfer of know-how concerning energy efficiency (EE)/energy saving practices and measures; increased use of renewable energy sources	I1 Number of training sessions held for capacity building on EE/energy saving I2 Renewable energy as a proportion of all energy sources I3 Power and energy losses in Mtoe	I1 EU projects monitoring I2 World Bank/IEA I3 IEA
Specific objective 2: Enhance energy security by fostering sector governance, modernisation of infrastructures, by enhancing diversification of supply and/or export markets and by facilitating energy transit		
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Improved energy performance and governance by economic sectors; improved energy security in the region	I 1 Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support I 2 Transmission/distribution lines upgraded (km) with EU support I 3 Energy imports dependency rate; % of energy use	I1 EU projects monitoring I2 EU projects monitoring I3 World Bank
Specific objective 3: Support Central Asian energy market links on the basis of the EU/international experience and best practices		
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Improved legislative/technical framework following EU/international standards and best practices, enhanced connection between CA energy markets and improved energy sector governance	I 1 Number of drafted laws/technical regulations on CA energy market links with EU support	I1 EU projects monitoring

Sector 1: Sustainable Regional Development – Environment/Water

Specific objective 1: Strengthen environmental governance and support the development of legislation following EU/international standards, promoting policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and pollution reduction

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Increased administrative capacity and enforcement of environmental legislation; developed policies and action plans on Climate Change, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	I1 Number of Strategies/Action Plans on Environmental governance and Climate Change adaptation and mitigation drafted with EU support. I2 CO ₂ emissions in kt	I1 EU projects monitoring I2 World Bank

Specific objective 2: Ensure an integrated water policy and water resources management at basin level at national and trans-boundary scale establishing proper institutional and operational reforms for rational use of water resources

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Introduction of modern water resources management methods and a suitable framework for rational use of water resources, <i>e.g.</i> water quality and water saving technologies including at transboundary level	I1 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source I2 Amount of water saved due to the introduction of water saving technologies and rehabilitation of infrastructure with EU support. I3 Number of River Basins organizations with integrated water resources management designed with EU support I4 Number of Water Codes drafted with EU support	I1 UNstats/WHO-UNICEF/WHO I2 EU projects monitoring I3 EU projects monitoring I4 EU projects monitoring

Sector 1: Sustainable Regional Development – Socio-Economic Development

Specific objective 1: Support for a market regulatory and enabling business framework following EU/international practices for the development of sustainable private sector notably SMEs

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Improved market regulation, including legislation following EU/international standards and best practices, support to SMEs through the development of an enabling business environment (<i>e.g.</i> through support to Business Intermediary Organisations (BIOs))	I1 Ranking of CA Countries in the – "Ease of doing Business" I2 Number of laws drafted supporting SME development and entrepreneurship with EU support I3 Number of SMEs assisted by Business Intermediary Organisations with EU support	I1 World Bank I2 EU projects monitoring I3 EU projects monitoring

Specific objective 2: Improve access to credit for SMEs

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Increased access to credit for SMEs	I1 Number of SMEs with loans or credit lines and volume of credit given to SMEs as a result of EU support	I1 EU projects monitoring

Specific objective 3: Support and further develop a dedicated regional high capacity, high quality connectivity network for education and research purposes

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Further developed a dedicated regional high capacity and quality connectivity network for use primarily by the universities and higher education institutions who are members of national research and education networks (NRENs) in Central Asia, connecting them globally	I1 Number of inter and trans-disciplinary cross-border research and education projects using the e-infrastructure developed with EU support	I1 EU projects monitoring

Sector 2: Regional Security for Development

Specific objective 1: Support to development of the legal framework: Constitutional Law and/or Administrative Law and/or Criminal Law

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Norms, principles and international agreements, notably of the Council of Europe, drafted/transposed in legal acts; technical knowledge and expertise on Rule of Law principles and on European/international practices and experiences enhanced	<p>I1 Number of laws/international agreements/CoE conventions drafted/approved in each CA country</p> <p>I2 Number of trainings/events on Rule of Law, held in each CA country</p> <p>I3 Number of institutions involved in the trainings/events on Rule of Law</p> <p>I4 Number of legal officials involved in the trainings/events on Rule of Law</p>	<p>I1 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I2 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I3 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I4 EU projects monitoring</p>

Specific objective 2: Support to the Reform of the Judicial System, Judicial Capacity and accountability including the fight against corruption

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Drafted legislation reforming the judicial system; improved accountability and independence of the judiciary	I1 Number of drafted laws reforming the judiciary, following EU/international standards and best practices	I1 EU projects monitoring
ER2 Improved professional education of judiciary personnel in the area of decision drafting, execution of court decisions and sentences	<p>I1 Number of training sessions for judiciary personnel held in each of the above three domains</p> <p>I2 Development of transparent examination systems to enter the judiciary profession</p>	<p>I1 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I2 International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)</p>

Specific objective 3: Contribution to the reduction in the demand for drugs

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Developed awareness raising actions on drug use and trafficking	I1 Number of awareness campaigns and sessions on drugs	I1 EU projects monitoring

