

EN

**REGIONAL PROGRAMMING FOR ASIA
MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME
2014-2020**

1. The overall lines for the EU response

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

Home to more than half of the world's population, Asia is characterised by a high diversity in terms of political, economic, social, cultural, security and environmental systems. Asia has surpassed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) by becoming Europe's main trading partner. Even in the wake of the global economic crisis, Asian economies have been growing on average at 7% or more. Fast economic growth has resulted in a sharp decline of poverty over the years. However extreme poverty remains over 20 % in several economies, especially in South Asia, but also in Myanmar and Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). Despite overall impressive performance, poverty reduction and the achievement of sustainable and inclusive growth remain considerable challenges. At the same time the environment is under growing pressure as a result of population growth, economic development, urbanisation, land and soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity, air pollution and climate change. South-East Asia, in particular, is a biodiversity hotspot including about 20% of global plant, animal and marine species, making the current threat against the biological resources in the area all the more important. Asia emits now more than 30% of worldwide greenhouse gases which on the basis of current trends would reach over 40% in 2030.

EU-Asia relations are expanding, and the EU is seeking an increasingly close relationship with Asia, going beyond traditional cooperation, to encompass economic integration and political cooperation. Only through intensified ties and coordination with partners in Asia, the EU will be able to address major global issues such as security, trade, energy, nuclear safety, non-proliferation, cyber security, migration, marine pollution and climate change. The EU is also eager to enhance trade and investment links with this fast developing region. Fostering peace, security and stability, human rights and democracy, intercultural dialogue, and addressing climate change and environmental challenges, energy efficiency, business and

trade, market access, resilience building, and regional integration are thus key priorities for the EU in Asia, a region in which the EU and its Member States have substantial interests.¹

Four of the EU's strategic partners are from Asia: China, India, Japan and South-Korea. Furthering strategic dialogues with key partners is a central priority, as well as facilitating Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and their implementation across the region. PCA and framework agreement negotiations have been concluded or are on-going with Australia, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. The first EU-Asian FTA was concluded with South Korea in October 2010, and another FTA was concluded with Singapore in December 2012. Further FTAs are being negotiated with India, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam.

1.2. Choice of sectors – complementarity with other DCI programmes and with other financial instruments

Development cooperation under the Asia Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) financed by the Instrument for Development Cooperation (DCI) covers the following 19 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea², Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

In line with the European Consensus on Development³, the Agenda for Change⁴ and the DCI Regulation, EU development assistance in Asia aims at eradicating poverty by supporting broad-based inclusive and sustainable growth, promoting conditions conducive to trade and integration within the region, enhancing governance, and increasing political and social stability. The Agenda for Change also promotes a focus on helping reduce developing countries' exposure to global shocks such as climate change, ecosystem and resource degradation and support capacity development and technology transfer, including in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Pollution, deforestation, uncertain water supply and degradation of the environment affect the poor most acutely; it is the poor who most often provide the manual labour in farming, mining, manufacturing etc., who are most immediately affected by bad working and environmental conditions, and who are most affected in the long-term by the unsustainability of these actions - whereby the

¹ Guidelines on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia, approved by the Council of the European Union on 15 June 2012. Europe and Asia: a Strategic Framework for Enhanced Partnerships COM (2001)469; A new partnership with South East Asia COM(2003)399.

² There is currently no official development cooperation with DPRK; the launch of any such cooperation would be subject to DPRK's proven commitment with regard to respecting its international obligations.

³ Joint statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on European Union Development Policy: 'The European Consensus'

⁴ Commission Communication of October 2011, followed by Council Conclusions in May 2012

cycle of poverty continues. Regional support has to focus on areas in which a regional approach clearly adds value and is complementary to programmes at national level.⁵

Complementarity needs also be ensured with other instruments and thematic budget lines: Global Public Goods and Challenges, as well as Support to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Local Authorities under the DCI; Humanitarian Assistance, the Partnership Instrument; the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights; the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, and, to a lesser extent, the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation. Based on the guiding framework for the DCI programming comprising the Agenda for Change and the new DCI Regulation, a careful analysis has been made to see which proposed actions should be financed by geographical DCI funds, and for which actions other instruments are more appropriate.

Sectorial actions which can best be financed under the DCI thematic budget lines will be covered by the Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) under its Environment and Climate Change chapter and, where appropriate, in the national Multiannual Indicative Programmes. Hence the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme will continue to receive support from the GPGC, for example to provide technical support to stakeholders and other horizontal actions. However, certain parts of the FLEGT programme related to the implementation of national FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements especially in those countries that are no longer eligible for National Multiannual Indicative Programmes can be supported from regional funding. Support to the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) will be continued mainly under the Partnership Instrument. However, Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) activities related to the DCI objectives may continue to be supported under the Regional Integration component of the Asia Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme.

Against this backdrop and following in-depth discussions between EEAS, Commission and Delegations, the following sectors have been identified:

1.2.1. Regional Integration in South-East Asia

ASEAN is one of the most successful integration initiatives among developing countries and the EU with its rich experience is considered as a natural and reliable partner with a clear comparative advantage on integration issues. An Evaluation Report, published in 2014⁶, on Asia Regional programmes funded from 2007 to 2013 concluded that “the EU has made a significant and effective contribution to regional economic integration in Southeast Asia”, and that “EU support has contributed to developing [...] responses to emerging challenges in political, economic, social and environmental fields”.

ASEAN’s integration efforts will be further supported in the 2014-20 period. In order to foster ownership and visibility, a distinctive envelope for cooperation with ASEAN is included in this MIP. In April 2012 at the Ministerial Meeting in Brunei, the EU and ASEAN agreed the *Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action to strengthen the ASEAN-EU Enhanced Partnership (2013-2017)*. This Plan of Action forms the

⁵ The following countries will continue to benefit from bilateral programmes financed by the DCI: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

⁶ “Evaluation of the European Union’s Regional Co-operation with Asia”, commissioned by the Evaluation Unit of the DG for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid, contract number 2012/305114

basis for the cooperation programme, together with the key strategic documents adopted by ASEAN. It is proposed to focus future cooperation on the following areas:

(i) Connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade:

Building on successful past cooperation, the activities in this area will improve institutional connectivity and will contribute to the completion of the ASEAN Economic Community. The improvement of infrastructure will give poor farmers access to markets for their produce, leading to increased and more predictable income (and thus investment and growth) in the short term, and improve access to health facilities and education, thus leading to improved economic status in the long term.

(ii) Climate change, environment and disaster management:

Activities under this area will contribute to objectives of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural and Political and Security Communities. This area will contribute to the 20% target for climate related finance.

(iii) A comprehensive dialogue facility:

The facility will build on and extend the successful Regional EU ASEAN Dialogue Initiative (READI). It will be flexible to be able to cover subjects of interest across all the pillars of the ASEAN Community, including human rights and security issues. It will cover subjects reflecting ASEAN priorities and which allow identification of policies that improve the situation of the poorest, such as disaster risk reduction, education, productive employment and decent work, social protection, migration, border management, natural resources management and environmental protection. Complementarity and coordination will be ensured with the actions financed by the various non-DCI instruments.

1.2.2. Regional integration in South and North-East Asia and other regional support

Regional integration spurs trade and investment and fosters peace and stability. In line with the Agenda for Change, the EU will thus continue to foster regional integration in Asia, as a means to promoting political stability and economic prosperity. Tackling poverty, climate change, environmental and social challenges, weapons proliferation, organised crime and other global issues depend critically on forging effective alliances within the region.

In contrast to ASEAN, direct support to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is scaled down compared to the 2007-13 MIP, given that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat is not empowered to sign Financing Agreements with the EU. However, the EU still aims at supporting integration of South-Asian partners, and provisions are included in the present MIP, whereby initiatives and/or cross-border cooperation of two or more Asian partners may be supported. This follows a recommendation in the Evaluation Report that regional integration support in South Asia should be “re-focused to support multi-lateral cross-border activities of two or more SAARC members.” The feasibility to reinvigorate efforts to support the SAARC/SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement) process will be further assessed.

Another potential area is the support to confidence building and economic development through enhanced trade and commercial activities in the region surrounding Afghanistan. This is all the more important given the need for enhanced regional cooperation post-2014, when international forces will withdraw. The EU would thus consider additional support to confidence building activities with a particular

focus on the Istanbul/Heart of Asia Process as well as to the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference for Afghanistan (RECCA VI). Other processes promoting integration between Afghanistan and its neighbours may also receive support in line with the respective specific objective and results below. Support may also be provided to other areas which could lead to effective cooperation on regional level or cross-border cooperation of two or more Asian partner countries. Cooperation will be considered in areas that affect predominantly the poorest and most vulnerable population, such as: productive employment, decent work, transition from the informal to formal economy, social protection, climate change environmental protection, sustainable natural resources management, including water management, disaster preparedness and risk reduction, migration and border management, as well as tackling illicit drugs and trafficking in human beings and wildlife.

Regional cooperation includes support to cooperation between the countries of the Lower Mekong, one of the poorest and most vulnerable regions in Asia. These countries cooperate within the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and as an entity with different partners (US, Japan, etc). Support could be institutional to the MRC or topical (e.g. cooperation on sustainable trans-boundary water management).

As part of the EU's Aid for Trade activities, trade related assistance, including trade facilitation and the strengthening of regulatory systems will be made available. Support will be offered to tackle competitiveness gaps and other actions to ensure that countries can benefit from regional and multilateral trade liberalisation and the EU's General System of Preferences (GSP), as well as the implementation of specific provisions foreseen in Partnership and Cooperation Agreements and the effective preparation and implementation of Free Trade Agreements with the EU. The European Consensus commits the EU to "assist developing countries on trade and integration [...] The priorities in this area are institutional and capacity-building to design and effectively implement sound trade and integration policies, as well as support for the private sector to take advantage of new trading opportunities."⁷

1.2.3. Aid to Uprooted People (AUP)

EU support to uprooted people remains important, also in countries which may no longer benefit from a bilateral DCI allocation. The recent Evaluation Report found that "in many settings, the EU was the main provider of needed basic services to large groups of uprooted people", and that "AUP-financed interventions have delivered a significant amount of LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development) in the context of crises of uprooting." Continued assistance is or may be needed in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Given current and future needs – in particular to finance actions to effectively link relief, rehabilitation and development – allocations broadly in line with previous commitments are warranted.

Support will be provided to reintegrate or integrate uprooted people, including support to local communities, intercultural dialogue and resettlement areas.

As the support aims at linking relief, rehabilitation and development, activities are closely coordinated with the Commission's Directorate general for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG

⁷ 'The European Consensus', paragraph 72

ECHO) and with other actors to ensure complementarity. This focal area will deliver on the Agenda for Change commitment to human rights and support in fragile situations.

1.2.4. Promotion of a Green Economy

The European Consensus on Development (2005) states that “The EU will lead global efforts to curb unsustainable consumption and production patterns. We will assist developing countries in implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and promote pro-poor environment-related initiatives.”⁸ The Rio+20 Outcome Document (2012), strongly supported by the EU, identifies the transition to a green economy as a key objective of sustainable development. Under the Regional Asia programme green economy will be addressed in two areas. The first area is the adoption of sustainable consumption and production techniques by Asian manufacturers and service providers, in order to decouple economic growth from the environmental degradation and natural resource depletion that so often accompanies it. The second area is the leveraging of investment funding in green infrastructure that will limit greenhouse gas emission and increase resilience to climate change in vulnerable countries. These continental programmes will build on the achievements of the 2007-13 period when, according to the Evaluation Report, “EU support [...] has made a substantive contribution to enhancing the adaptation and mitigation of climate change and the promotion of sustainable or green growth.” They will contribute to achieving the EU’s target of at least 20% of spending on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Support in the field of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) will build on the achievements of the EU’s SWITCH-Asia programme, implemented under the 2007-13 Regional Asia MIP, which aims at promoting ‘green growth’ by supporting projects that encourage more sustainable consumption and production in Asian industries and markets. The programme will also strengthen environment cooperation between Europe and Asia, notably by mobilising the private sector in support of environment policy development. A policy support component will strengthen national and regional SCP including the development of National Action Plans, where possible. The programme will stress the involvement of local micro, small and medium enterprises and civil society organisations, and will prioritise actions with the greatest pro-poor impact.

In line with the Agenda for Change a higher share of EU aid through facilities for blending grants and loans is foreseen. Large infrastructure projects, such as road and bridge building, hydro-power constructions, which aim to address connectivity and resource challenges, cannot be financed by grants alone but the grants can be used to leverage loans. Blending facilities aim at facilitating the establishment of macro projects which will in the long-term bring about wide-scale poverty reduction. The recently established Asia Investment Facility (AIF) will thus be extended to also support climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies on a wider scale across the region. It will continue facilitating pro-poor investments in the areas of sustainable energy, environment and climate change, as well as SME financing.

The Facility will continue to operate by providing grants to support loans from European Financial Institutions for investment, technical assistance, interest subsidies or risk capital operations. The Facility

⁸ ‘The European Consensus’, paragraph 38

will encourage the beneficiaries to make essential investments which would otherwise be financially or technically difficult.

1.2.5. Higher education - ERASMUS+

Higher education remains a strategic sector for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Asia, and support is highly sought-after by Asian partner countries. EU support will thus continue though it is not funded directly through the Asia Regional MIP. The DCI will provide the necessary funding, but this will be programmed under a separate "Erasmus+" programme.

2. Financial overview - Indicative Budget

Indicative allocations for the Asia Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020:

Priority Sector	Indicative amounts in millions of euros	Allocation as percentage
Regional Integration	320	36%
Aid to Uprooted People	122	14%
Promotion of a Green Economy	440.5	49%
Programme Support Measures	7	1%
Total for Regional Asia MIP	889.5	100%
p.m. ERASMUS +	370.5	

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Programmes to support regional integration in South-East Asia

3.1.1 Support to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Following extensive discussions with a wide range of ASEAN stakeholders, three intervention areas have been identified: (1) connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade; (2) climate change, environment and disaster management; and (3) a comprehensive dialogue facility. These areas have been discussed and endorsed at the ASEAN-EU Joint Cooperation Committee that took place in Jakarta in January 2014. The programme will be set up in a flexible way so that it is possible to respond to the evolving integration agenda as defined by ASEAN.

Building on successful past cooperation, activities in the area of **connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade** will contribute to the completion of the ASEAN Economic Community. Inclusiveness will be fostered through special attention for the less developed and newer Member States: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. Support for the trade and integration agendas will be both at the regional and the national level. This will include capacity-building measures, including for trade negotiations, for the ASEAN Secretariat as well as for the ASEAN Member States in order to help them implement their integration commitments. There will also be support to help MSMEs to take advantage of regional integration, and to contribute to the implementation of the 2013 Bali agreement of the World Trade Organisation on trade facilitation.

Activities under the area of **climate change, environment and disaster management** will contribute to results set out in the blueprint of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural and Political and Security Communities. Support will be based on the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) and the related ASEAN Action Plan on Joint Response to Climate Change. Mitigation cooperation will foster efficient, clean and renewable energy as well as enhanced management of peat land. Capacity building may involve the ASEAN Centre

for Energy (ACE). There will be special attention for the less developed Member States in order to contribute to reducing disparities in the region. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities will be designed to enhance the resilience of ASEAN cities, and to help implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), which may include safe schools and hospitals. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) will receive institutional support. The capacity of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) will also be enhanced. Capacity-building for producing statistics related to environment and climate change according to international standards might also be considered.

The **comprehensive dialogue facility** will build on and extend the successful Regional EU ASEAN Dialogue Initiative (READI). It will be flexible to be able to cover subjects across all the pillars of the ASEAN Community, including for example human rights, decent work, climate change, migration, border management, disaster reduction and management of natural resources. When appropriate, ASEAN Centres such as ACE or ACB will be involved.