Specific objective 4: Support to more efficient border and migration management and law enforcement cooperation conducive to trade and enhanced mobility of people, tackling trafficking in human beings and the fight against drugs and establishing an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 IBM adapted system in the national border structures; modernised Customs, strengthened migration and asylum procedures, facilitated mobility of people, reinforced collaboration among law enforcement agencies and judiciary	<p>I1 Number of legislation changes and enforcement regulations drafted in each different domain with EU support</p> <p>I2 Number of formal collaboration agreements drafted between different law enforcement agencies with EU support</p>	<p>I1 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I2 EU projects monitoring</p>

Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility

Specific objective 1: Improve governance on selected public sectors and policies in line with each country's national priorities and following EU/international standards and best practices

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Improved governance on selected public sectors and policies in line with each country's national priorities and following EU/international standards and best practices	<p>I1 Number of new laws/technical regulations converging with EU/international standards and best practices drafted with EU support</p> <p>I2 CA countries' position in the "Corruption Perception Index"</p>	<p>I1 EU projects monitoring</p> <p>I2 Transparency International</p>

Specific objective 2: Support capacity building in order to implement sector policies

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Increased capacity to implement sector policies, including better law enforcement and assessment of results	I1 Percentage of civil servants trained in implementation/law enforcement and monitoring of results of sector policies	I1 EU projects monitoring

Specific objective 3: Increase awareness of public and private stakeholders on the WTO requirements and trade mechanisms

<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
ER1 Increased awareness of public and private stakeholders on WTO requirements and overall trade mechanisms	I1 Number of training sessions held for stakeholders on WTO/trade related issues I2 Number of WTO accession dossiers finalised or WTO implementation protocols adopted with EU support	I1 EU projects monitoring I2 EU projects monitoring

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present attachment may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Attachment 4: Indicative Timetable for commitments of funds

Priority Sector	Indicative amounts (million EUR)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regional Sustainable Development	170	24	24	24	24	24	26	24
Regional Security for Development	37.5	0	7	0	8	12.5	10	0
Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Programme Support Measures	2.5	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.35
Total Commitments	245							

The amounts mentioned in this table are indicative.

Matching table

Information for DEVCO Management and Cabinet – Alignment between indicators from the Central Asia RIP and the EU Development and Cooperation Results Framework Indicators

Central Asia RIP	EU Results Framework – Level 2/ outputs and outcomes supported by the EU
ENERGY	
Renewable energy as a proportion of all energy sources	Electricity production from renewable sources supported by the EU
Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support	Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support
Transmission/distribution lines upgraded (km) with EU support	Transmission/distribution lines installed or upgraded (kms) with EU support
ENVIRONMENT/WATER	
Number of Strategies/Action Plans on Environmental governance and Climate Change adaptation and mitigation drafted with EU support.	Number of country/regional climate change strategies (a) developed (b) implemented with EU support
CO ₂ emissions in kt	CO ₂ equivalent emission in developing countries
Number of River Basins organizations with integrated water resources management designed with EU support	Number of water basins (watersheds) with integrated water resources management implemented with EU support
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Ranking of CA Countries in the – "Ease of doing Business"	Simplicity of doing business
Number of SMEs with loans or credit lines and volume of credit given to SMEs as a result of EU support	Number of firms with loans or credit lines as a result of EU support
SECURITY	
Number of legal officials involved in the trainings/events on Rule of Law	Number of individuals benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance

	programmes
Number of training sessions for judiciary personnel held in each of the above three domains	Number of individuals benefitting from Justice, Rule of Law and Security Sector Reform programmes funded by EU external assistance programmes
GOVERNANCE	
Percentage of civil servants trained in implementation/law enforcement and monitoring of results of sector policies	Number of people who have benefited from VET/skills development programmes with EU support

Strategic Dialogue on the programming of the DCI CENTRAL ASIA - BILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Summary of recommendations by EP/DEVE Committee on CENTRAL ASIA

EP proposal	Commission position
<u>BILATERAL PROGRAMMES</u>	
<p>As regards budget support to Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, Parliament welcomes the Commissioner's assurance that disbursements will also be linked to progress in fighting corruption, and that additional efforts will be made to ensure that civil society is more engaged in monitoring budget support</p>	<p>Recommendation in line with EC intentions to reinforce the monitoring of budget support programmes. With regards to corruption, sound Public Finance Management in both countries is expected to improve in the future, thanks to progress in the implementation of EU targeted technical assistance programs in PFM, aiming at reinforcing internal control capacities and external audit structures. Corruption will also be addressed through political and policy dialogues, conditionalities that are part of budget support programmes.</p>
<p>With regard to Kyrgyzstan, Parliament also insists that the phasing out of the social protection programme be closely monitored by the EU to ensure continuation of strategies and investments by the government for improved social protection and living conditions for vulnerable groups, in particular for children of poor families and orphans and for disabled persons.</p>	<p>The EP position is taken into account in the draft MIP, pp 6-7; the text therefore will read as follows: " The EU has been a long standing partner of Kyrgyzstan in Social Protection, with EU interventions aimed at achieving structural reforms for the most vulnerable segments of population (women, children, disabled, poor families). While this support will come to an end, it is essential to prepare an appropriate 3 year exit strategy to consolidate achievements in the field of social protection supported under earlier budget support programmes, sustaining the key reforms and ensuring their continuity providing a link for further developments in the EU integrated rural development programme. As the EU will smoothly withdraw as leading donor from this sector, the programme intends to ensure that sustainable systems for the delivery of social services and management capacities are in place. "In addition, specific conditions will be foreseen for the AF being prepared within AAP 2014.</p>