3.1.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued

The **overall objective** is to enhance the ASEAN integration process, which contributes to trade, poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth, as well as to preserving peace and stability in South East Asia.

There are three **specific objectives**:

1. improved connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade;
2. increased resilience to climate change, protection of the environment and improved disaster management;
3. deeper understanding and convergence of vision on key global and regional challenges.

Contributing to closing the development gap among ASEAN Member States will be a cross-cutting specific objective. More generally the programme will also contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ASEAN region.

3.1.1.2 Main expected results:

For specific objective 1:

The expected results are based on the blueprint of the ASEAN Economic Community in particular the pillar of the Single Market and Production Base. It is envisaged to achieve the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015. There has already been reflection on integration results to be achieved for the period 2016-2020, but these are not yet officially adopted. Results will also be linked to progress of trade negotiations. The programme must be flexible in order to take into account ASEAN's own agenda post-2015. There will be activities to support ASEAN SMEs to engage in regional and other international trade. The main expected results include:

ER 1 Freer and easier flow of goods and people within ASEAN through improved standards (including environmental standards), integrated border management, transit and trade facilitation measures;

ER 2 Improved understanding and protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in ASEAN; strengthening of IPR legal and policy framework;

ER 3 Enhanced trade negotiation and policy capacity in ASEAN Member States and Secretariat; FTAs between ASEAN Member States and the EU as stepping stones towards an ASEAN-EU FTA.

For specific objective 2:

The expected results are based on the blueprints of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community and the ASEAN Political-Security Community. The main expected results include:

- ER 1** More effective mechanism and capabilities in place to mitigate and reduce losses from (climate-induced) disasters and enhanced institutional setup and improved joint response;
- ER 2** Increased use of renewable energy and progress towards energy efficiency;
- ER 3** Better integration of climate change adaptation, sustainable urban development and disaster risk reduction in policies related to urban development (including safe schools and hospitals);
- ER 4** More effective measures in place to manage natural capital including peat soils and to combat trans-boundary haze pollution.

For specific objective 3:

The main expected results include:

- ER 1** Deeper understanding and convergence of vision about global challenges such as climate change, decent work, the management of natural resources and human rights;
- ER 2** Greater awareness and understanding of regional challenges such as disaster management, social and environmental protection, migration and border management, maritime cooperation, education, information and communication technology, science and technology.

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

3.2 Regional integration in South and North-East Asia and other regional support

3.2.1 Regional Integration and Cooperation

In South Asia, regional integration actions will be developed on the basis of dialogue with SAARC and other sub-regional stakeholders. A particular focus will be put on themes such as climate change, decent work, social protection, disaster risk reduction, trade facilitation, decent work, social protection and internet connectivity, supported where appropriate by statistical capacity-building.

3.2.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is to encourage increased regional integration and co-operation.

There are five **specific objectives**:

1. Promote cross-border cooperation between two or more Asian partners (including SAARC) with priority areas such as climate change, environment and sustainable management of natural resources, disaster preparedness/risk reduction, decent work, social protection, border and migration management, and the fight against illicit drugs and trafficking;
2. Support confidence building and economic development through enhanced trade and commercial activities in the region surrounding Afghanistan including support for initiatives in the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference for Afghanistan (RECCA) framework and the Istanbul (“Heart of Asia”) process;
3. Support the SAARC/SAFTA process in view of enhancing trade and regional trade integration with a particular emphasis on trade facilitation.
4. Provide and further develop a dedicated regional high capacity, high quality Internet connectivity network for research and higher education, also leveraging the e-infrastructure developed for public service projects
5. Support regional cooperation between the countries of the Lower Mekong, one of the poorest and most vulnerable regions in Asia.

3.2.1.2 Main expected results:

For specific objective 1:

ER 1 Improved regional cooperation on measures to combat climate change and to improve the sustainable management of natural resources

ER 2 Enhanced regional co-operation on disaster risk reduction and resilience, preparedness and capacity for emergency response

ER 3 Strengthened regional cooperation in border and migration management as well as the fight against illicit drugs and trafficking, in line with international standards and best practices

For specific objective 2:

ER 1 A coherent integrated border management strategy on cross-border trade and regional security around Afghanistan is implemented

ER 2 The Heart of Asia countries cooperate in a sincere and result-oriented manner for a peaceful and stable Afghanistan, as well as a secure and prosperous region as a whole;

For specific objective 3:

ER 1 Promote and enhance mutual trade and economic cooperation among SAARC Member States

For specific objective 4:

ER 1 Establish a dedicated regional Internet network of at least 10Gbps for use primarily by the universities and higher education institutions who are members of national research and education networks (NRENs) in Asia, connecting them with Europe and globally

For specific objective 5:

ER 1 Enhanced cooperation within the Lower Mekong region

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

3.2.2 Trade Related Assistance

Aid for Trade involving the ASEAN member states will be part of the cooperation with ASEAN. However, as part of the EU's Aid for Trade activities, trade-related assistance, including the strengthening of regulatory systems, will be made available also for non-ASEAN members in Asia.

3.2.2.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is to ensure that countries can benefit from regional and multilateral trade liberalisation.

There are two **specific objectives**:

1. Tackle competitiveness gaps and ensure that countries can benefit from open markets and the EU's General System of Preferences (GSP).
2. Ensure the implementation of specific trade related provisions foreseen in Partnership and Cooperation Agreements and the effective implementation of Free Trade Agreements with the EU.

3.2.2.2 Main expected results:

For specific objective 1:

ER 1 Reduction in trade barriers through simplified customs/border procedures, advanced harmonisation and mutual recognition of product standards (ref. European Union Internal market process), including environmental, social and ethical standards.

For specific objective 2:

ER 1 Trade commitments implemented and mainstreamed into national trade policies

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

3.3 Aid to Uprooted People

Continued assistance is or may be needed in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. However, as new crises might emerge, all countries covered under the Regional Strategy are potentially eligible, and specific interventions may be designed to meet particular needs and challenges. Given that many cases involve several countries, a regional approach is necessary: the situation in Afghanistan also affects Pakistan and Iran, while the events in Burma/Myanmar also affect Malaysia, Thailand and Bangladesh. Many crises have an environmental element, and disaster risk reduction systems and resilience building, including sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources (as addressed in Sections 3.1 and 3.2), have an essential role in addressing these risks. To sustain the achievements gained from the assistance provided it is also important to ensure consistent approaches to environmental issues in relation to relief, rehabilitation and development.

3.3.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is to provide support to reintegrate or integrate uprooted people, including support to local communities and resettlement areas.

The **specific objectives** are to:

1. Ensure the link between relief, rehabilitation and development in crises involving uprooted people and strengthen partner countries' capacities to manage massive migration flows and situations.
2. Empower uprooted people and strengthen partner countries' capacities to ensure their protection and to enhance their resilience to natural disasters and crisis.
3. Promote peace-building and reconciliation efforts and strengthen partner countries' capacities to ensure sustainable integration and reintegration of returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations (including former combatants and child soldiers), through strengthened constructive engagement, intercultural dialogue and community participation/ ownership.

3.3.2 Main expected results:

For specific objective 1:

ER 1 Improved and sustainable access of uprooted people to basic services, infrastructure and housing.

ER 2 Improved sustainable livelihoods and food security.

ER 3 Enhanced capacity of central/regional government and/or local municipalities.

For specific objective 2:

ER 1 Improved protection environment for refugees, returnees, IDPs as well as for other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations.

ER 2 Improved empowerment and self-reliance of the refugee community, as well as for returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations.

For specific objective 3:

ER 1 Voluntary repatriation assisted and government capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable reintegration of returnees (including former combatants and child soldiers).

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

3.4 Promotion of a Green Economy

The Rio+20 Outcome, strongly supported by the EU, has identified the transition to a green economy as a key goal of sustainable development. Under the Regional Asia programme green economy will be addressed in two areas. The first area is the adoption of sustainable consumption and production techniques by Asian manufacturers and service providers, in order to decouple economic growth from the environmental degradation and natural resource depletion that so often accompanies it. The second area is to leverage green investments funding from European Financial Institutions to contribute to limit the emission of CO₂ and equivalents and increase resilience to climate change and environmental protection in vulnerable countries. These continental programmes will contribute to achieving the EU's target of at least 20% of spending on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

3.4.1 Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

This action, aims at promoting 'green growth' by supporting projects that encourage more sustainable consumption and production in Asia. Activities will cover production and consumption, having as main target groups of the programme the manufacturing industries, especially MSMEs, across Asia with a view to improving the quality and extending the lifecycle of products and the consumer organisations and promoting sustainable consumption and demand for environmentally-friendly goods and services. Government agencies and bodies as well as retailer chains will also be targeted due to their role in public procurement. Finally, consumer organisations will be targeted to promote sustainable consumption and demand for environmentally-friendly goods and services.

3.4.1.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The **overall objective** is, through promoting sustainable growth, to contribute to economic prosperity and

poverty reduction in Asia and to support the development of a green economy and mitigation of climate change.

Specific objective 1 is to promote sustainable production (i.e. development of less polluting and more resource efficient products, processes and services) and sustainable consumption behaviour.

Specific objective 2 is to create an enabling environment to strengthen or initiate policies that effectively mainstream SCP and resource efficiency in regional, sub-regional and national development programmes.

3.4.1.2 Main expected results:

For specific objective 1:

ER 1 Adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices, particular among MSMEs

ER 2 Improved overall resource efficiency and reduced GHG emissions

For specific objective 2:

ER 1 Implementation of policy instruments for SCP and FLEGT by Asian governments and local authorities

ER 2 Strengthened SCP-related regulatory framework and business related environment on environmental/SCP issues

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

3.4.2 Asia Investment Facility (AIF)

Blending loans from European Financial Institution and EU grants will be used to support both regional initiatives and national projects. Its scope will include all DCI-eligible countries in the region with a priority given to low income countries. Areas for cooperation include: energy, climate change, environment and natural resources management, including water management, disaster preparedness and risk reduction. This would contribute to limiting the emission of CO₂ and increase resilience to climate change in vulnerable countries. Blending could also improve access to finance for Small and Medium Enterprises, support investments in the transport sector and contribute to the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. Support may be provided to cooperation on regional level or cross-border cooperation of two or more Asian partner countries.

The types of operations to be financed under the AIF are the following:

- Investment co-financing in infrastructure projects and climate change projects
- Loan guarantee cost financing;
- Interest rate subsidy;
- Technical assistance (financed as part of an investment operation);
- Risk capital

3.4.2.1 The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

The AIF's main objective is to promote additional investments and key infrastructure with a priority focus on climate change relevant and "green" investments in areas of environment, energy as well as in SME's and social infrastructure

The specific objectives will be defined for each individual project

3.4.2.2 Main expected results:

The expected results of the AIF are leveraging of investment funding in the following sectors contributing to:

ER 1 Improved sustainable energy infrastructure:

ER 2 Increased protection of the environment and better focus and control of climate changes impacts:

ER 3 Improved social services and infrastructures that are resilient to and able to tackle natural hazards and climate change:

ER 4 Sustainable transport infrastructure, notably in the area of climate resilient and "green" investments.

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

3.5 Higher Education – Erasmus+ (indicative amounts)

The *objectives, expected results and indicators* for higher education are to be defined in the separate "Erasmus+" MIP.

3.6 Donor Coordination and Policy Dialogue

Support to ASEAN is coordinated with EU Member States that have also signed up to the 2012 Plan of Action to strengthen the ASEAN-EU partnership and that have a substantial cooperation programme with ASEAN, in particular Germany and Sweden. Regular coordination meetings take place with the EU Member States represented in Jakarta where the ASEAN Secretariat and Committee of Permanent Representatives are based. The ASEAN Secretariat also organises consultations with other dialogue partners including Australia, Japan and the US.

Co-operation between EU and SAARC was initiated in 1996 but the development of concrete interventions has been relatively slow. An important reason for this is that the SAARC Secretariat is not empowered to sign Financing Agreements with the EU. The institutionalisation of EU-SAARC dialogue relations is also still at early stages. However, EU has observer status at the summit meetings of the SAARC Heads of State and Government and this can open an important window of opportunity for the strengthening of EU-SAARC relations.

For the Asia Investment Facility, donor coordination is assured by the participation of EU Member States and International Financial Institutions in meetings of the AIF Operational Board. For multi-country programmes that are implemented via sub-projects that are based in a single country, donor coordination is assured by the EU Delegation in that country, which participates actively in coordination meetings of donors with in-country representation.

3.7 Regional and Sub-regional Policy Commitments

ASEAN's policy commitments are reflected in the following strategic documents:

- The ASEAN Charter of 2007
- ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint
- ASEAN Political and Security Community Blueprint
- ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint
- Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI).
- Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity of 2010

These documents will be key references for the further identification and appraisal work.

SAARC's policy commitments in priority areas are reflected in the following strategic documents:

- The SAARC Charter
- The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
- SAARC Convention on narcotics and drugs
- SAARC Convention on preventing and combatting trafficking in women and children for prostitution
- The Dhaka Declaration and SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change.
- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management.

The relations with the region around Afghanistan are guided by the following processes:

- The Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA)
- The Istanbul Process: Security and Cooperation in the "Heart of Asia"

In the area of trade there are new policy commitments in

- The WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, Bali Ministerial Conference December 2013

In the area of Green Economy, all Asian countries have agreed to the Rio+20 Outcome document "The Future We Want". The countries have already taken steps to develop the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Asia; the SCP actions featuring in this Regional Indicative Programme will be fully aligned with this Asian part of the 10YFP.

3.8. Risk Analysis

Regional cooperation is inherently complex, and a risk that affects a single country may spread to others and prevent smooth implementation. There is a generally risk that a regional programme moves at the speed of the slowest participating country. Implementation modalities should take this into account. Despite the difficulties, the EU can be considered as the most reliable partner for regional cooperation because it can also draw on its own experience. Nevertheless it is important to streamline procedures and to keep flexibility during the whole cooperation cycle.

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Political crisis in an Asian sub-region, decreasing the influence of regional organisations like ASEAN and SAARC	Insist on the importance of the regional perspectives and ownership in the design of the projects

Declining security situation in parts of the region	Close monitoring on security conditions during implementation allowing for potential freeze or termination of activities
Implementing organisations do not deliver project activities according to schedule	Careful initial assessment of capacity of implementing agencies.
Insufficient data to ensure monitoring of indicators.	Review of baseline data and establishing comprehensive monitoring system.

4. Support Measures (indicative amounts)

An amount of EUR 7 million (i.e. just under 1% of the total Programme value) will be reserved for Support Measures in the form of an annual Small-Scale Technical Assistance (SSTA) allocation. This SSTA envelope will be used to finance external expertise for project identification and formulation, evaluations and other studies that can measure and improve programme impact, and events to disseminate programme results.

ANNEXES

TO THE

**DRAFT STRATEGY / MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME
FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2020**

Annex 0 – List of Abbreviations

Annex 1 – Asia at a Glance

Annex 2 – Donor Coordination

Annex 3 – Sector Intervention Framework

Annex 4 – Indicative Timetable for commitments

Annex 0: List of abbreviations

10YFP	10 Year Framework of Programmes
AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
ACE	ASEAN Centre for Energy
ACCI	ASEAN Climate Change Initiative
AIF	Asia Investment Facility
AIMO	ASEAN Integration Monitoring Office
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEF	Asia Europe Foundation
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
CBM	Confidence-Building Measures
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCI	Instrument for Development Cooperation
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EEAS	European External Action Service
ERIA	Economic Research Institute for ASEAN
EU	European Union
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	General System of Preferences
IAI	Initiative for ASEAN Integration
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIP	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NRENs	National Research and education networks
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
READI	Regional EU ASEAN Dialogue Initiative
RECCA	Regional Economic Cooperation Conference for Afghanistan
RE	Resource Efficiency
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asia Free Trade Agreement
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TRA	Trade Related Assistance
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

WTO World Trade Organisation

Annex 1- Region at a Glance

Country ¹	Population (2013) ²	Income per capita ² (2013)	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population) ⁴	Income distribution ⁵	Level of social development ⁶	Political performance indicators ⁷					
	in millions			Gini index	HDI	Accountability of voice	Political stability	Government effectiveness	Regulatory Quality	Rule of Law	Control of Corruption
Afganistan	27,03	470	N/A	N/A	175	9,97	1,14	4,69	5,46	0,47	1,24
Bangladesh	151,82	780	76,5	32,1	146	36,23	9,29	24,91	21,15	24,56	15,88
Bhutan	0,72	2130	12,6	38,7	140	33,20	72,61	67,41	13,05	59,49	75,22
Cambodia	14,74	820	49,5	36	138	21,53	32,32	19,15	35,84	14,41	8,71
China	1354,04	4940	27,2	42,1	101	5,31	28,35	58,14	45,90	43,74	35,41
DPRK	24,55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59,87	12,14	53,83	39,28	54,09	37,35
India	1230,01	1420	68,8	33,9	136	48,00	21,32	46,36	40,91	32,73	27,49
Indonesia	245,76	2940	43,3	38,1	121	0,19	44,04	0,57	0,19	8,94	2,67
Laos	6,52	1130	74,1	34,6	138	5,31	42,47	19,34	17,13	19,74	8,61
Malaysia	29,49	8770	2,3	46,2	64	33,29	47,01	81,42	67,22	64,41	61,14
Maldives	0,42	5720	N/A	N/A	104	41,17	39,15	45,50	38,32	43,97	31,72
Mongolia	2,83	2310	32,8	36,7	108	51,91	66,26	33,44	44,63	44,58	29,29
Myanmar	61,12	868	N/A	N/A	149	1,89	13,84	2,97	1,34	4,27	2,97
Nepal	26,85	540	57,3	43,8	157	31,31	7,20	19,75	25,87	21,27	26,60
Pakistan	180,7	1120	73,6	30,4	146	24,09	0,85	24,54	29,89	21,44	15,53
Philippines	95,8	2210	41,5	44,5	114	47,43	8,72	56,32	48,87	35,29	26,22
Sri Lanka	20,3	2580	23,9	41,1	92	31,22	16,66	49,81	46,15	53,23	47,30
Thailand	67,04	4400	4,1	41	103	33,58	11,66	61,98	57,38	49,72	47,44
Vietnam	88,8	1270	N/A	36,7	127	8,63	52,41	46,55	29,21	38,62	31,85

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

² Human Development Report 2013 <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf>

³ World Development Indicators 2012 <<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>>

⁴ World Development Indicators 2012 <<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>>

⁵ idem

⁶ Human Development Report 2013 <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf>

⁷ Worldwide Governance Indicators, <<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>>

⁸ Data Retrieved from CIA World Factbook, <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>>

Annex 2: ASIA REGIONAL - Donor Matrix (in million USD)

(* Timelines for the data: the Matrix reflects commitments, for the period 2007 to 2013, within relevant sectors)

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
EU Donors											
Austria	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	4.02
AsEB Energy for All Initiative - energy supply for poor social stratum in developing countries in Asia (2011-2014)	0.00				2.78						
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank for sustainable fuel partnership study (2009)			0.29								
Contribution to the technical assistance facility of the carbon market initiative of the Asian Development Bank (2007; 2011)										0.95	
Belgium	0.00	0.22	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.85
Action continentale en renforcement des capacités en Asie		0.22									
Financement du programme de navigation et de Hydro-électricité Mekong River Commission (2009)			9.75								
Financement du programme de navigation Mekong River Commission (2008)			2.88								
Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	2.64
Environment Programme 2011-2015 of the Mekong River Commission										1.78	
Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative										0.86	
Germany	162.67	0.21	6.96	0.00	1.55	0.00	5.72	3.11	10.25	37.98	228.44
ASEAN Centre for Energy (2007)					1.24						
TREE					0.31						
1st. ICT South-South Cooperation Industrial Biotechnology ASEAN/Brazil 2007									0.01		
ASEAN Enhancement of the quality infrastructure in ASEAN (PTB) (2009..									2.09		

⁹ Only those programmes relevant to uprooted people or to regional integration

¹⁰ Only those programmes with Environment or Climate Change related markers

¹¹ Only those programmes with Environment or Climate Change related markers

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration Asia (2010-2015)									6.95		
INFORMATION SERVICES FOR SME TO MAKE USE OF REGIONAL TRADE OPPORTUNITIES											
Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector for the ASEAN Region (2011)			3.48								
Sustainable Port Development in the ASEAN Region			3.48								
Mainstreaming Disaster preparedness in Megacities (2008)										0.26	
Advancing Understanding of Forest Carbon Stock Enhancement as part of REDD+							3.73				
ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for sustainable agrifood systems (2010)							1.99				
ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity - Biodiversity and Climate Change - 2009;2011										7.23	
Mangrove reforestation in South-East-Asia - local action and cross-border transfer of knowledge for conservation of climate, forests and bio-diversity										0.84	
City Development Initiative in Asia (CDIA) –2007, 2009, 2010, 2011;										16.88	
Development and Support of effective and financially sustainable social security systems in South-East-Asia		0.21									
Regional programme Asia 2008; 2009;2010; 2011	66.57										
Promotion of Regional Competitiveness South-East Asia									1.07		
Promoting Innovation and Technology in ASEAN countries									0.12		
Study and Expert Fund ASEAN -2009;2010,2011										2.09	
Protection of Sustainable Policy initiatives in the Management of natural Resources in the Hindu Kush Himalayas – 2007										8.46	
Competition Policy and Law in ASEAN - 2009	8.36										
Dialogue and Co-operation on Social Justice and Sustainable Development and Alternative Development Models in the Transformation Countries of East...	4.07										

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
INFORMATION ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS, ENVIRONMENT	29.76										
Socio-political cooperation program South-East Asia and Pacific (2009;2011)	44.39										
Promotion of Democracy, Rule of Law, Pluralism as well as Free Market Economy in Southeast and East Asia	8.78										
Capacity Building ASEAN-Sec. 2011										2.22	
Regional Program Political Dialogue and Media SEA	0.75										
Poverty alleviation and environmental protection through demand-based dissemination of basic needs services in urban and rural areas of South-East-Asia - 2007								3.11			
Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.83
implicazioni ambientali e sociali delle politiche energetiche (2009..)					1.39						
Managing ecosystem & livelihood implications of energy policies (2010)					1.44						
Finland	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.73	30.19	0.00	3.73	20.38	8.21	22.93	90.18
Mekong River Commission (MRC); Hydropower Programme (2007 .. ; 2008-2012)					1.37						
Energy and Environment Partnership Programme with the Mekong Region (2007-2012; 2009-2012)					20.89						
ODA Equity through FinnFund (2010..)					7.93						
InfoDEV Multi Donor Trust Fund for Asia 2010-2012				4.73							
Regional Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management (various 2009)-										1.88	
Mekong Private Sector Development Facility (MPDF) through IFC									8.21		
Support to FLEGT process in Vietnam and Laos 2010							0.44				
Capacity building of forest inventory methods and techniques in Nepal and Vietnam 2011							0.29				
Mekong Region Forest and Climate Support (2010)							2.65				

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
Regional FLEG Programme in Mekong (2008)							0.34				
Support to the Mekong River Commission (2007; 2008; 2010)								15.94			
Mekong Region Waters Dialogue Programme through IUCN (2009, 2010)								4.45			
Mekong Core Environmental programme (2007; 2008)										19.94	
The Hindu Kush-Himalayan Hydrological Cycle Observing System (2009)										1.11	
France¹²	0.36	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.55	0.00	0.14	1.83
Government & Civil Society	0.36										
Echanges d'expertise (EGIDE)										0.06	
aide aux réfugiés (2007, 2008,2009,2010)	See footnote 4										
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00
DME WB Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTEIA III) – (2011-2015)					12.79						
DME0048884 SNV Access to biogas in SE Asia (2010-2014 ; 2010-2013)					8.21						
Spain	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	7.78
FACILITATION OF COPARTNERSHIP IN THE FINANCING OF CLEAN ENERGY (2009-					4.71						
Fondo de Asistencia Técnica en la Corporación Financiera Internacional (2010)			0.33								
TRUST FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ENERGY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS (2007)										2.74	
Sweden	8.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.09	44.75
ASI ASTAE 06-08 (2007-2010)					2.22						

¹² The total amount provided by France amounts to \$151.87 million. Aid to refugees in donors countries (\$147.35m), education (\$0.94m), Health (\$0.06m) and "unallocated" (\$1.7m) are not mentioned in this table, as they relate to areas not covered by the EU-Asia regional programme

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
GMS Energy, RETA etc GMS Trust Fund Energy (2007-2011)					7.10						
WB ASTAE Multi Donor TF 11-14 (2011-2015)					6.16						
ADB Clean Energy fund (2008-2010)					5.24						
Forum Asia 2011-2015	5.39										
Asia Pacific Forum 2011-2015 regional program	3.54										
ICIMOD- Flood prevention and control (2007)										2.22	
CDIA – Cities Development Initiative for Asia (2007)										5.16	
ICIMOD 2011-2015										7.71	
United Kingdom	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.89	11.47	5.00	0.00	0.00	12.88	2.34	67.58
Forest Governance and Trade (2007-2011)									12.88		
INFRACO ASIA CAPITAL (2007-2014)				30.46							
INFRACO ASIA IMPLEMENTATION (2007-2012)				5.43							
ASPIFF (facilitating private sector participation in infrastructure projects) (2007-2012)						5.00					
Asia Regional project (2010)					11.47						
Support to Indian Ocean consortium										2.34	
EU¹³	2.16	18.12	7.21	27.69	0.00	0.00	45.01	0.00	204.53	72.04	376.77
ASEAN Cooperation Project on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (ECAP III) (2008 ..									6.49		
Enhancing ASEAN Free Trade Agreement Negotiation Capacity/ Support to the ASEAN-EU FTA Negotiation Process (2008..									3.61		
EU-Asia Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 3 (TEIN 3) (2008..)				16.43							
Trans-Eurasia Information Network Phase 4 (TEIN4) (2011)				11.26							
ASEAN Air Transport Integration Project (2008)			7.21								

¹³ excluding: Education, Health, STTA, non-ODA projects

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
Protection, essential services and durable solutions for refugees in Bangladesh	2.16										
EC-ASEAN STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (2007)		8.21									
Third Phase of EC Support to the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)		4.11									
ASEM Dialog Facility		5.80									
Regional Support Programme for the EU FLEGT Action Plan in Asia (2008; 2012)							15.58				
EU-Asia FLEGT Support Programme							0.29				
SWITCH-Asia_ Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (2007;2008; 2010; 2011; 2012;2013)									192.87		
SWITCH-Asia_ POLICY Support Component (2010; 2011)										7.95	
Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Implement the GHS in ASEAN' - 2009									1.57		
Technology Transfer for Food Security in Asia (2010)							29.14				
Asia Invest (2007)										0.04	
Asia Investment Facility (2013)										43.20	
Asia Investment Facility (2011)										20.86	
EU + MS	178.72	18.55	27.43	68.31	95.26	5.00	54.45	23.49	235.87	156.77	863.85
Major Non-EU Donors											
Australia	16.22	0.00	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.51	5.37	29.24
Core contribution by ASIAtO WTO Global Trust Fund (GTF) (2008; ...2009.; 2010;									5.51		
Programming support for DRR in the Asia Pacific (2011)										0.69	
WFP Preparedness & Response Enhancement Programme (2011)										2.53	
Other disaster risk management regional programmes (2010, 2011)										1.36	
IDRL Asia Pacific Program 2010-2011										0.31	

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
Preposition SRH supplies and capacity building										0.48	
DFAT ICT Communications (2007)				2.14							
Socio-political cooperation program South-East Asia and Pacific	16.22										
Canada	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	1.90	2.05	9.17
Program Support to the World Trade Organization (2010-2014)									1.90		
Emergency Disaster Assistance Fund - Phase V - Canadian Red Cross 2011-2013										0.87	
Rapid On-set Humanitarian Emergency Experts Fund (RAP Fund) Phase 3 - CANADEM 2010										0.96	
Assistance to Displaced Populations in Asia and the Pacific – (2009)										0.22	
Regional Human Rights Fund – (2007-2011) - includes uprooted	4.65										
BioCarbon Fund 2011							0.57				
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Challenge Program - 2010											
Japan	0.00	0.74	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	33.49	0.00	39.89
Trade facilitation aggregated activities (2009... ; 2010...; 2011..									33.49		
Transport aggregated activities (2007, 2008, 2011.			1.58								
ASEAN-focussed Labour Market Governance Programme (2008)		0.74									
ASEAN Food Security Information System 2009							0.39				
Japan-ASEAN Partnership Project (2008)							1.85				
South-South Cooperation Promotion Projects for Agricultural Productivity Enhancement in Developing countries (2008)							0.34				
Study on Impact of Climate Change on Irrigation Systems and Rural Areas, and its Adaptation Measures (2011)							1.10				
Climate Change Adaptation in Rainfed Rice Areas (2010)							0.41				
Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16	10.16
ROK-ASEAN Development Cooperation (2008; 2011)										8.00	

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
The Establishment of Korea-ASEAN Centre between the Republic of Korea and the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations										2.16	
Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.83	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (2006-2010)					5.98						
Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility: Infrastructure project phase III, Asien/Ozeanien (2009-2012)					3.84						
ICIMOD Core Contribution Mountain Development (2007)							4.17				
Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	10.12	1.68	0.00	5.12	6.85	40.44
Asian Development Bank. Clean Energy co-financing (2007)					5.12						
Asian Development Bank. Clean Energy co-financing (2011-2013)					8.92						
Petroleum Resource Management Program (2008-2012)					2.63						
UNIDO – SAARC (SMTQ) Phase II (2007-2010)									3.07		
UNIDO - Mekong III - Trade Capacity Building (2011-2014)									2.05		
EBRD Fund for Early Transition Countries (2010)						1.36					
SEDF - multidonor facility for private sector development in South Asia (2008-2014)						8.76					
ADPC project activities (2009, 2010)										2.58	
Climate Change Adaptation in Fisheries and Aquaculture (2011)							1.68				
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)										4.27	
United States	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.22	0.00	5.90	4.67	0.00	13.19	49.37	73.69
Trade and Development Enabling Environment (2008.; 2009.; 2010.; 2011..)									12.14		
Trade and Investment capacity (2011)									1.04		
Private Sector Productivity (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011..)						5.90					
ASIA-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL AVIATION ACCESS - Reverse Trade			0.34								

Sectors by DAC code	Government and Civil Society ⁹	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Total by donor
Mission (2010)											
Capacity Building Preparedness and Planning (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)										6.59	
ASEAN E-Government & ICT Projects - Orientation Visit –(2007)				0.22							
Agricultural Enabling Environment (2009; 2010; 2011)							4.67				
Clean productive Environment (2009, 2010, 2011)										27.86	
Natural resources and biodiversity (2011)										14.92	
International Organisations											
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.84	106.66
Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific (2010)					5.46						
Accelerating the Use of Energy Efficient and Renewable Energy Technologies (2010)					1.36						
GEF commitments, semi-aggregates (2007, 2008)										75.32	
Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center - 2011										10.91	
ASTUD Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (PROGRAM) 2011										13.61	
International Development Research Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	12.77	15.78
Asia-Pacific Research Network on Trade (ARTNET) - Phase II (2007 ..									0.98		
Innovations for Inclusive Knowledge-based Economies in Asia - Phase II (2010)				1.14							
PANeGOV : Understanding Democratic eGovernance in Asia (2009-2011)				0.88							
IDRC - Development Research – Asia (2011)										12.77	
Nordic Development Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18
Mekong energy and environment partnership (2009-2012)					4.18						
Total by sector	199.60	19.29	29.35	72.69	132.75	21.02	69.61	23.49	296.06	343.20	1,207.06

Sectors by DAC code		% EC
Government and Civil Society ⁹	1.08%	
Other Social Infrastructure and Service	93.94%	
Transport and storage	24.57%	
Communications	38.09%	
Energy	0.00%	
Business and other Services	0.00%	
Agriculture, forestry and Fishing ¹⁰	64.65%	
Water supply and sanitation ¹¹	0.00%	
Trade and Tourism	69.08%	
Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	20.99%	
Total by donor	31.21%	

Annex 3: Sector intervention framework

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

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

Sector 1: Programmes to support regional integration in South-East Asia		
Support to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)		
Specific objective 1: Improved connectivity through sustainable and inclusive economic integration and trade		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Freer and easier flow of goods within ASEAN through improved standards, transit and trade facilitation measures	a1) Specific indicators for progress towards economic integration will be selected at identification stage and based on the <i>ASEAN Economic Scorecard</i> that is regularly published. Indicators will be mainly related to adoption and implementation of specific measures by the individual ASEAN Member States.	ASEAN Integration Monitoring Office (AIMO); Economic Research Institute for ASEAN (ERIA) WTO and OECD data base on TRA Doing Business reports from WB
b) Improved understanding and protection of intellectual property rights in ASEAN; strengthening of IPR legal and policy framework	b1) Indicators will be based on the ASEAN Action Plan on Intellectual Property (2011-2015) and will be selected at the identification stage	Project reporting Reports by ASEAN IPR helpdesk
c) Enhanced trade negotiation capacity in ASEAN Member States and Secretariat; FTAs between ASEAN Member States and the EU as stepping stones towards an ASEAN-EU FTA.	c1) New negotiations of bilateral FTAs on-going between the EU and some ASEAN Member States c2) Number of trade officials in ASEAN Member States and Secretariat that received training.	Reports by DG TRADE Project reporting

Sector 1: Programmes to support regional integration in South-East Asia

Support to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Specific objective 2: Increased resilience to climate change, protections of the environment and improved disaster management

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) More effective mechanism and capabilities in place to mitigate and reduce losses from (climate-induced) disasters and enhanced institutional setup and improved joint response	a1) Indicators will be based on the 2010-2015 work programme for AADMER	ASEAN reporting on AADMER
b) Increased use of renewable energy and progress towards energy efficiency	b1) Renewable energy as proportion of total energy; b2) Level of GHG-emissions	National Communications to UNFCCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
c) Better integration of climate change adaptation, sustainable urban development and disaster risk reduction in policies related to urban development (including safe schools and hospitals);	c1) Number of urban centres that have taken disaster reduction measures; c2) Number of schools and hospitals that have been made more disaster resilient	Project reporting UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction State of ASEAN cities report UNESCAP & UN HABITAT reports
d) More effective measures in place to manage natural capital including peat soils and to combat trans-boundary haze pollution.	d1) Area of peat soils sustainably managed d2) Greenhouse Gas emissions from peat soils d3) Reduction in air pollution and of the level of trans-boundary haze	UNEP reporting Projects' Annual reports Fire Danger Rating System reporting (Remote Sensing data sources)

Sector 1: Programmes to support regional integration in South-East Asia		
Support to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)		
Specific objective 3: Deeper understanding and convergence of vision on key global and regional challenges.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Deeper understanding and convergence of vision about global challenges such as climate change, the management of natural resources, human rights, etc.	a1) Number dialogues between ASEAN and the EU on global challenges such as climate change, management of natural resources, human rights, etc.	Project reporting ASEAN and ASEAN Centres reporting
b) Greater awareness and understanding of regional challenges such as disaster management, maritime cooperation, education, information and communication technology, science and technology.	b1) Number of dialogues between ASEAN and the EU on regional challenges such as disaster management, maritime cooperation, education, information and communication technology, science and technology.	Project reporting ASEAN reporting European Commission reporting

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)		
Other Sub-Regional Programmes		
Specific objective 1: Promote cross-border cooperation between two or more Asian partners (including SAARC) with priority areas such as climate change, environment and natural resources management, disaster preparedness/risk reduction, border and migration management, and the fight against illicit drugs and trafficking;		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Improved regional cooperation on measures to combat climate change and to improve the sustainable management of natural resources	a1) Number of national and regional policy commitments established, (covering key issues such as forests, land and water use, protected areas, biodiversity, waste, pollution, national GHG emissions) a2) Number of regional climate change adaptation and environmental protection strategies implemented.	National communications under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Assessment reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ecosystem management reports from UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)

<p>b) Enhanced regional co-operation on disaster preparedness and emergency response</p>	<p>b1) Number of achievements related to implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters) and the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction b2) Human and financial losses from climate related and natural disasters.</p>	<p>Regional progress reports under Hyogo Framework for Action and the post -2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</p>
<p>c) Strengthened regional cooperation in border and migration management as well as in the fight against illicit drugs and trafficking</p>	<p>c1) Number of regional cross-border agreements and mechanisms in place to respond to issues of illicit drugs and trafficking in line with international standards and best practices</p>	<p>World Drug Report from UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>

<p>Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)</p>		
<p>Other Sub-Regional Programmes</p>		
<p>Specific objective 2: Support confidence building and economic development through enhanced trade and commercial activities in the region surrounding Afghanistan including support for initiatives in the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference for Afghanistan (RECCA) framework and the Istanbul (“Heart of Asia”) process</p>		
<p>Expected Results</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Means of verification</p>
<p>a) A coherent integrated border management strategy on cross-border trade and regional security around Afghanistan is implemented</p>	<p>a1) Average number of days of delays at border crossings; a2) Amount of drugs seized at borders</p>	<p>Trade statistics from IMF, World Bank and National sources. Border law enforcement statistics from National sources</p>
<p>b) The Heart of Asia countries cooperate in a sincere and result-oriented manner for a peaceful and stable Afghanistan, as well as a secure and prosperous region as a whole</p>	<p>b1) Delivery of measures included in the implementation plan for six key confidence-building measures (CBMs).</p>	<p>Reports on the Confidence Building Measures within the Heart of Asia Process</p>

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)

Other Sub-Regional Programmes

Specific objective 3: Support the SAARC/SAFTA process in view of enhancing trade and regional trade integration with a particular emphasis on trade facilitation.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Promote and enhance mutual trade and economic cooperation among SAARC Member States	a1) Number of tariffs reduced a2) Number of harmonised standards (including environmental and ethical standards), certifications of products and custom procedures	Trade and Tariffs reports from WTO SAFTA trade flow reports Trade statistics from IMF, World Bank and National sources

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)

Other Sub-Regional Programmes

Specific objective 4: Provide and further develop a dedicated regional high capacity, high quality Internet connectivity network for research and higher education, also leveraging the e-infrastructure developed for public service projects

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Establish a dedicated regional Internet network of at least 10Gbps for use primarily by the universities and higher education institutions who are members of national research and education networks (NRENs) in Asia, connecting them with Europe and globally	a1) Number of inter and trans-disciplinary cross-border research and education projects (for example in e-Learning and e-Government) using the e-infrastructure developed	Project management reports NREN reports Results of the Governors' Meetings and Steering AAPs Asia regional (2014-2020)Com

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)

Other Sub-Regional Programmes

Specific objective 5: Support cooperation with Mekong

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Enhanced cooperation within the Lower Mekong region	a1) Number of strategies and plans aimed at enhancing the cooperation within the Lower Mekong region (for example in sustainable trans-boundary water management)	Project management reports Results of the MRC Governors' Meetings and Steering Committee Meetings

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)

Trade Related Assistance (non-ASEAN)

Specific objective 1: Tackle competitiveness gaps and ensure that countries can benefit from open markets and the EU's General System of Preferences (GSP).

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Reduction in trade barriers through simplified customs/border procedures, advanced harmonisation and mutual recognition of product standards.	a1) Number of simplified customs procedures approved and implemented a2) Value of "Doing Business index" in countries supported by EU	Trade statistics from EUROSTAT Doing Business report from World Bank/IFC

Sector 2: Regional integration in South and North-East Asia (i.e. non-ASEAN)

Trade Related Assistance (non-ASEAN)

Specific objective 2: Ensure the implementation of specific trade related provisions foreseen in Partnership and Cooperation Agreements and the effective implementation of Free Trade Agreements with the EU.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Trade commitments implemented and mainstreamed into national trade policies	a1) Trade commitment implementation status a2) Number of tariffs reduced	DG Trade commitment tracking reports Trade and Tariffs reports from WTO

Sector 3: Aid to Uprooted People

Specific objective 1: Ensure the link between relief, rehabilitation and development in crises involving uprooted people and strengthen partner countries' capacities to manage massive migration flows and situations

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>a) Improved and sustainable access of uprooted people to basic services, infrastructure and housing conditions</p>	<p>a1) health, nutrition and education services provided in line with UNHCR guidelines/ standards a2) number of refugees, returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations acquiring access to permanent houses, basic social infrastructure and community facilities. Baseline needs in 2015: above 200,000 people (50,000 houses) in North Sri Lanka and 80,000 people (20,000 houses) in East Sri Lanka. Indicative target: 8,000 people in North Sri Lanka (2,000 houses) and 4,000 people in East Sri Lanka (1,000 houses). Additional 3,000 beneficiaries (e.g.: host communities) of social infrastructure and community facilities. (target date: end of 2014 project)</p>	<p>Project reports Camp reports Medical records/statistics ROM reports UN reports Governmental land allocations records 'Joint Needs Assessment' for the North of Sri Lanka by humanitarian and development actors.</p>
<p>b) Improved sustainable livelihoods and food security</p>	<p>b1) Number of households that are food insecure.</p>	<p>Project reports Surveys Food security assessments ROM reports UN reports</p>
<p>c) Enhanced capacity of central/regional government and/or local municipalities</p>	<p>c1) Number of integration and reintegration strategies for the returnees, refugees and IDPs, as well as for other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations c2) % of district/regions development budget directed at subject areas</p>	<p>Governmental agencies reports ROM reports UN reports Training attendance</p>

Sector 3: Aid to Uprooted People

Specific objective 2: Empower uprooted people and strengthen partner countries' capacities to ensure their protection and to enhance their resilience to natural disasters and crisis

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Improved protection environment for refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, as well as for other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations	<p>a1) Number of sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBD) abuses</p> <p>a2) Number of human rights abuses</p> <p>a3) Number of shelter facilities for asylum seekers.</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Camp reports</p> <p>SGBD case management reports</p> <p>UN reports</p> <p>ROM reports</p>
b) Improved empowerment and self-reliance of the refugee community, as well as for returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations	<p>b1) % of people in leadership/management positions who are refugees.</p> <p>b2) % of people in leadership/management positions who are female</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Camp reports</p> <p>UN reports</p> <p>Surveys & statistics</p> <p>ROM reports</p>

Sector 3: Aid to Uprooted People

Specific objective 3: Promote peace-building and reconciliation efforts and strengthen partner countries' capacities to ensure sustainable integration and reintegration of returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants caught in crisis situations (including former combatants and child soldiers)

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Voluntary repatriation assisted and government capacities strengthened to ensure sustainable reintegration of returnees (including former combatants and child soldiers)	<p>a1) Number of repatriations</p> <p>a2) Number and % of returnees (including ex-combatants and child soldiers) who are economically active at least 6 months after reintegration support ceased.</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>UN reports</p> <p>Surveys & statistics</p> <p>ROM reports</p>

Sector 4: Promotion of a green economy		
Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)		
Specific objective 1: promote sustainable production (i.e. development of less polluting and more resource efficient products, processes and services) and sustainable consumption patterns and behaviour in Asia.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices, particular among MSMEs	a1) Number of SMEs applying SCP practices with EU support; a2) Number of governments applying i) green public procurement policies; ii) life-cycle approach policies implemented (from design, packaging, retail, maintenance, end-of-life)	Reports of Chambers of Commerce, Industry Association, relevant National Government Departments, Financial Institutions. Project reports Project based surveys to measure change of consumers' behaviour Reports of countries' public expenditure Governments' Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production or similar Regulatory framework for Public Procurement
b) Improved overall resource efficiency and reduced GHG emissions	b1) Level of GHG-emissions; b2) Level of energy consumption b3) Proportion of renewable energy consumed;	Project reports based on baseline studies Reports on the state of environment of each Asian country; specifically aggregated trend figures with regard to specific sectors. Levels measured against each projects' baseline data.

Sector 4: Promotion of a green economy		
Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)		
Specific objective 2: create an enabling environment to strengthen or initiate policies that effectively mainstream SCP and RE in regional, sub-regional and national development programmes.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Implementation of policy instruments for SCP and FLEGT by Asian governments and local authorities	Implementation status of SCP policy a1) Whether mandatory standards or licenses established and reinforced; a2) Value of Grants or subsidies on use of environmental friendly products;	Policy reports of relevant Government Departments in Asian countries Assessment reports Reports from the relevant ministries in the country to measure the number of grants/subsidies or other incentives created.

<p>b) Strengthened SCP-related regulatory framework and business related environment on environmental/SCP issues</p>	<p>b1) Number of voluntary agreements established, e.g. industrial codes of conducts, product eco-labels; b2) Number of restrictions and bans on emissions or use of chemicals issued and reinforced</p>	<p>Reports of international organisations (WTO, World Bank, IMF, UN, etc), research institutions etc. Data from official statistics and professional associations. Reports from the relevant ministries in the countries. SCP policies related framework for each country from 2014-2020 Project based baseline from 2014-2020</p>
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<p>Sector 4: Promotion of a green economy Asia Investment Facility (AIF)</p>		
<p>Specific objective 1: promote additional investments and key infrastructure with a priority focus on climate change relevant and "green" investments in areas of environment, energy as well as in SME's and social infrastructure</p>		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>a) Improved sustainable energy infrastructure</p>	<p>a1) Proportion of energy from renewable sources a2) Number of people provided with access to sustainable energy with EU support</p>	<p>Project reports based on the baseline studies Reports on the state of energy infrastructure of each Asian country</p>
<p>b) Increased protection of the environment and better focus and control of climate changes impacts</p>	<p>b1) Quantity of EU-supported investments related to climate change and protection of natural resources, such as renewable energy, energy saving, sustainable use of ecosystems services, cleaner production and other environment friendly techniques.</p>	<p>Reports/ surveys from country Industry Associations (private) a/o Environmental Protection Agencies (public) Project reports</p>
<p>c) Improved social services and infrastructures that are resilient to and able to tackle climate change</p>	<p>c1) Quantity of EU-support investment in such services and infrastructures</p>	<p>National reports and Project reports</p>
<p>d) Sustainable transport infrastructure, notably in the area of climate change relevant and "green" investments</p>	<p>d1) Carrying capacity of mass-transit systems in Asian cities.</p>	<p>National reports of relevant government departments</p>

Annex 4: Indicative Timetable for commitments of funds

(The amounts mentioned in this table are indicative)

Priority Sector	Indicative amounts (million EUR)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regional Integration	320	30	151	72	35	22	0	10
Aid to Uprooted People	122	45	38	5	24	10	0	0
Green Economy	440.5	69	45	79	45	78.5	45	79
Programme Support Measures	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Commitments	889.5	145	235	157	105	111.5	46	90