The Parliament agrees that the prevalence of poverty and inequality could possibly justify a continuation of aid to Turkmenistan, even if the country's status as an upper middle income country is confirmed. Parliament recalls, however, that the Commission is committed to consulting the Parliament if it intends to use the exception clause in Article 5 of the DCI regulation for additional countries. Parliament also underlines that the EU should factor in the bad governance and human rights situation when deciding on the means and levels of development cooperation with Turkmenistan. The Commissioner confirmed that the EU will make efforts to support civil society under the challenging circumstances. However, given the almost inexistent space in the current political system, Parliament proposes to reserve certain funds for civil society projects and disburse them only if real progress is made in the enabling environment for such organizations.

The EP position is taken into account in the draft MIP, pp 7 and 10. The text therefore will read as follows: " It should be noted that the financial allocation is indicative over the seven year period: in case of important specific issue as for instance the change in category of income according to the OECD/DAC list, the Commission will review progress, performance and status with relation to Turkmenistan. The Commission will seek the views of the European Parliament in order to consider the application of the exception clause. "

"Specific attention will be also devoted during MIP implementation to the following requirements: (i) the involvement of national, and as appropriate regional and local stakeholders, including business community and civil society associations / organisations at the extent this is feasible under the specific circumstances".

The CSOs will participate at the programme implementation at the extent possible. A specific reserve fund, linked to ad-hoc conditionalities, seems not an expedient measure in the present conditions, as it will not facilitate the implementation of the overall EU development framework.

REGIONAL PROGRAMME

As regards in particular the water and energy sector, Parliament strongly welcomes the Commissioner's confirmation that DCI money will be used to finance small- and medium-sized infrastructure projects, and that large-scale projects, such as the Tajik Rogun tam, or big power lines, will not be financially supported. Parliament trusts that DCI money will thus not be used for the CASA 1000 power line Parliament welcomes the focus on the water-energy nexus in the regional programme. The rural

The EP position will be taken into account in the draft RIP, p. 4 The text therefore will read as follows: "In Central Asia, we want to use a replicable model approach, with small-medium scale investment on key infrastructures, notably in rural areas. Blending may usefully contribute, for instance within the rural development sector, to poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of rural population providing sustainable energy, drinking water, sanitation and irrigation systems as well as supporting the SMEs development and new income generating activities. Renewable energies (hydroelectric, solar or wind power generation) are an area of interest for all CA countries and the EU also fully supports the development of

development programmes must also address sustainable water management, focusing on smallholder agriculture and small-scale irrigation systems.

small-medium scale alternative energy source generation and rural electrification but DCI will not fund large-scale infrastructure projects which would not be environmentally, socially and/or politically sustainable in the Central Asian regional context". There is a clear link between the regional approach and the actions carried out in the focal sectors at national level. Therefore, rural development programmes at bilateral level will also include actions on irrigations for small scale farmers.

Parliament welcomes the recent adaption of the integrated border management programme (BOMCA) and its increased focus on capacity building, training and policy reform, rather than hardware and infrastructure. Parliament is also pleased to note that addressing causes of corruption, such as low salaries of border guards, is part of the EU dialogue with partners. The Commission should make the scale and design of the BOMCA programme dependent on whether an efficient approach to fighting corruption in cooperation with national authorities proves possible.

The EP position is already taken into account in the RIP, p 3.2.1. The text will read as follows: " Support to more efficient border and migration management and law enforcement cooperation conducive to trade and enhanced mobility of people, tackling trafficking in human beings and the fight against drugs and establishing an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system". These objectives will be further detailed during forthcoming programmes formulation. Corruption is addressed within the framework of BOMCA as a cross cutting issue and the problems caused by corruption are addressed within BOMCA's capacity building support to institutions present at border level. The principle of Integrated Border Management is based on the promotion of a single window, where all relevant security services, customs, phyto-sanitary services etc. are simultaneously present at borders. The establishment of an IBM system is therefore an important factor counter-balancing corruption risks at the borders. IBM in fact obliges to use standardized and automatic procedures among the different institutions operating at the border point, with a mutual inter-institutional supervision by each government agency.

List of abbreviations:

BIO	Business Intermediary Organization
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
CA	Central Asia
CABSI	Central Asia Border Security Initiative
CADAP	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DIPECHO	European Commission's Disaster Preparedness Programme
EEAS	European External Action Service
EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
EUSR	European Union Special Representative
IcSP	Instruments contributing to Stability and Peace
IFCA	Investment Facility for Central Asia
INFC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
MC- TAF	Multi-country Technical Assistance Facility
NREN	National Research and Education Networks
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PI	Partnership Instrument
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization